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MISSIONARY YEAR BOOK

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH

1927

EIGHTY-FIRST
ANNUAL REPORT

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MISSIONARY YEARBOOK

OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH

1927

Containing the Eighty-First Annual Report of the Board of Missions

EDITED BY
ELMER T. CLARK
ASSISTED BY
Lucy Gray Kendall

BOARD OF MISSIONS
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH
W. G. CRAM, General Secretary
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

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PART I
OFFICIAL RECORDS

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY

W. G. CRAM

SINCE June 15, 1926, the date of the organization of the present Board, many stirring events and rapid changes in missionary circles have transpired. We have done everything possible to keep apace of changing situations, but the immediate tasks and problems relating to the internal affairs of the Board, being many and complex, have absorbed our attention. We soon realized, upon being introduced to the administrative responsibility of the Board's affairs, that quick solutions and rapid readjustments were necessary in order to make the Board of Missions the great offensive missionary and evangelistic agency it should be.

The Secretaries and Treasurers have given themselves without reserve to the work in hand. I could not wish for a more loyal and sympathetic coöperation in administering the affairs of the Board than has been accorded me by the competent staff. The successes of this year are the results of coöperative leadership.

Bishop W. B. Beauchamp, the President of the Board, has been wise in his counsel and constructive in advice and coöperation. It is a matter of deep regret that illness prevents his presence with us to-day.

Mr. P. D. Maddin, Vice President of the Board and Chairman of the Executive Committee, continues his deep interest and concern in all the affairs of the Board. He gives without reservation or fee very valuable legal advice and service.

The Executive Committee has been faithful and most painstaking in handling the very large number of items of business which have been before it. A deep and intelligent interest in all the work of the Board, coupled with a genuine support of the plans of the administration, has given us cheer and encouragement during very critical situations.

The work of the past year, which is under review, naturally falls into three divisions: I. Financial conditions and operations. II. Administrative progress and status. III. Recommendations.

I. FINANCIAL CONDITIONS AND OPERATIONS

Debt, General Work Section

On January 1, 1926, the General Treasurer reported that the bank indebtedness and the interdepartmental obligations of the General Work Section of the Board was $1,658,-541.11. On December 31, 1926, the indebtedness stood at $783,952.11, having been reduced by $874,589. The remaining indebtedness is analyzed as follows:

Mortgage on Lambuth Building	$520,000 00
Due on interdepartmental obligations	123,952 11
Due Banks	140,000 00

The loan of $520,000 on the Lambuth Building is to be repaid from the earnings of the building over a period of fifteen years. This, then, while still an obligation of the Board secured by its property, need not any longer be considered an obligation on the Church at large. No maintenance or other funds of the Board will be needed to liquidate this loan.

The interdepartmental and miscellaneous obligations of $123,952.11, practically represent items of unfinished business, funds of missionaries on deposit with the treasurer, and such other matters that will be cleared up out of the regular operating expenses, when occasion demands, as they are known as recurring items.

The actual bank indebtedness was $140,000 on December 31. It does not exceed that amount to-day. We trust we may be able to pay this sum by returns from the Centenary and unsettled bequests in the near future. Thus, during the past fiscal year the indebtedness has been reduced by $874,-589. Of this amount, $567,016.34 has been paid since June 15, 1926, the time when the present administration assumed charge. The complete details of this record are found in the report of Mr. Rawls, the General Treasurer.

Current Financial Condition

Regarding the current financial condition of the General Section of the Board as relates to the ability to carry through the 1927 appropriations, I can only give an estimate. The manner in which the special appeal during January and Feb-

ruary was received by the Church indicates that we should realize at least $700,000 on the special offering. The treasurer has received to date $439,861.98, and a report from the North Carolina Conference this morning brings this figure to $450,996.29 in cash on pledges of $750,000. With income from the regular assessments and special contributions from the Sunday schools and Epworth League, it may be safe to estimate that we will be able to carry forward our outlined program for 1927. However, we must proceed with caution. What the situation in China may require in the way of extra expenditure and what may be our loss through failure in collections in the flood-stricken areas of the South cause us to proceed with extreme care. At the present estimate we are hopeful of getting through the 1927 budget without serious handicap. We are asking for 1928 an appropriation of $1,393,000, about $110,000 less than 1927. This reduced asking is not because we desire to decrease our real missionary efforts, but because we must get our budget more nearly balanced with our income.

Woman's Section

Regarding the finances of the Woman's Section of the Board of Missions, there is no debt. The same safe but constructive administration characterizes this Department of our work.

The outstanding financial achievement of the Woman's Missionary Societies for the past year was the completion of the Bennett Memorial Campaign by raising $639,000, a surplus of $139,000 over the goal; $100,000 of this surplus has been set aside as the beginning of an endowment fund for the teaching of the Bible in Scarritt College. A fitting memorial—a remarkable achievement. Under the capable leadership of Mrs. J. W. Perry, who directed the campaign for the last year and a half with the full coöperation of the women missionary leaders of the Church, has this notable work been accomplished.

Regarding the current financial situation in the Woman's Section, the outlook should be encouraging. No special cause has right of way during 1927. Of course there will be no deficits. However, a word of caution and concern should be ex-

pressed at this point. Because of the money-raising ability of the Missionary Societies of our congregations, many causes, worthy in themselves but without claim as missionary objects, are urged upon local missionary societies. The attention of the missionary leaders in the societies of our congregations and the Conference officers should be directed to the danger of being diverted by worthy but outside agencies from the main purposes for which the missionary societies were organized by the General Conference.

In this section we are asking approval of askings that are $50,000 in excess of the regular basis. It has been pledged by the Conferences and will be paid.

II. ADMINISTRATIVE PROGRESS AND STATUS

Foreign Work

The strained financial condition of the Board in its General Work has been felt with more or less severity in all our fields. Our missionaries everywhere have rallied to the support of the administration in its effort to stabilize the Board's finances and bring our budget of expenditures within our expected income.

Our missionaries still report that the work is making progress everywhere. The preaching of Christ is a message the people want to hear.

While there are many problems in all our mission fields which have demanded attention, in only two of them during the past few months have matters arisen calling for extraordinary attention.

Mexico

I refer first to Mexico. At the General Conference in Memphis resolutions were passed instructing the Board of Missions and the bishop in charge to follow a certain procedure in the Mexico Conference. Bishop Beauchamp, at the Annual Conference held at Eagle Pass, Tex., fully carried out the instructions of the General Conference. Many difficulties faced the Bishop and the Secretaries in the administration. Ordained missionaries could not be appointed to work in Mexico. A few unordained missionaries, with the women missionaries, remained. All of the work was put in the hands of our Mexican preachers. After these adjustments were made, matters re-

lating to regulations prohibiting the holding of property by foreigners and foreign corporations came forcibly to our attention. Our holdings in Mexico are very valuable and extensive. Already our school property at Piedras Negras had been seized and sealed by the government. Certain laws concerning the registration and holding of this property became operative on December 31, 1926, and on January 21, 1927, we discovered that the old holding bodies, in which the titles of our property were vested, were not in accordance with the new regulations. Immediately we secured the services of Dr. Andres Osuna to advise and represent us in the courts and before the Departments of Government. The Foreign Secretaries were sent to Mexico to investigate conditions and report. An extra session of the Executive Committee was called to consider the report of the Foreign Secretaries. A committee of five, composed of W. B. Beauchamp, bishop in charge, P. D. Maddin, O. E. Goddard, Miss Esther Case and W. G. Cram, were appointed with power to act. This committee met at Laredo, Tex., on December 28, and in conference with Dr. Osuna and a few of our missionaries worked out a plan for the creation of a "Foundation," a new plan of holding corporation, which Dr. Osuna was to present to Mexican authorities for consideration. All these facts and the form of the proposed "Foundation" have been transmitted to you with the Executive Committee minutes. The whole question is still in process of negotiation. Dr. Osuna is proceeding with caution and effectiveness. In the meantime the general situation in Mexico has grown quieter. Our property at Piedras Negras has been returned to us. It is my opinion that we should continue our negotiations under Dr. Osuna's leadership with the special Mexico property committee which was appointed by the Executive Committee with power to handle the whole property question in Mexico.

China

The second field which has demanded extraordinary attention is China. We began the year with reports from China that gave us every encouragement as to the success of our missionary work in the great empire. Soon the Chairman of our Reference Committee, Dr. J. W. Cline, advised us of the probable consequences should the Southern and Northern

forces in China come to engagements within the territory of our Mission in China. He asked for instructions. In conference with the Foreign Secretaries and Bishop W. N. Ainsworth, bishop in charge, we cabled the Committee of Reference and Dr. Cline, its chairman, authority to spare no expense in bringing all our missionaries to places of safety and to exercise field authority in granting furloughs to the United States and temporary residence in Japan and Korea. Dr. Cline and his co-laborers and all our missionaries have met the situation heroically. It is not necessary to repeat the events of the past two months. Letters from China indicate that the newspaper reports have been fairly accurate. From the latest reports all our missionaries who remain in China are safe in Shanghai.

While we rejoice with gratitude to God that none of our missionaries have suffered bodily harm, we sympathize deeply with the families of missionaries under Mission Boards of other denominations, who have suffered even unto death. Our missionaries were loath to leave their stations. Only by repeated warnings by radio from Shanghai were they finally induced to evacuate the interior stations.

Undoubtedly the present situation indicates that there must be a radical readjustment of missionary policies and plans in China. As yet what these changes are to be we cannot tell. We must simply wait, "having done all to stand." However, we sincerely believe, that though we are now temporarily hindered, the days ahead will show "a great door and effectual" opened for the preaching of the gospel in China. As a Board we should not relinquish any of our plans or hopes for an aggressive evangelism in China in full harmony with the young Chinese Church, for which the Lambuths, Young J. Allen, Clarence F. Reid, A. P. Parker, D. L. Anderson, Laura Haygood, Josephine Campbell, Helen Richardson, and a host of others have labored and died.

Home Work

No less have the great missionary problems of America been pressing in upon us for solution. America is still a great mission field. In the midst of retrenchment, debt paying, and economy of administration in our Home Department, we are planning for some definite advances in 1928.

The industrial centers of the South are furnishing a fruitful

field for building the Church and preaching the gospel. In coöperation with operators and operatives we hope to work out a plan for an aggressive movement in cotton mill centers under the capable leadership of a Superintendent of Industry. We further proposed to assist in furnishing evangelists for some of our more recently organized Annual Conferences, who, under the direction of the Bishop in charge and the Home Secretary, will begin to build congregations in towns and cities hitherto unoccupied. We refer especially to the Arizona and New Mexico Conferences. We can only plan for one evangelist in 1928.

Also in the Woman's Section of the Home Department, for the first time since the Centenary in 1919, are estimates being submitted for new work.

With an emphasis upon the rural work programs for the quadrennium and a slogan, "Every family under the care of the Christian Church and every boy and girl receiving Christian instruction," the field of labor for this section of the Home Work is as extensive as the farthest limit of the Church in America.

Education and Promotion Work

The General Conference has said that the Board of Missions shall educate the Church in missions. This is done through the Education and Promotion Department. Far-reaching plans for the production of an adequate missionary literature for this great task began development in the cultural and promotional campaign of January and February. The interest manifested by pastors and people in the plans and methods of this period was most encouraging. The study book, "Yet Another Day in Methodist Missions," reached the remarkable sale of 75,000 copies. We received orders for 15,000 additional copies, which we could not fill. We believe that a greater interest was manifested by our people in the missionary work of our Church during the January and February Campaign than has been seen since the beginning day of the Centenary. Mission study classes were conducted quite extensively, while pastors and presiding elders preached series of Missionary sermons in their charges and on their quarterly rounds. From the standpoint of reaching our people with the missionary messages during this period ordered by the Gen-

eral Conference it was most successful. Also it is our impression from reports received that a larger number of congregations actually made pledges than was done in 1925. This work will continue to bear fruit in the coming days.

It is under the Education and Promotion Department in the Woman's Section that the literature is prepared and the cultivation work of the Woman's Missionary Societies is done. The extent of this work cannot be adequately described in a few words. Suffice it to say that the literature prepared and the plans of cultivation in operation by the Secretaries of the Woman's Section of this Department are far superior to that of any other like department I know anything about.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. We earnestly recommend that the Board give hearty approval and support to our financial policy of projecting the work of the Board upon the basis of a balanced budget. Our yearly income and our budget of expenditures must find the same balanced level. In fact, the Board should authorize the General Secretary to create an operating or, as it is sometimes called, a revolving, fund of $200,000, so that our business may be carried without debt or the payment of interest.

2. We are recommending that emphasis be placed upon a Church-wide evangelistic advance. The Board, in its Home Department, is charged with directing evangelism, and thus we are emboldened to speak. The very small increase in membership for the past year in our connection is a matter of grave concern. The revival fires should be rekindled throughout Methodism. Especially in our foreign fields should we plan for definite and sustained efforts at preaching the Word to the hungry multitudes. We are well equipped with schools and hospitals and other buildings in most of our fields. We need now to lay emphasis upon extending the borders of the Church. The spiritually hungry masses are waiting on us everywhere.

3. We recommend that an adequate support be given our missionaries on the foreign and home fields. The greatest asset this Board has is its missionaries. I have never seen a time-server among them. Post-war conditions have increased living expenses everywhere. We trust you will approve the

recommendations of the Estimates Committee for an increase in missionaries' support.

4. We recommend that the Board and the whole Church heartily indorse the plans and cordially enter into the celebration of the Jubilee Year of the Woman's Missionary Societies. The year 1928 will be the fiftieth year of the organization of work for women. Extensive plans are being prepared by the Secretaries and the Committees in charge to make the Jubilee Year one notable, not only in celebration, but in real missionary achievement.

In conclusion, in behalf of the whole staff of secretaries, treasurers, and other workers at your mission headquarters, I desire to gratefully acknowledge the many words of encouragement we have received from the members of this Board. If we have achieved success, or have brought again to the serious attention of the Church the cause of world evangelization, it is because of the loyal support of the Board, which is composed of the bishops, our chief pastors, our leading connectional men, and representative missionary leaders, men and women, of the Church at large.

In view of our world-wide responsibilities and in view of the many complex and delicate problems which constantly face us, we earnestly crave your continued support and prayers.

Respectfully submitted.

W. G. CRAM, *General Secretary.*

REPORTS OF SECRETARIES

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, GENERAL WORK

O. E. GODDARD, *Secretary in Charge*

China

THIS great country, with its four hundred million population, in which our first mission work was established over seventy-five years ago, is now in the throes of a great revolution, the outcome of which is yet to be seen.

Our regular work has, of course, been greatly hindered. This upheaval, however, has given our missionaries an opportunity to demonstrate to the Chinese the real meaning of the gospel. One of our missionaries in Sungkiang writes of taking care of 1,500 refugees in the school and 800 in the chapel, the Chinese generals having promised protection to all of those whom he might bring in. This is only one of many cases.

We are in close cable communication with the field, our last cables indicating that some of our missionaries whose furloughs are due soon and others for personal reasons are coming to America; and that certain others with young children have been sent to Japan. It is now our plan to transfer to other near-by mission fields such China missionaries as are needed in the work of those fields.

Japan

The people of Japan, in spite of the immigration act which caused them deep humiliation, are for the most part turning to the gospel for the sake of the gospel itself. Japan, like other Oriental nations, seems to be turning her attention upon herself and trying to see how she can best fit into the scheme of things of to-day. She seems to be earnestly seeking things which are real and which will bring permanent good. This offers an opportunity which the Church in America cannot afford to let pass.

The advance along the line of self-support is indeed encouraging. The West Japan Conference of the Japan Methodist Church reported fifteen Churches entering full self-support.

The whole Church last year raised over 65,000 yen more for its work than it did the year before.

Surely this is no time for the Church at home to slacken its effort among these people who are in such a favorable attitude toward the gospel.

Korea

This work was opened in 1897, when 24 adults and 3 infants were received by baptism. We now have a membership of 8,799. We are hopeful for the future of the kingdom of God in Korea, in spite of the discouraging features in the life of the people to-day. We have been faced by some unusually difficult problems, but we trust that these may be stepping-stones toward the establishment of the kingdom of God in Korea.

The pity of it is that funds are not available to take care of the native preachers needed to shepherd the flocks. We are also greatly in need of missionaries and are planning to send out two evangelistic and one educational worker to fill up the ranks.

Siberia-Korea Mission

Thousands of Koreans are going to Siberia and Manchuria every year, and they are ready for the gospel. There are over a thousand new believers in the Mission. Our missionaries have done faithful service; they have been fighting against great odds, but they have not been discouraged. We have 30 Sunday schools, 3 Epworth Leagues, and 1 daily Bible school, through which agencies more than 1,000 young people are being taught the Word of God weekly. The native contributions for all purposes during the year were $4,655.66 (gold) or about $3.10 per member.

We need a resident missionary. This, however, we are unable to supply, and we are now considering the question of attaching this promising work to the Korea Annual Conference as a Mission of that Conference.

Russian Mission

Many revival meetings have been conducted with some very definite conversions. We have four Sunday schools with 550 pupils in the classes during the year, three Ladies' Missionary Societies, and three active Epworth Leagues.

Rev. H. C. Ritter, who was put in charge of our educational work, reports an enrollment of 700 students in all departments. The teachers in this department have not been sympathetic, however, and these schools have not contributed many members to our Church.

When the Russian Mission was opened, our object was to make it a gateway into Siberia. There are now legal difficulties in the way of doing this. The fact that the large Russian population here is migratory raises the question as to whether we should continue our work there or direct our money and interest to Little White Russia as a more favorable approach to the Russian people. This matter will be before your Board.

Brazil

There are several reasons for considering Brazil as one of the most important mission fields of our Church. It is larger in area than the United States; it has the largest population of all the Latin-American countries, comprising approximately half of South America; though nominally Roman Catholic, thousands of the best educated people have given up their allegiance to any Church, and millions of all classes never enter the Roman Church.

We must take to Brazil the Living Christ. The field is open, the urgency is great, the workers are few. The investment of lives and money in this great mission field will within the next fifty years bring forth fruit even to a hundredfold.

In spite of the limited funds for this, as for the other fields, the missionaries are hopeful and the work is progressing. The total membership of the three Conferences in Brazil is 15,375.

Cuba

Despite the tornado which visited this field during the past year, causing considerable damage to our property, we are thankful that there has been considerable growth in every department of the work.

Self-support has increased 25 per cent over last year, and the collections also show a marked increase.

There is great need of funds to rebuild churches and do repairing on account of the tornado, and your Board will be asked to authorize an independent special of $25,000 to be raised by Bishop Candler for this purpose.

Mexico

We entered Mexico in 1873. This field is now in the throes of struggle, trying to emerge from a medieval civilization to a modern democracy. She is endeavoring to break the domination of a tyrannical ecclesiasticism which has held sway for several hundred years. In making drastic laws to liberate themselves from the power of this hierarchy, she has made it difficult for us to carry on our work. We have assured the Government that we are law abiding and will serve them as best we can in harmony with their laws. Our hospitals, schools, publishing house, and social centers go on uninterrupted. The bishop appointed Mexican presiding elders and pastors, and the Church work goes on. The missionaries who could not serve in Mexico have been placed in Mexican work in the United States.

Dr. Andres Osuna has been invited to come before the Board with suggestions as to method for holding property.

Africa

Under the heavy handicaps of this field, recent reports indicate that we have been making reasonable progress. In some places we have advanced along evangelistic lines, while in others idolatry and witchcraft reign where once was a Mission station. The missionary in charge of our educational department is greatly pleased with the possibilities he has discovered in the natives.

We have a fine and faithful band of missionaries in this field, who are doing their best to advance the kingdom. Missionaries are needed to fill up the ranks, and we are arranging to take care of this need as far as possible.

Europe

Bishop Darlington, who has just returned from this field, will be able to give a complete report of this work. In this, as in the other fields, we are limited financially. I am thinking of our Little White Russian work, which is carried on in connection with the Polish Mission. At our last Board meeting we had with us Rev. and Mrs. Charles T. Hardt, who have since been sent out for work in Little White Russia. In this advance, however, we have been hindered by lack of funds.

Our most promising field in Europe is Czechoslovakia, which now has a membership of 10,130. The Belgian Mission has a membership of 699; the Polish and Danzig Mission, 810.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, WOMAN'S WORK

ESTHER CASE, *Secretary in Charge*

In the short space of one year, marked changes have occurred in world conditions, which have affected the method of administration of the foreign missionary enterprise. The growing spirit of nationalism has extended around the world and has manifested itself in almost all of our mission fields. The result of this movement is being felt in the demands of the nationals for a larger share in the administration, and in legislation on the part of governments, placing certain restrictions on our work. A study of conditions in China and Mexico leads one to the conclusion that we are at the beginning of an epoch in which we may expect even greater changes in our missionary policies.

China

Letters from our missionaries tell of their conviction that the vast upheaval in China is spiritual in character as well as political and social. Although the normal order of things is upset, they see beneath the threatened chaos the promise of a better day for China and a larger opportunity for her people. The majority of them have expressed sympathy with the people in their struggle for freedom from foreign domination and unequal treaties. Their reports indicate that they have never before had such responses to the evangelistic message. With the exception of those in Huchow, the work was resumed in all our institutions following the China New Year vacation, in February. Recent cablegrams indicated that all missionaries away from the ports, had been obliged to leave their stations and concentrate in Shanghai. School property in some stations has been damaged and looted by mobs and Chinese soldiers. The missionaries have been instructed to take measures for their protection, without regard to expense. As the cables have brought news of the situation, the information has been transmitted to our Church press and relatives of the missionaries. It is a time which calls for prayer for the Chinese

Christians who are suffering persecution as the result of the anti-Christian movement, and for our missionaries in their distress and in their desire to remain in China to continue their work, even though they realize that if they are permitted to remain difficult readjustments will have to be made.

Japan

The Hiroshima Girls' School came to us from the General Work on January 1 of this year. The school, which includes kindergarten, primary, and high schools and a college department in English and music, celebrated its fortieth anniversary in October, 1926. Palmore Woman's English Institute, a commercial school in Kobe, has a large enrollment. The Lambuth Training School for Christian Workers in Osaka is training future workers in the Biblical and Kindergarten Teacher-Training Departments. A department of Social Service is being developed by taking advantage of the contacts of the school in the city and doing extension work among young women in the factories. Four kindergartens are carried on under the direction of the Teacher-Training Department of the school. There are twenty-three kindergartens in the Kobe, Matsuyama, and Hiroshima Districts. The new building for the Social Evangelistic Center in Kure is a joy to the missionaries. The Airin Kwan Center in Oita has made steady progress with increased enrollment in all departments.

Korea

The enrollment in the schools has exceeded that reported for 1925, and the receipts from native sources amounted to $23,219.62.

The Board authorized us to participate in the maintenance of Ewha College (union) last year. Miss Clara Howard was appointed to the kindergarten department last fall. The work has gone well in the three high schools—Holston, in Songdo; Carolina, in Seoul; and Lucy Cuninggim, in Wonsan, and also in the Woman's Bible Training School (union) in Seoul. The evangelistic centers in the cities of Seoul, Songdo, Wonsan, and Choonchun have ministered to more than two thousand people. District evangelistic work has been carried on by missionaries and Bible women, who conduct Bible train-

ing schools and supervise lines of Christian service which meet with a ready response in Korea. Twenty-six nurses have been in training in our hospitals. As a result of evangelistic work in the hospitals and dispensaries 213 new believers have been reported.

Russian Mission

On August 25 a cablegram was received announcing the death of Miss Lillian Wahl in Dairen, where she was spending her summer vacation. According to the requirements of Japanese law, her body was cremated and the ashes were taken to Harbin. Although some members of the Mission advised against opening the Jane Brown Evangelistic Center in Harbin last fall because of Miss Rumbough's heavy work, the original plans were carried out, and on January 14 Russian New Year's Day, the official opening of the Center was celebrated. The missionaries are pleading for permission and funds to open an orphanage in Harbin for Russian children who lost their parents in the revolution.

Siberia Mission

Mr. J. S. Ryang, Superintendent of the Siberia Mission, makes a plea for $7,000 for a missionary residence. He says Siberia and Manchuria are a battle field where there is a conflict between the idealism of Jesus Christ and the materialism of Karl Marx. He urges the mother Church to give the gospel to the women in Manchuria and Siberia who are migrating from Korea. There are fourteen Korean Bible women in the Siberia Mission.

Brazil

Educational work is conducted in six boarding schools, two in each of the three Annual Conferences, and in six day schools, five of which are located in the city and district of Rio de Janeiro. There has been a very large increase in the enrollment. In spite of unfavorable economic conditions, the native receipts in the schools were $92,746.73. This is an index of the confidence the Brazilian people have in our missionaries and their estimate of our schools.

Bennett College, in the Brazil Conference, O Piracicabano, in the Central Brazil Conference, and Collegio Centenario, in the South Brazil Conference, have enjoyed increased patronage,

bringing enlarged opportunities through the teacher-training departments.

O Piracicabano, in Piracicaba, and Collegio Americano, in Porto Alegre, have been officially designated by the Department of Education of the nation as preparatory schools to the government professional schools. We should rejoice in the enlarged opportunity this recognition gives to young women for entrance into the schools of law, medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, etc.

The Committee on Coöperation in Latin America gave expression to its estimate of the value of the children's paper, the *Bem-Te-Vi*, by indorsing it as a union magazine in case the coöperation of other boards could be secured.

Besides the work in People's Central Institute in Rio de Janeiro, our definite evangelistic program has been carried out by four Bible women in Sao Paulo, four in Rio de Janeiro, two in Caxias, and one each in Bello Horizonte, Porto Alegre, and Passo Fundo.

Congo Mission

The enthusiasm of Miss Mary Flora Foreman and Miss Dora Jane Armstrong, our nurses in the Congo Belge, has not been dimmed by sickness. In Wembo Nyama Miss Armstrong has organized groups of boy and girl scouts, and for a time she served as supervisor of the school. In the hospital she has conducted a class in nurse training, a day nursery and baby clinic, and mothers' clubs. She has also cultivated a garden and raised a crop of cotton for hospital purposes. At Tunda, Miss Foreman is developing similar lines of work in connection with the hospital there. At various times during the year, Miss Armstrong, Miss Foreman, and Dr. Dovell have answered calls from other stations to minister to sick missionaries or the members of their families

Cuba

Economic unrest and financial stringency have affected adversely the enrollment in the three schools in Cuba. In October, a severe storm damaged property and stripped the campuses of our institutions of the vegetation which had added to their beauty and charm. Irene Toland School and Quinta Tosca Center in Matanzas suffered most. A third circumstance which caused our workers concern was the necessity of registering the

schools, adjusting the curricula to the government courses, and furnishing acceptable diplomas or certificates of teacher-training courses by all of the teachers. These requirements were met, however, and Colegio Buenavista in Havana, Colegio Irene Toland in Matanzas, and Colegio Eliza Bowman in Cienfuegos were all given the necessary official authorization.

The Centro at Quinta Tosca opened its doors on September 22. There were more than three hundred people present at the opening.

Mexico

There has been unrest at various places in the republic, but up to this time it has not disturbed our work. The most serious phase of the Mexican political situation is the strained diplomatic relations between that country and our own, due to the enforcement of the provisions of the Mexican constitution with regard to property and mineral rights. The situation has been intensified by the enforcement of the laws which require the nationalization of Church property, prohibit all but native Mexicans from exercising the ministry, and forbid religious corporations, "known as Churches," from conducting primary schools and benevolent institutions.

Our bishop, our Board of Missions, and our missionaries have coöperated with the Mexican government by authorizing and putting into effect all changes in the work required by Mexican law. The Bible classes and chapel exercises have been suspended in primary schools, and the names of some institutions have been changed to appellations having no religious significance. While we greatly regret some of these changes, it seems better to make them than to withdraw from Mexico. Religious teaching may be given in voluntary classes in the churches outside of regular school hours.

The enrollment has decreased in some of the schools, but the native support of the schools has greatly increased. The enrollment in the three social evangelistic centers—Durango, Chihuahua, and Monterrey—has been good, although the effects of the Roman Catholic boycott has been felt in some places.

Statistics

The statistics of the nine mission fields are as follows: Missionaries, 181; native teachers, 640; native evangelistic workers,

120; schools, 128; pupils, 13,482. Native receipts from tuition and other sources amounted to $293,914.30 in 1926. A total of 8,903 persons were enrolled in the classes, clubs, and other activities of fourteen social evangelistic centers and institutional churches. We have coöperated in the work of one medical school and twelve hospitals.

HOME DEPARTMENT, GENERAL WORK

J. W. PERRY, *Secretary in Charge*

Oriental Work

Since last July this Department has had supervision of the work among Japanese and Koreans in California. The work is fairly well organized. We have noted two things which need attention: (1) There needs to be cultivated a more genuine desire for self-support; our only hope, at present, for enlargement is through Churches becoming self-supporting. (2) Some chapels are needed, to save rent in some places and in others to replace inadequate and unsatisfactory buildings now used. A program of a chapel a year is being started.

Mexican Work

The Texas Mexican and Western Mexican Missions had a very gracious year, with a fifteen per cent increase in membership and all claims met in full. This is a notable achievement among a people constantly migrating. There is a very fine spirit of self-support, and many congregations are now entirely self-supporting. There are many points we need to occupy, particularly in New Mexico and Arizona. The Wesleyan Institute at San Antonio has had more pupils than can be well accommodated. Some fine young men are being trained in this school. It is in sore need of a dormitory and a few more acres of ground.

Cuban Work

The work in Florida has had some difficulties; under the stress of economic conditions there has been much shifting. But our workers are faithful and a fine spirit prevails. We need very much to dispose of our property at Tampa and Key West and secure neat and comfortable houses for all the congregations and workers.

French Work

Some very notable things have been achieved among the French people of Louisiana. Rev. Leon Picone has been serving as evangelist under the direction of the presiding elder, and his work has been greatly blessed in a territory unoccupied by Protestantism. A new charge was organized, and there are fine prospects for a similar work this year.

Indian Work

The Indian Mission had an increase in membership, and a revival spirit is manifest in all the Churches. The Comanches are begging us to send a preacher to them, which we hope to be able to do. The school at Smithville has had a very successful year. It has been full of eager pupils, and already its usefulness is shown in the character and work of our young preachers and lay members.

Goodwill Industries

The Goodwill Industries have had the best year of their history among us. Our effort has been rather to develop and strengthen those in operation rather than to inagurate new ones. The annual report shows ten industries, 860 persons employed for 22,934 days, and an income of $80,761.24. Thus is being fulfilled our motto, "Not Charity but a Chance." Brother Holley, our Superintendent, has been in labors abundant and his work has been fruitful.

Rural Work

There seems to be at present special interest throughout the connection in the Rural Church. Our teachers in this field, by their institutes and other helpful service as well as through their pupils who have gone out, have contributed to the awakening of this very timely interest and are proving very helpful in directing it into worthy channels.

Textile Work

The Textile Institute has had a most successful year; its work is more and more appreciated and its graduates are proving the worth of their training in many communities. The growth of mill centers offers the Church an opportunity for service which we cannot afford to refuse. We are employing a man to

work in this field, to confer with employers, pastors, and citizens, and help toward making these communities centers of Christian life.

Negro Work

The most outstanding event of the year in our work among Negroes is the erection of a new administration building for Miles Memorial College, which, when equipped, will cost $125,000. For this, $30,000 was secured from our Centenary fund, $20,000 from white citizens in Birmingham, $12,500 from the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, and $62,500 from the General Education Board. The building will be completed this summer.

Our work among Soldiers and Seamen needs to be enlarged, after most careful and thorough study, when funds are available to justify the effort.

Many of our workers are faithful, while receiving far too little compensation. The days of heroic service are not all in the past.

HOME DEPARTMENT, WOMAN'S WORK

MRS. J. W. DOWNS, *Secretary in Charge*

Our slogan for the quadrennium is: "Every family under the care of the Christian Church, every boy and girl receiving religious instruction." In order to help carry out this suggested program we are advising a thorough study of community needs and Church programs in coöperation with the pastors.

The Home Mission work assigned to the women of our Church was done last year by 140 appointed workers, assisted by more than one hundred employed women and hundreds of local women, who give service to those who need it in their home communities.

We are trying to do our part in leadership training through eight boarding and three day schools, with one hundred and ten Christian teachers, through Bible and Religious Education departments in State schools and colleges, where we support four full-time teachers and coöperate in the support of two others.

Thirty-two City Mission Boards, composed of the missionary women in the local Churches, legally incorporated to hold

property, sacrificing in order to give to those who need them at home, operated in 1926. Many Daily Vacation Bible Schools and Week-Day Schools of Religion were conducted under these Boards, with their trained leaders ably assisted by volunteer workers. Thousands of patients were treated in their clinics. The leisure time of thousands of boys and girls was provided for under wise and loving supervision; by this service delinquency is prevented in a degree that is often remarked upon by juvenile officers.

Bethlehem Houses, four in number, have meant to colored young people and children what Wesley Houses have meant to white young people and children. We need many more in the crowded Negro sections.

Five Rural Boards, with fifteen trained workers, have been serving in North Arkansas, North Mississippi, North Georgia, and the West Virginia coal fields. The Church organizations have been strengthened, Sunday schools, Epworth Leagues, and Missionary Societies have been organized and kept going through the year by this effort; but we have only touched the fringe of this promising field.

At the request of fourteen pastors, workers have been assigned to Churches to work under their direction, becoming regular staff members to carry out the plans of the pastor for his Church.

Other institutions are Spofford Receiving Home, Kansas City, which cares for children of broken homes; six Coöperative Homes, affording Christian home influence for young business women; four student homes at State universities and schools assisting in conserving Christian training and teaching during the school period of life.

For the first time since the opening of the Centenary Campaign in 1919 the Home Section, Woman's Work, is recommending estimates for new work. Unless we are able to meet the opportunities that are presented by 1928, many of them will be lost.

Surveys have been made of the Latin District, Florida Conference, in which our Wolff Settlement is located. One of the most interesting features disclosed by this survey is that 15,000 young people between the ages of one and twenty-four years live in this district. A survey has also been made of

Key West, Fla., with a view to strengthening our work at that point by supplying an adequate and appropriate program to be begun this year.

With more than twenty million boys and girls who have no religious training in either Protestant, Catholic, or Jewish Church, our efforts cannot be decreased in the future, but the emphasis should shift from the institution to the family and individual, with definite study to find a remedy for conditions surrounding disadvantaged peoples that have contributed to their lack of religion and self-support. With a firm belief that the largest service we can render will be by directing our energy and training toward making adequate Church programs for the community, and realizing the needs of the rural districts, we are recommending that emphasis be given to the Rural Program for the remainder of this quadrennium.

The total appropriation asked for by this Department for the regular work is $312,466, with $65,884 to be applied to Centenary askings.

EDUCATION AND PROMOTION DEPARTMENT, GENERAL WORK

E. H. RAWLINGS, *Secretary in Charge*

When at the last session of the Board of Missions I was transferred to the Education and Promotion Department, I found that since my connection with this Department ten years ago, much water in principle and method of missionary education had gone under the mill; and so I set myself at once to study the changes that had taken place. I familiarized myself with the materials of the department, and went through pretty thoroughly materials gotten from the Educational Departments of other boards. As promptly as I could with many things pressing, I formulated a scheme of organization that undertakes to cover the entire ground of missionary education, and have been seeking to put that scheme into effect.

1. Coöperative Work

Inevitably, much of the work in this department is done in coöperation with other regular organizations of the Church. The Discipline gives general missionary direction to these or-

ganizations, but the better part of our plan is the unwritten understandings that we have gotten by almost innumerable conferences and conversations from time to time, until coördination is at this moment better perhaps than at any moment in our history. There is almost no grit in the grease of our coöperation, and our joint plans really work.

1. The Epworth League

The Epworth League has been missionary from its birth, and perhaps never more so than now. Our missionaries at home on furlough regard it as one of the best opportunities for contact with the Church that they are turned over to young people for service in the League Conferences. Our joint plans make their way through the *Epworth Era* in missionary programs, discussions, mission study helps, down into the local congregation where the Epworth League Chapter has its missionary department, and in this department there is the devotional service, mission study courses, the missionary special, and other activities.

Probably the most effective thing done by the Epworth League is its missionary project, commonly spoken of as the Epworth League Special. That special has now for its home object Paine College and for its foreign the Congo Mission. The League is carrying also the work in Arizona and maintaining the Chair of Music in Scarritt College.

2. The Sunday School

For many years the Board of Missions had full charge of missionary work in the Sunday school, doing that work directly from the Nashville office. But by agreements from time to time, immediate direction of missionary education in the Sunday school has passed from the Board of Missions to the Sunday school organization, the Board of Missions, however, retaining, through the order of the General Conference, full power of promotion in conjunction with the Sunday school machinery. The Department of Education and Promotion furnishes missionary courses and missionary teachers for Sunday School Standard Training Schools, and also for the Leadership Training Schools, and in the local Sunday school the missionary enterprise is featured in special lessons, programs, dis-

cussions, pictures, and missionary information, and a special offering each month.

The Sunday school, as the Epworth League, has its special missionary project. The foreign project is our Missions in Europe, and perhaps no single missionary project among us has been more popular or more effectively employed than has the European Special in our Sunday schools. The Home Special is a plan of Sunday school promotion in neglected and needy sections known as the Dual Extension Plan.

3. The Board of Education

Our work in the Theological Seminaries we especially prize. In Duke University, Emory University, and Southern Methodist University, each, we have conducted this year a Missionary Institute. This work is mainly with theological students. While we get the opportunity of presenting the call to special missionary service, we especially emphasize with these picked young preachers the need for a skilled pastoral leadership in our missionary work.

The Pastors' Conference, formerly conducted by the Board of Missions, goes now to the Board of Education, but we participate with the Board of Education getting into these schools special courses and teachers, and we esteem the pastors' school as perhaps the best single opportunity for the extensive training of a missionary ministry for the whole Church.

4. The Board of Lay Activities

Perhaps it is not too strong to say that the heart of our lay organization, as the heart of the Church should be, is missionary. The *Layman* is always accessible to missionary material, and in meetings and conventions conducted by the Board the central message has always been missionary. In the local congregation, coöperation with the Board of Lay Activities is especially timely in the direction of the Missionary Committee and the projection of big special movements.

5. Woman's Work

There is the finest sympathy and really effective coöperation between the two sections of the Department. Mission study courses are adopted by the two sections conjointly. Summer conferences are jointly conducted, and we share in Leadership

and Standard Training. In our recent Church School of Missions the Woman's Section sought with the heartiest good will to enlist the women of the societies in studying our special book, "Yet Another Day in Methodist Missions."

6. Interdenominational

Our Church has always found it easy and natural to join in interdenominational enterprises. We, therefore, belong to the Missionary Education Movement, participating in the conference annually at Blue Ridge, N. C., and have sought to cooperate also with the Home Base Committee of the Committee of Reference and Counsel of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America and other interdenominational organizations.

II. Departmental Work

7. Literature

We have our special and technical literature usually pertaining to the January-February period. The general literature of our Department has been largely superseded by the specialized material of the Centenary, but it is our purpose to go ahead at once with a series of quite inexpensive books on the various fields and sections of our work. There is a very wide and urgent demand for this inexpensive but specialized literature. We participate in the Secular Press Bureau conducted by the Boards of the Church, and through a good understanding with editors get our material easily and effectively into the Church papers, but perhaps get our best opportunity in the *Missionary Voice*.

The *Missionary Voice*, since the last General Conference, is an integral feature of the Department of Education and Promotion, the Secretary of the Department, General Work, being one of the editors of the periodical, and the paper becomes in a sense what could not have been true hitherto "the voice" of our cultural plans. We find it a most convenient and effective medium of utterance for the activities and plans of the department. The *Voice* is more than self-supporting, seems to be growing monthly in favor with our people, and we are setting for ourselves an increase of ten thousand subscriptions for the current year.

8. Mission Study

We are able to get mission study into practically all of the organizations of the Church by courses adapted to various grades and sections in the Church's activities, though our best opportunity of mission study comes to us in what is known as the Church School of Missions. The Secretary of this Department prepared the study book used in our January-February Cultivation Campaign. It is pleasing to report that while we had set the extreme limit in our first order of 20,000, when the idea of the book had gotten to the people we finally received orders totaling something over 90,000, and it is even more gratifying to report that apparently the book was read. Another special book for next year is in process of preparation.

9. Summer Conferences

For ten days or two weeks each year, conferences are held at Mount Sequoyah and Lake Junaluska for the training of skilled leadership in the missionary activities of the Church.

10. The Missionary Committee in the Local Congregation

Since the action of the General Conference a year ago, the Missionary Committee holds a greatly enlarged and improved position. We have secured the names and addresses of approximately 6,000 chairmen of Missionary Committees, and through a channel wide open from this office to the local congregation we do our best to mobilize and make efficient the work of this Committee. The great task of the Church at this moment, as we understand it, is to make the local congregation missionary; and since, next to the pastor, the Missionary Committee is our best medium of contact with the local congregation, we are seeking by every means, general and special, to emphasize the work of the Committee.

11. General Missionary Council

The first meeting of the General Missionary Council, held in Louisville last December, was by many tokens a genuine success.

We are greatly encouraged with the outlook because we confidently believe that if our Lord's great plan of going with the

good news from Jerusalem through all Judea past Samaria and unto the uttermost part of the earth is to be carried out, we must get to our people through our practical plans and a persistent policy of missionary education, win their interest, and enlist them, even the whole Church, in our Lord's big business of saving a whole world.

EDUCATION AND PROMOTION DEPARTMENT, WOMAN'S WORK

MRS. B. W. LIPSCOMB, *Secretary in Charge*

FOR several years the educational and promotional work of the women of the Church has been reported to the Board of Missions, but never under just the conditions that obtain as we of the department make this report. Under the legislation enacted by the last General Conference this work has become a Department of the Board, coördinate with the same line of work in the General Work Section. This office has become the official representative in the Board of Missions of a great body of Church women whose special interests are served by it. The relationship is a most satisfactory one, and our General Secretary has manifested the sincerest interest in every detail of the Woman's Work and has been zealous to conserve under the new organization all its privileges and prestige.

The work of the department is done in three general lines—namely:

1. Organization and cultivation for adults, young people, and children.
2. Creation and distribution of literature.
3. Cultivation of Candidates for Missionary Work.

The report of the department is presented under three heads:

Organization and Promotion

Adults

The total membership of the adult department is 190,697 women in 6,439 societies, a gain of 128 auxiliaries and 5,140 members during 1926. The total income was $987,453, an increase of $12,420.14 over the previous year. There is cause for much gratification that the Bennett Memorial Campaign, which was successfully completed by the raising of

$388,356 during the year, did not cause a decrease in the regular collections.

Throughout the year the correspondence and travel necessary for the cultivation of these societies have consumed much of the time of those in charge of the several lines of work.

Missionary Education

The results of this line of promotion have been gratifying; 9,200 mission study classes for adults, young people, and children were conducted in 1926, with an enrollment of 165,997; 4,896 Bible classes were also conducted. Reports indicate that a higher standard of work is being done by the classes.

The Schools of Missions, Lake Junaluska and Mount Sequoyah, were participated in by the women. These schools were held jointly with those of the Sunday School Board, and the affiliation was most satisfactory to all participating. Plans were laid for Leadership Training Courses for women in connection with these Schools of Missions and a selected number of Pastors' Schools for the summer of 1927.

Interdenominational Schools of Missions at Blue Ridge, N. C., and among local groups in St. Petersburg, Houston, New Orleans, Los Angeles, Mount Herman, and Mills College, Oakland, Calif., have been participated in by many of our women and young people.

The Jubilee

With 1928 we enter upon the fiftieth year of the organized work for women, and plans have been laid for a fitting celebration of our Jubilee. The celebration is planned according to the following principles:

1. It shall be constructive, having not only a backward, but a forward look.
2. The celebration shall be Church-wide, so that our entire constituency shall have a part in it.
3. It shall be international, so as to be participated in by every group of Southern Methodist women throughout the world.
4. Prominence will be given to the pioneer leaders, missionaries, and charter members of missionary societies.
5. The celebration will fit into the regular program of work for 1928, beginning with the Council meeting of that year and closing with the Council meeting of 1929.

The Week of Prayer and Thanksgiving of 1928 will be the time for the ingathering of the thank offering. In line with these principles the goals of the celebration may be stated briefly as:

1. A higher spiritual standard.
2. An appreciation of our heritage.
3. The extension of the organization.
4. The reëvaluation of our task.
5. A thank offering.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S WORK

MISS JULIA LAKE STEVENS, *Assistant Secretary in Charge*

IN June, 1926, I was elected Assistant Secretary in charge of the Young People's Missionary Work of our Church. My duty is to organize and promote Young People's Missionary Societies in the Church.

At the close of the year 1926 there were enrolled in the department 32,640 young people between the ages of fourteen and approximately twenty-five. Since the correlation of the Junior Missionary Work with that of the Epworth League we have taken into the department the thirteen-year-old young people. There are 1,764 societies on our roll.

In 1926 the young people sent in to the Council Treasurer $53,909.37. This amount went to the two specials for the year—Sue Bennett School and Bennett College in Rio de Janeiro. Besides this they paid $5,837.79 on the Belle Bennett Memorial, and reported their value of supplies at $6,983.83. The total amount raised for the year was $66,730.99.

The work of the department progresses in proportion to the faith the Church has in the young people and in the willingness to give to them the finest leadership that the Church affords. Only as we get an enlarged vision of this task, see the talents and great potentialities that lie in these young people, and present to them a challenging program that will meet their needs will we enlist them in the religious program of the Church.

CHILDREN'S WORK

MISS ALTHEA JONES, *Assistant Secretary in Charge*

THE scope of the Children's Work comprises organization and promotion of missionary education with children from birth through twelve years and also work with the mothers of these children. The children are graded into Baby, Primary, and Junior groups.

During 1926 the children contributed to the Council Treasury $55,964.81 and for all purposes raised $65,686.16. There are 103,482 children enrolled in this department, carrying on their work through 4,558 divisions.

In addition to the work already assigned, the General Conference instructed the Woman's Missionary Societies to take over the missionary instruction of all Junior Epworth Leagues. The General Conference further instructed the Junior Missionary Society and Junior Epworth League to unite wherever there were both organizations in the same Church, and also instructed that neither should be organized where the other already existed unless they were willing to carry on their work in one organization. All missionary offerings of the Junior Epworth League are to be directed through the Woman's Missionary Society treasury.

Such recommendations, involving work with children of junior age in the entire Church, necessarily demanded careful study and consideration, and much time has been given to committee meetings and conferences in an effort to serve the best needs of the child and also preserve to the work the very best of the old plans. As a result of these conferences both the Woman's Missionary Council and Epworth League Board have recommended that there be one Junior organization in the local Church to be called the Epworth Junior Society, and that both the Council and Epworth League should unite in furnishing the programs of study and cultivation.

The program plans agreed upon by the Council and Epworth League Board, which went into effect last January, provide eight months of united work and two months in the summer devoted to intensive missionary cultivation by Woman's Missionary Council and two to intensive cultivation by the Epworth League Board.

Wherever changes are made so far-reaching as to involve the

whole Church, confusion and slowing up of motion necessarily follow, but the leaders are beginning to understand the plans and many who are trying them are writing enthusiastically of the results.

CANDIDATE AND STUDENT WORK

MRS. HUME. R. STEELE, *Assistant Secretary in Charge*

SINCE the General Conference of 1926, college visitation has been limited to the Candidate Secretary. As the work in the office demands two weeks in each month, and the time when it is practicable to go into a college is limited, the number of institutions visited in a year will be greatly reduced. In 1925 and 1926 the two Student Secretaries, giving full time to the work, visited 104 colleges; this year the Candidate Secretary plans to visit 25. The representative of the Board of Education, who is jointly responsible with the representative of the Woman's Missionary Council for college visitation, will probably visit 25 or 30. An effort will be made by these two representatives to visit each institution in the territory once in the quadrennium and to keep in touch with students by correspondence.

The whole realm of life service, every opportunity the Church offers in religious education, in the ministry, in missionary service at home and abroad, in the ministry of teaching, in business, in the professions, and in every walk of life, is presented to students.

Students are very responsive; many come for interviews, not all as volunteers; many come to talk over personal problems. The opportunities for student work in colleges and universities are really unlimited. I am more than ever convinced that no part of our work is more important than keeping in touch with students of our denomination during college years.

Student cultivation is carried on by literature, personal letters, visitation, and attendance upon student conferences. Literature is mailed quarterly for use in the World Fellowship Committee of the Christian Association and upon request for special programs. Personal letters are written to young women whose names are reported by the Student Volunteer Movement, by Life Service Superintendents, and by pastors and other interested persons in the Church.

It is gratifying that visits to college have been largely in answer to invitations from the students. This fact puts student work upon a better basis and insures a preparation for the visit which makes possible a better use of the time spent in the college.

Summer Conferences

I attended the following summer conferences: Southern Y. W. C. A. Student Conference at Blue Ridge, N. C. in June, 1926. A denominational rally was held, at which more than one hundred and fifty students were present. Many students came for interviews with me. Young People's Assembly held in connection with the Pastors' School at Corvallis, Oregon. One hundred and twenty-five young people were in attendance, several of them having come more than nine hundred miles. I taught the course. The Missionary Education Conference, at Blue Ridge, N. C., June 24–July 4, 1926; and the School of Missions at Lake Junaluska, July 15–August 1, 1926. I taught two classes in each conference.

National Student Conference

I attended the National Student Conference held at Milwaukee, Wis., December 28, 1926–January 1, 1927. Twenty-five hundred students, representing thirty-two nations, coming from all sections of America and many foreign countries, assembled to study life's meaning and to find the resources of Jesus for a modern world. Every point of view was presented in the platform addresses, and experts in each field were available to the students.

Candidates Accepted by the Candidates' Committee

Thirty-four young women were accepted by the Candidates' Committee during the year 1926, and were recommended to the Woman's Missionary Council for consecration and to the Board of Missions for appointment. Seven contract teachers were accepted and recommended to the Board for appointment. Thirty-six young women were accepted by the Committee and recommended to the Conferences for scholarships at Scarritt College; two young women were detained for personal reasons and did not enter Scarritt; three young women were recommended as indorsed workers.

LITERATURE AND PUBLICITY, WOMAN'S WORK

MISS ESTELLE HASKIN, *Assistant Secretary in Charge*

THE regular output of literature for the auxiliary programs was carried forward as usual, with one exception. The General Conference legislation concerning Children's Work provided for the boys and girls of Junior age who were members of the Children's Missionary Auxiliaries, leaving those of primary age to be formed into separate groups. This necessitated a separate literature for Primary leaders, thereby adding to the schedule of regular publications.

Additional Literature

The beginning of a new quadrennium has made necessary a revision and a reprint of much of the organization material. The entire set of programs for new societies is being revised and reprinted. As time will permit and occasion arises, we are adding leaflets to the regular stock and keeping on hand certain pamphlets and leaflets from other mission boards and other organizations. There is a constant demand for a larger stock than we are able to produce because of lack of sufficient office force and sufficient funds.

Publicity

The *Missionary Bulletin* has been furnished the Auxiliary Publicity Superintendents as usual. In addition, notices and items have been occasionally furnished the woman's pages in the Conference organs and numerous letters written the Conference Superintendents of Publicity in response to inquiries concerning plans and methods.

Financial Statement

RECEIPTS

Appropriation	$17,260 00	
Sales	10,542 62	—$27,802 62

EXPENDITURES

Total amount for printing, and purchase of literature and supplies	$19,757 64	
Service Department, including labor, stamps, and wrapping	6,750 00	—$26,507 64
Balance		$ 1,294 98

Service Department

Until the beginning of the present administration of the Board the work of the Literature Depository has been carried on independently, paying for such help as was needed by the Service Department of the General Section. The plan of having all work for the entire Board conducted under one management has been inaugurated, with Mrs. A. B. Smith in charge. The work of the Service Department includes wrapping, addressing, and mailing packages of literature to the auxiliaries, Churches, and pastors; the business management of the *Young Christian Worker;* collecting and delivery of the daily mail of the Secretaries; multigraphing and mailing letters for Secretaries; dispensing office supplies to the Secretaries; supplying porter service and innumerable other aids to the extensive work of the Board.

Young Christian Worker

The first time for several years the *Young Christian Worker* has paid its own expenses, with the exception of the editorial service. The receipts and expenditures were as follows:

Receipts from subscriptions		$ 3,750 40
Expenditures: Salary of business manager	$ 490 00	
Printing, mailing, advertising	3,186 66	3,676 66
		$ 73 74

This magazine is involved, as is the other literature for children, in the changes taking place in the junior work. In line with the recommendation of a joint committee from the Board of Missions and the Epworth League Board, the Woman's Missionary Council has agreed to the publication of a joint magazine, double the size of the present *Young Christian Worker.* Lamar & Whitmore will be responsible for its publication, and the Secretary in charge of literature for the Woman's Work and the Junior Secretary of the Epworth League Board will be jointly responsible for the editorship.

Bennett Memorial Literature

According to the action taken at the beginning of the Memorial Campaign, all literature for its promotion has passed

through the regular channel; twenty-seven pieces of literature have been published during the three years of the campaign.

Interdenominational Mission Study Committee

During the past year the Secretary in charge of literature has continued to serve on the Joint Committee responsible for the publication of Home Mission Study Books, which is composed of representatives from the Council of Women for Home Missions and the Missionary Education Movement. She has worked on Subcommittee No. 3, which is a committee on children's literature, working in coöperation with a committee from the Missionary Education Movement. The Secretary was asked by this Committee to superintend the production of a project on Negro achievements for Juniors. This has been a coöperative piece of work. Material was selected and the lessons taught to a group of children from the Junior Department of Belmont Church Sunday School in order that their reactions might help in the production of the text. The manuscript is now in the hands of the Missionary Education Movement in New York. We were induced to undertake this task because the committee advised that unless the course could be worked out in the South it would not be produced. We hope that this book on Negro achievements may contribute some real part to the future better race relations. One other piece of work rendered the interdenominational cause was in preparing a set of the Helps for Leaders published in connection with the home mission text, "Our Templed Hills."

Missionary Voice

The circulation of the *Missionary Voice* held its own in 1926, standing in the current issue approximately at 48,000. It holds a unique place among Church periodicals in that it is the direct responsibility of an officer in every auxiliary of the Woman's Missionary Societies and therefore has a place on the program at district, zone, and conference meetings. Each issue contains matter pertaining to the program of the monthly meeting in the local Church, including Bible lessons for Adult and Young People's Auxiliaries. The Woman's Section of the *Missionary Voice* is edited by Mrs. E. B. Chappell.

PUBLICITY, GENERAL WORK

ELMER T. CLARK, *Assistant Secretary in Charge*

THE problem of publicity is to supply information to the Church in such a way as to create or stimulate interest in missions and to bring this interest to immediate realization in moral and financial support of our missionary program. It differs from what we usually term "education" only in the more popular and appealing adaptation of its materials and in the concreteness and immediacy of the response expected. Though adapted to the popular adult mind, its methods are educational; publicity work is therefore a part of the general educational activity of the Board, and we maintain a close coöperation with the Department of Education and Promotion as well as with all other departments.

I. Campaign Literature

The most specialized phase of our work is the creation of publicity for our January-February Cultivation Campaign. This is publicity in its purest form, in that materials must be carefully adapted to the popular mind and the concrete response immediately secured. Our literature consisted of a presentation of the "case" on which we rested our appeal, issued in a booklet, "The Uttermost Parts," for the leadership of our Church, and two small leaflets for distribution in the congregation. These were supplemented by a few printed items of plans and suggestions for pastors.

We have carefully checked up the reaction to this literature throughout the Church and found it to be far more favorable than is ordinarily the case. Such complaints as have been heard concerned matters of distribution; not one adverse criticism has been received concerning the nature of the appeal. In view of the large circulation of this literature and the sensitiveness often found in financial campaigns, we are gratified at the reception accorded our special literature.

II. The Press

Our material goes regularly to our various *Advocates*, and nearly all issues of these papers contain some missionary items sent from our office. The editors are unfailing in their kindness and interest. They have officially asked us to purchase at least

six pages annually at advertising rates, and while we have not entered into a definite contract to this effect, it is our policy to purchase space from time to time. We used two such pages in our winter campaign, and the treasurer runs a small annuity advertisement regularly.

Our publicity work in the secular press is done by the Secular Press Bureau, an interboard coöperative enterprise which is very efficient and effective.

III. Distribution

The most difficult part of our work is the distribution of our campaign literature; the large volume to be shipped, the wide area to be covered, the rapidity with which delivery must be made, and the impracticability of maintaining a trained staff adequate to handle an intensive campaign of short duration are the elements of difficulty. Perfection has never been attained, but all concerned agree that our distribution last winter was the most satisfactory we have yet secured.

The Secretary of Publicity prepared and supervised the operation of the plan for distributing all literature, including the study book, "Yet Another Day in Methodist Missions." No literature was sent save on written order, and we succeeded in getting such orders from nearly all our pastors, at least ninety per cent of them. Some delays and miscarriages, with consequent disappointment and complaint, occurred, but these were reduced to a minimum and numbered not more than twenty or thirty in the whole Church.

Our selling plan for the study book operated perfectly, although we suffered greatly from the inability of the Publishing House to supply the demand. We secured orders for nearly 90,000 books, delivering about 72,000 copies and substituting other books where possible on all orders we were unable to fill. Although we sold this book of one hundred and sixty pages for 25 cents, prepaid, we not only paid all expenses of publishing and distribution, but actually made a profit. Our total expenses were $12,418.78. We have already collected $11,530.35 in cash and have accounts receivable in the sum of $6,470.71.

IV. Permanent Literature

The Board of Missions, General Work, has practically no

permanent literature of any kind. In this we are greatly handicapped. The need, and also the popular demand, for leaflets and booklets covering all our fields and phases of work is very insistent. We have begun the preparation of such literature and hope to continue until a complete library of leaflets for free distribution and small booklets for sale at a low price is available.

V. Church Bulletin

On the first of January we began the publication of a bulletin for local Churches, two pages of which are printed with missionary and other material and two pages left blank for the use of the congregation. We sell these bulletins for sixty cents per hundred, and plan to reduce this price when the circulation enables us to do so and at the same time pay the costs of publication and shipping. The bulletin is already self-supporting and will soon pay the back charges of the original edition, including our first selling expense. The bulletin is now being used by 135 Churches. Our total expense has been $691.40; our cash income has been $484.09, and we have accounts receivable in the sum of $158.23.

VI. Bureau of Specials

We sustain a close coöperative relation to the Bureau of Specials, securing material from all our home and foreign fields for preparation in the form of publicity for the Church and cultivation reports for the holders of Specials. We have succeeded in securing a mass of information direct from the field, and this is now available for all necessary purposes.

The last report of the Bureau of Specials shows that 617 Specials are now being supported by individuals and Churches. The amount represented by these Specials is $303,525.56. A large proportion of this sum represents new money which the Board would not otherwise secure, although some of it represents Specials assigned for money raised in the January-February Cultivation Campaign.

REPORTS OF TREASURERS.

REPORT OF TREASURER, WOMAN'S WORK

MRS. INA DAVIS FULTON

RECEIPTS BY DEPARTMENTS

CONFERENCE.	Adult.	Young People.	Junior Division.	Baby Division.	Total.
Alabama	$ 29,871 72	$ 1,240 95	$ 1,456 88	$ 430 45	$ 33,000 00
Arizona	1,480 93	11 37	48 65	1 94	1,542 89
Baltimore	30,150 42	5,054 68	2,428 67	366 23	38,000 00
Brazil	10 99	.....	.....	.....	10 99
Central Texas	25,017 47	603 51	578 38	165 64	26,365 00
China Mission	99 36	.....	.....	.....	99 36
Cuba	12 72	.....	.....	.....	12 72
Denver	651 61	14 24	9 90	2 75	678 50
East Oklahoma	13,313 62	336 25	514 19	174 78	14,338 84
Florida	31,233 79	1,600 00	708 01	455 97	33,997 77
Holston	32,788 31	4,883 85	1,924 38	568 06	40,164 60
Illinois	951 12	1 35	7 66	31 83	991 96
Kentucky	18,020 61	2,528 76	870 70	130 02	21,550 00
Little Rock	23,400 00	1,500 00	887 40	112 60	25,900 00
Los Angeles	4,106 37	.....	31 07	.....	4,137 44
Louisiana	29,509 89	905 04	812 80	116 68	31,344 41
Louisville	21,493 72	2,029 65	936 44	182 46	24,642 27
Memphis	30,887 61	2,962 49	2,485 76	404 39	36,740 25
Mexico	64 25	.....	.....	.....	64 25
Mississippi	20,896 89	436 97	1,026 14	135 00	22,495 00
Missouri	10,988 61	584 42	385 88	66 09	12,025 00
New Mexico	5,954 85	295 75	210 74	39 26	6,500 60
North Alabama	37,984 33	1,282 84	1,506 58	224 32	40,998 07
North Arkansas	19,424 10	736 58	561 66	76 17	20,798 51
North Carolina	40,092 57	1,792 20	4,201 29	701 48	46,787 54
North Georgia	45,540 04	3,999 96	5,263 96	1,236 04	56,040 00
North Mississippi	25,616 27	1,115 27	1,910 85	232 32	28,874 71
North Texas	30,034 16	996 90	579 14	385 69	31,995 89
Northwest	1,523 72	5 60	31 24	3 75	1,564 31
Northwest Texas	19,152 12	552 42	545 69	99 79	20,350 02
Pacific	3,518 38	60 50	50 55	8 69	3,638 12
South Carolina	23,154 39	797 64	1,151 52	140 93	25,244 48
South Georgia	56,592 32	398 66	1,921 00	648 12	59,560 10
Southwest Missouri	11,560 05	476 13	619 91	35 91	12,692 00
St. Louis	9,995 75	769 00	239 45	10 80	11,015 00
Tennessee	25,500 00	2,000 00	1,538 42	461 58	29,500 00
Texas	29,999 00	400 76	825 45	374 79	31,600 00
Upper South Carolina	28,508 44	1,499 99	1,736 34	263 82	32,008 59
Virginia	47,513 45	5,556 71	1,924 08	336 75	55,330 99
West Oklahoma	9,361 23	442 75	263 94	110 42	10,178 34
West Texas	23,754 69	619 13	1,018 03	234 35	25,626 20
Western North Carolina	47,717 01	3,823 01	3,185 07	314 93	55,040 02
Western Virginia	11,676 38	1,594 13	649 28	88 51	14,008 30
Total	$879,123 26	$53,909 37	$45,047 10	$9,373 31	$987,453 04
Total for 1925	863,096 66	55,314 38	47,257 07	9,364 79	975,032 90
Increase	$ 16,027 10	.....	.....	$ 8 52	$ 12,420 14
Deficit	.....	$ 1,405 01	$ 2,209 97	.....	.....

RECEIPTS FOR 1926

CONFERENCE.	Foreign.	Home.	Scarritt.	Total.	Bennett Memorial.
Alabama	$ 19,620 76	$ 12,785 64	$ 593 60	$ 33,000 00	$ 21,657 05
Arizona	864 47	474 00	206 42	1,542 89	100 00
Baltimore	22,914 74	14,563 25	522 01	38,000 00	6,564 28
Brazil	10 99	.....	.....	10 99	.....
Central Texas	16,576 48	9,184 27	604 25	26,365 00	10,238 00
China Mission	99 36	.....	.....	99 36	.....
Cuba Mission	7 63	5 09	.....	12 72	.....
Denver	414 36	252 14	12 00	678 50	188 49
East Oklahoma	8,623 29	5,296 30	419 25	14,338 84	2,399 16
Florida	20,966 28	12,693 09	338 40	33,997 77	17,100 00
Holston	23,468 25	15,513 97	1,182 38	40,164 60	24,292 45
Illinois	592 53	399 43	.....	991 96	34 73
Kentucky	12,716 13	8,400 22	433 65	21,550 00	6,469 97
Little Rock	15,583 48	10,095 79	220 73	25,900 00	2,172 10
Los Angeles	2,696 09	1,429 35	12 00	4,137 44	595 40
Louisiana	17,669 10	13,198 46	476 85	31,344 41	16,178 35
Louisville	15,018 68	9,583 29	40 30	24,642 27	8,051 70
Memphis	23,035 63	13,114 42	590 20	36,740 25	2,484 08
Mexico	64 25	.....	.....	64 25	.....
Mississippi	13,033 69	8,372 42	1,088 89	22,495 00	12,462 84
Missouri	6,871 37	4,436 18	717 45	12,025 00	10,309 94
New Mexico	3,910 86	2,435 74	154 00	6,500 60	858 35
North Alabama	25,367 30	14,847 42	783 35	40,998 07	15,101 49
North Arkansas	12,353 96	7,892 17	552 38	20,798 51	3,970 93
North Carolina	28,539 04	16,960 99	1,287 51	46,787 54	18,710 32
North Georgia	33,152 70	21,728 48	1,158 82	56,040 00	33,536 62
North Mississippi	17,713 01	10,811 30	350 40	28,874 71	11,171 29
North Texas	19,050 30	12,795 59	150 00	31,995 89	12,860 43
Northwest	933 23	627 08	4 00	1,564 31	3,043 15
Northwest Texas	12,374 59	7,505 03	470 40	20,350 02	14,676 51
Pacific	2,125 20	909 13	603 79	3,638 12	906 45
South Carolina	14,744 69	8,899 79	1,600 00	25,244 48	14,282 35
(Transfer)					435 50
South Georgia	33,972 86	24,190 40	1,396 84	59,560 10	28,761 36
Southwest Missouri	8,033 21	3,988 79	670 00	12,692 00	3,587 07
St. Louis	6,455 39	4,140 53	419 08	11,015 00	3,644 38
Tennessee	17,601 80	11,396 88	501 32	29,500 00	17,311 49
Texas	18,425 21	12,874 79	300 00	31,600 00	16,672 21
Upper South Carolina	19,043 71	11,924 88	1,040 00	32,008 59	7,245 51
Virginia	34,472 73	18,966 42	1,891 84	55,330 99	6,712 73
West Oklahoma	6,087 20	3,723 44	367 70	10,178 34	1,348 91
West Texas	16,061 14	9,332 01	233 05	25,626 20	3,742 50
Western North Carolina	33,206 11	21,089 85	744 06	55,040 02	19,003 03
Western Virginia	8,113 17	5,458 88	436 25	14,008 30	5,247 13
Total from Conferences	$592,582 97	$372,296 90	$22,573 17	$ 987,453 04	$383,693 35
Other sources	39,007 80	42,160 74	1,851 75	83,020 29	4,033 64
Deaconess and Home Mission Conf.	.....	.....	.....	.....	630 00
School funds	.....	49,855 86	.....	49,855 86	.....
Total	$631,590 77	$464,313 50	$24,424 92	$1,120,329 19	$388,356 99

DIVISION OF RECEIPTS.

Life Members			$ 3,324 39
Bible Women			36,692 09
Brevard Laundry Fund			953 75
Day schools			3,672 73
Dues			410,730 81
Holding building fund			11,871 04
Interest			27,302 80
Insurance collected—Virginia K. Johnson Home			1,000 00
Insurance, St. Mark's			500 00
Lon A. Hotchkiss Fund			1,028 89
Missionary Voice Fund			7,500 00
Mirianne Moore Steele Education Fund			20 00
Pledge			410,357 71
Retirement			15,552 68
Rent			425 00
Refunds			12,895 99
Special gifts			16,948 58
Scholarships			28,414 30
Sale of Anadarko property			1,361 73
Special for new missionaries			1,081 65
Specialized training			365 00
Sales, Literature			9,837 95
School funds (Home)			33,540 61
Scarritt			24,424 92
Vashti Building Fund and Special Gifts			4,325 00
Week of Prayer (balance, 1925)			892 50
Week of Prayer (balance, 1926)			54,077 98
Young Christian Worker			1,231 09
			$1,120,329 19
Centenary:			
Foreign	$ 39,184 18		
Home	18,986 89	$ 58,171 07	
Christian Education Fund:			
Home schools	$ 6,074 69		
Scarritt	4,399 80	10,474 49	
Bennett Memorial:			
From Conferences	$383,693 35		
Deaconess Home Mission Conference	630 00		
Gifts and Interest	4,033 64	388,356 99	458,002 55
Total receipts from all sources			$1,577,331 74
Funds collected: Home		$ 81,775 00	
Bennett Memorial certificates		177,450 00	259,225 00
Total deposits			$1,836,556 74
Bank balance, close of 1925			380,049 83
			$2,316,606 57
Disbursements in 1926			1,275,537 82
			$ 941,068 75
Investments in 1926			192,086 75
			$ 748,982 00
Advancements on 1927			168,982 58
Balance, February 1, 1927			$ 579,999 42

Balance accounted for as follows:		
Foreign cash	$125,876 55	
Home cash	194,404 02	
Home education	13,315 46	
Bennett Memorial	177,990 95	
United	40 31	
Foreign Centenary	41,694 51	
Home Centenary	18,658 92	
Scarritt, regular	7,778 13	
Scarritt, Christian Education	240 57	
		$ 579,999 42

DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1926–27.

FOREIGN WORK.

		Total 1926	Amt. Adv. for 1927
Annuities	$ 2,066 55		
Bishops' travel	3,975 62		
Contingent	18,414 51		$ 140 84
Inter-Board expense	3,150 00		
Investments: Bills receivable.	8,000 00		
Certificates of deposit	6,658 00		
Retirement (missionaries)	4,297 50		1,462 50
Scarritt College Library from Belle H. Bennett Bequest.	1,000 00		
Scarritt College: Eliza Gatlin Bequest	300 00		
Scarritt College appropriations	15,375 00		5,125 00
Special for new missionaries.	2,212 11		
Specialized training	1,543 05		445 00
Sallie Hendrix Bequest: Scarritt scholarships	719 90	—$ 67,712 24	
Brazil: Maintenance, salaries, scholarships, and miscellaneous		38,545 94	12,160 32
China: Maintenance, salaries, scholarships, and miscellaneous	124,822 28		31,939 65
Woman's Union Medical Work	12,371 25		3,906 00
Centenary: Refund to McTyeire for finishing attic.	7,500 00	— 144,693 53	
Congo: Maintenance, salaries, and miscellaneous		4,333 37	936 04
Cuba: Maintenance, salaries, and miscellaneous		15,583 39	6,049 42
Japan: Maintenance, salaries, and miscellaneous		44,199 64	21,992 25
Korea: Maintenance, salaries, and miscellaneous	112,324 90		34,459 89
Carolina Institute from Week of Prayer	6,900 00		
Carolina Institute, heating plant, Week of Prayer	4,438 88		
Centenary: Evangelistic Center	587 00	— 124,250 78	

Manchuria: Maintenance, salaries, and miscellaneous		$ 6,416 47	$ 2,952 52
Mexico: Maintenance, salaries, and miscellaneous	$ 62,411 41		21,344 58
Martha Owen Memorial Library (gift from Mrs. J. S. Hart by D. N. Owen)	500 00—	62,911 41	
Miscellaneous		118 00	
Total Foreign Work		$508,764 77	$ 142,914 51
Advanced in 1925 on 1926 work		87,893 34	

DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1926–27.

HOME WORK.

		Total 1926	Amt. Adv. for 1927
Annuities	$ 831 50		
Brown and Dyson Bequests for dormitory at William and Mary College at request of donors	8,371 74		
Contingent	6,219 63		$ 140 83
Investments: Bills receivable.	38,250 00		
Certificates of deposit	953 75		
Retirement (Home workers).	4,607 47		336 66
Scarritt College for library: Belle H. Bennett Bequest.	1,000 00		
Scholarships	11,490 92		
Scarritt appropriations	15,375 00		5,125 00
Terry, Tex., Special	450 00		
Repairs on Jo Johnson Property	6 00—	$ 87,556 01	
Bible teachers		7,044 30	820 77
City Mission and Conference enterprise	$ 9,045 00		
Birmingham City Mission.	550 00		50 00
Fort Worth City Mission.	916 63		83 33
Pacific, San Francisco	366 63—	10,878 26	33 33
Cuban Work: Ruth Hargrove	$ 3,091 29		265 00
Rosa Valdez Settlement	4,586 43		285 00
Wolff Settlement and Urban Bird Clinic	5,158 50—	12,836 22	370 00
Macon Door of Hope		16 85	
Virginia Johnson Home: Maintenance		11,574 56	1,793 30
Vashti Industrial School: Maintenance	$ 22,614 67		1,249 98
Centenary: New building.	5,084 25—	27,698 92	
Gulf Coast Work: Biloxi	$ 4,029 59		351 25
Galveston	2,200 00		200 00
Houma	9,097 00		741 66
New Orleans	6,327 19—	21,654 28	467 16

Mexican Work. Holding Institute	$ 18,922 79		$ 1,145 83
Homer Toberman	4,119 21		34 08
Mexican Day Schools	1,769 24		386 66
San Antonio Wesley House	2,679 79		262 91
Valley Institute	3,584 75—	$100,192 02	375 00
Work with Miners. Hartshorne	$ 916 63		83 33
Picher	600 00		75 00
Phœnix	825 00		75 00
Thurber	916 63		83 33
West Virginia Coal Fields.	4,725 00—	7,983 26	425 03
Sue Bennett School. Maintenance	$ 34,082 93		1,291 66
Week of Prayer	21,189 89		
Centenary, Building	1,488 00—	56,760 82	
Brevard Institute: Maintenance		20,555 02	1,333 33
Negro Work:			
Bethlehem House, Augusta	$ 3,144 00		258 00
Bethlehem Center, Nashville	7,303 40		626 50
Paine Annex: Maintenance	7,852 94		746 21
Centenary: Building	25,258 92		
Bethlehem Center, Nashville, Week of Prayer	1,148 06		
Interracial Commission	2,000 00—	46,707 32	
Wesley House, St. Joseph, Mo., Centenary		25,000 00	
Pacific Coast Work: San Francisco Wesley House		7,339 05	100 00
Deaconess Expense and Travel		3,187 03	150 00
Foreign language study		12 00	
Furloughs		1,650 00	450 00
Inter-Board Work		345 00	
Interdenominational Work		350 00	
MacDonell Lectureship		2,500 00	
Miscellaneous		664 20	
Christian Education: Brevard	$ 427 56		
Sue Bennett	1,053 95—	1,481 51	
Total Home Work		$453,986 63	$ 20,215 11
Advances in 1925 for 1926 Work		20,118 11	

UNITED FUND.

Scarritt College for Christian Workers: Regular funds	$ 16,646 79		
Christian Education	4,159 23—	$ 20,806 02	
Bennett Memorial Investments		$138,250 00	
Payments on new building and Campaign expenses	$251,856 56—	390,106 56	

From United Fund, tax on Junaluska	$ 16 25	
Total United Fund	$410,928 83	
Advances in 1925 for 1926 Work	50,000 00	

ADMINISTRATION.

Salaries: Secretaries and Treasurer	$ 10,250 00	$ 750 00
Clerical Help: Office expense and travel	8,267 11	851 14
Board meetings	3,392 00	100 00
Regional Conference	632 91	
Rent	3,585 21	
Total Administration	$ 26,127 23	$ 1,701 14
Advances in 1925 for 1926 Work	2,094 74	

EDUCATION AND PROMOTION SECTION.

President of Council: Office expense and travel	$ 1,125 00	$ 375 00
Vice President: Office expense and travel	150 00	
Recording Secretary: Office expense and travel	150 00	
Superintendent: Social Service	2,000 00	550 00
Superintendents—Young People, Juniors: Office expense and travel	5,337 68	565 58
Secretaries: Salaries	8,250 00	750 00
Clerical help: Office expense and travel	7,638 86	671 56
Student Secretaries: Salaries and travel	1,600 00	
Young People's Secretary	125 00	
Pastors' meetings	535 00	
Executive and special committee meetings	2,058 38	249 91
Literature Committee	34 05	
Council meeting	7,200 70	
Literature (including annual reports, mailing, etc.)	25,740 49	978 77
Schools of Missions	1,141 40	
Young Christian Worker	1,157 36	11 00
Deaconess and missionary travel	400 00	
Rent	3,173 19	
Total Education and Promotion	$ 67,817 11	$ 4,151 82
Advances in 1925 for 1926 Work	2,479 33	

SUMMARY OF DISBURSEMENTS, 1926.

Foreign Work	$508,764 77	
Home Work	453,986 63	
United Funds (Bennett Memorial and Scarritt)	410,928 83	
Administration	26,127 23	
Education and Promotion	67,817 11	—$1,467,624 57

SUMMARY OF DISBURSEMENTS ADVANCED FOR 1927.

Foreign Work	$142,914 51	
Home Work	20,215 11	
Administration	1,701 14	
Education and Promotion	4,151 82	— 168,982 58
Total Disbursements		$1,636,607 15

STATEMENT OF ANNUITIES, DECEMBER 31, 1926.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

	ORIGINAL VALUE.	INTEREST INCREASE.	INTEREST DECREASE.	BOOK VALUE.
Mrs. S. E. Allen	$ 500 00	$ 19 99	.....	$ 519 99
Mrs. Belinda Barcroft	500 00	97 70	.....	597 70
Mrs. Nencie Bevan	4,000 00	.....	$ 238 38	3,761 62
Miss Elizabeth Billingsly	500 00	.....	19 80	480 20
Miss Mary E. Borden	2,000 00	.....	120 00	1,880 00
Mrs. Mary Fulton Carter	1,000 00	.....	51 91	948 09
Rev. J. J. Dickey	4,500 00	.....	638 10	3,861 90
Miss Amelia Elerding	4,000 00	.....	167 56	3,832 44
Mrs. Lillian R. Everett	3,000 00	.....	44 79	2,955 21
Miss Sally Fulton	1,000 00	.....	127 24	872 76
Mrs. S. S. Harris	500 00	.....	22 84	477 16
Miss Ella D. Haut	500 00	.....	12 96	487 04
Miss Annie Lewis	500 00	31 72	.....	531 72
Mrs. M. P. Livenberger	100 00	.....	1 28	98 72
Mrs. Mary O. McCord	1,000 00	45 27	.....	1,045 27
Mrs. Anna S. Nunnally	1,000 00	.....	34 65	965 35
Mrs Sarah F. Reynolds	682 92	.....	.....	682 92
Mrs. J. J. Rogers	1,000 00	.....	.....	1,000 00
Miss Jessie Schriver	3,000 00	.....	142 17	2,857 83
Miss Lizzie Wells	100 00	.....	2 78	97 22
Miss May L. Wightman	3,000 00	.....	8 87	2,991 13
Mrs. S. A. Wolff	500 00	.....	35 01	464 99
Total	$32,882 92	$194 68	$1,668 32	$31,409 26

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mrs. S. E. Allen	$ 500 00	.....	$ 33 59	$ 466 41
Mrs. Nencie Bevan	3,500 00	$ 23 28	.....	3,523 28
Miss Elizabeth Billingsly	500 00	.....	23 46	476 54
Miss Mary E. Borden	2,000 00	.....	127 34	1,872 66
Mrs. H. E. Connor	300 00	.....	7 25	292 75
Miss Sally S. Fulton	1,000 00	.....	130 97	869 03
Miss Annie Lewis	500 00	25 30	.....	525 30
Mrs. Mary O. McCord	1,000 00	51 21	.....	1,051 21
Mrs. J. S. Osborn	600 00	.....	21 31	578 69
Miss Jessie Schriver	2,000 00	.....	127 32	1,872 68
Misses Henley	125 00	.....	38	124 62
Mrs. L. P. Smith	500 00	.....	1 89	498 11
Mrs. S. A. Wolff	500 00	.....	40 11	459 89
Total	$13,025 00	$ 99 79	$ 513 62	$12,611 17

SUMMARY:

Foreign	$31,409 26	
Home	12,611 17	—$44,020 43

STATEMENT OF BEQUESTS, DECEMBER 31, 1926.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Miss Ellen Alfter	$ 219 31
Miss Belle H. Bennett	4,000 00
Rev. John R. Brooks	3,000 00
Mrs. Sallie Deering	1,000 00
Mrs. Eliza Gatlin	1,500 00

Mrs. Julia J. Hayes	$ 2,375 00
Mrs. Sallie J. Hendricks	8,250 00
Mrs. Fannie Holt	250 00
Mrs. Clara C. Ross	10,000 00
Mrs. Eliza O. Scott	1,200 00
Mrs. Caroline Stonestreet Thomas	500 00
Mrs. Ada E. Umberger	1,400 00
Mrs. Kate E. Zimmerman	500 00
Total	$34,194 31

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Miss Ellen Alfter and Miss Margaret Lacey	$ 863 28
Miss Belle H. Bennett	4,000 00
Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Carlisle	2,600 00
Mrs. T. T. Hillman	10,000 00
Mrs. Clara C. Ross	3,000 00
Homer Toberman	20,000 00
Mrs. Kate E. Zimmerman	500 00
Total	$40,963 28

SUMMARY.

Foreign	$34,194 31	
Home	40,963 28	$75,157 59

STATEMENT OF PERMANENT ENDOWMENTS, DECEMBER 31, 1926.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lon Hotchkiss Scholarship (Scarritt College)	$ 4,200 00
Mrs. Mary J. Snider Fund (China Medical Work)	1,000 00
Virginia Conference Scholarship	700 00
Total	$ 5,900 00

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Spencer Scholarship (Brevard Institute)	$ 3,200 00
Education and City Mission Fund	10,000 00
South Georgia Conference Scholarship (Scarritt College)	3,000 00
McKenzie Scholarship (Scarritt College)	5,000 00
McEachern Fund	22,550 00
Total	$43,750 00

SUMMARY.

Foreign	$ 5,900 00	
Home	43,750 00	$49,650 00

PROPERTY ACCOUNT.

FOREIGN.

Brazil	$ 861,308 00
China	1,022,250 00
Congo	8,233 00
Cuba	347,600 00
Japan	227,960 00
Korea	304,825 00
Mexico	645,000 00
Total	$3,417,176 00

HOME.

Bethlehem House, Augusta, Ga	$ 7,550 00
Bethlehem Center, Nashville, Tenn	60,000 00
Brevard Institute, Brevard, N. C	246,000 00
Dinuba, Calif	7,000 00
Door of Hope, Macon, Ga	9,000 00
Holding Institute, Laredo, Tex	279,116 00
Homer Toberman Clinic and Settlement, Los Angeles	150,000 00
Japanese Work, Oakland, Calif	5,000 00
Keener Cottage, Seashore Camp Ground, Miss	4,000 00
MacDonell Wesley Community House, Houma, La	50,500 00
Mary Elizabeth Inn, San Francisco, Calif	200,000 00
Mary Helm Hall, Alameda, Calif	20,000 00
Methodist Dormitory, Denton, Tex	65,000 00
Methodist Dormitory, Norman, Okla	125,000 00
Methodist Dormitory, Austin, Tex	150,000 00
Methodist Dormitory, Columbia, Mo	150,000 00
Lots in Florida (near De Land)	6,000 00
Paine Annex, Augusta, Ga	158,901 00
Rosa Valdez Settlement, Tampa, Fla	35,000 00
Ruth Hargrove Settlement, Key West, Fla	8,250 00
Scarritt Bible and Training School, Kansas City, Mo	85,300 00
St. Mark's Hall, New Orleans, La	151,900 00
Sue Bennett Memorial School, London, Ky	271,190 00
Tucker Cottage, Nashville, Tenn	3,000 00
Vashti Industrial School, Thomasville, Ga	195,084 00
Virginia K. Johnson Home, Dallas, Tex	125,000 00
Wesley Community House, Biloxi, Miss	12,000 00
Wesley Community House, San Francisco, Calif	80,000 00
Wesley Community House, St. Joseph, Mo	25,000 00
Wesley Community House, West Virginia Coal Fields	22,500 00
Wolff Settlement, Ybor City, Tampa, Fla	15,000 00
Total	$2,722,291 00

RECEIPTS SINCE ORGANIZATION.

	Foreign Work	Home Work	City Missions
1878–79	$ 4,014 27	.....	.....
1879–80	13,775 97	.....	.....
1880–81	19,362 10	.....	.....
1881–82	25,609 44	.....	.....
1882–83	29,647 31	.....	.....
1883–84	38,873 52	.....	.....
1884–85	52,652 12	.....	.....
1885–86	51,588 76	.....	.....
1886–87	50,092 63	$ 261 55	.....
1887–88	69,729 65	3,837 51	.....
1888–89	68,165 34	4,258 40	.....
1889–90	75,476 54	2,954 88	.....
1890–91	85,969 44	3,046 83	.....
1891–92	66,448 59	3,727 51	.....
1892–93	71,199 12	4,628 20	.....
1893–94	66,377 90	4,995 37	.....
1894–95	63,951 98	8,457 87	.....
1895–96	74,403 16	17,553 79	.....
1896–97	82,880 47	15,346 11	.....
1897–98	86,418 76	18,896 43	.....
1898–99	83,587 07	31,566 82	.....
			Cash.
1899–1900	94,638 55	33,914 04	$ 5,400 92

Twentieth-century offering	$ 2,426 39		
1900–01	82,674 22	$ 48,249 17	$ 6,237 76
Twentieth-century offering	36,135 45		Voucher.
1901–02	104,017 97	46,197 27	4,186 12
1902–03	112,458 78	51,799 56	6,105 50
1903–04	132,143 37	59,414 98	11,110 23
1904–05	146,151 51	74,574 31	19,585 64
1905–06	155,951 10	79,975 74	21,587 57
1906–07	174,597 82	100,996 65	22,985 27
1907–08	226,192 88	118,044 64	29,864 98
1908–09	235,440 97	127,093 97	40,724 53
Sale of property	23,737 31		
1909–10	254,554 75	139,799 19	42,770 68
Sale of property	10,007 71		
1910–11	274,355 17	151,209 39	54,303 06
Sale of property	5,797 90		
1911	244,952 44	141,587 41	46,851 33
1912	292,206 14	181,461 42	59,677 45
Sale of property	1,617 81		
1913	282,684 75	198,277 11	69,596 19
1914	277,569 09	186,747 68	81,160 91
1915	292,629 61	199,384 26	76,584 95
1916	318,395 94	212,314 75	69,540 54
1917	350,545 95	225,581 62	76,687 12
1918	410,277 42	264,205 25	81,418 77
1919	481,114 52	386,052 13	88,906 92
1920	556,342 56	400,292 31	98,420 67
1921	544,738 16	402,749 68	135,500 76
1922	529,547 08	397,029 80	105,448 00
1923	544,225 66	412,762 28	64,093 66
1924	562,656 01	451,654 16	59,258 89
1925	629,672 80	455,857 57	.....
1926	631,590 77	464,313 50	.....
Centenary, 1920	498,511 35	174,583 12	.....
Centenary, 1921	479,490 31	164,501 94	.....
Centenary, 1922	152,311 70	27,594 34	.....
Centenary, 1923	285,678 84	106,430 29	.....
Centenary, 1924	78,683 48	3,152 25	.....
Centenary, 1925	81,348 26	24,471 26	.....
Centenary, 1926	39,184 18	18,986 81	.....
	$11,817,485 82	$6,650,771 12	$1,378,008 42

SCARRITT FUNDS.

Balance on hand from 1915	$ 2,025 40
Amount received in 1916	7,028 12
1917	7,256 53
1918	6,206 98
1919	12,992 45
1920	16,791 38
1921	27,095 55
1922	25,228 50
1923	22,078 42
1924	32,757 15
1924, Centenary	331 32
1925	22,284 16
1926	24,424 92
	$ 206,500 88

CHRISTIAN EDUCATION CAMPAIGN FUNDS.

1921 Home schools	$	6,101 82
1922 Home schools		12,102 80
1923 Home schools		9,131 95
1924 Home schools		7,512 20
1925 Home schools		7,720 81
1926 Home schools		6,074 69
1921 Scarritt		2,806 00
1922 Scarritt		9,279 90
1923 Scarritt		7,096 45
1924 Scarritt		6,527 26
1925 Scarritt		4,596 04
1926 Scarritt		4,399 80
	$	83,349 72

BENNETT MEMORIAL FUND

1923 Bennett Memorial	$	46,325 07
1924 Bennett Memorial		80,228 92
1925 Bennett Memorial		124,673 57
1926 Bennett Memorial		388,356 99
	$	639,584 55

Great grand total cash $19,397,692 09

REPORT OF TREASURER, GENERAL WORK

J. F. RAWLS

December 31, 1926

Dr. W. G. Cram, General Secretary,
and the Members of the Board of Missions,
Methodist Episcopal Church, South,
Nashville, Tenn.

I am presenting for your consideration a summary of the financial statement of the Board of Missions, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, as of December 31, 1926, prepared and certified to by F. L. Sturdevant, Auditor, Nashville, Tenn.

The statements are compiled according to departments—Foreign, Home, Mission Buildings, Trust, and Annuity. They are made in two sections: First, Balance Sheet; second, Statement of Receipts and Disbursements. In addition to the above, there is a combined statement of all departments, showing total assets and liabilities.

On the back page you will find statement of Receipts from Annual Conferences—*i. e.*, Assessments, Specials, Epworth Leagues, Sunday Schools, Missionary Maintenance, or new money.

Care and thought has been given in the preparation of these statements to make them plain and easily understood. I am calling your attention to the following:

1. *Lambuth Building.*—The gross income for 1926 is $104,821.57, an increase over 1925 income of $19,570.39. The operating expense for 1926 is $39,391.57, a reduction in operating expenses for 1926 against 1925 of $7,643.87. The net earnings for 1926 are $65,430, or 9% on the invested capital.

2. In the reorganization of the Board in June, the operating expenses per year were reduced as follows: Salaries, $16,256; Rents, $4,043. Total, $20,299.

3. *Centenary Income.*—The following resolution was adopted in May, 1925:

"(*a*) That the amount to be paid from Centenary income on the debt of the Board of Missions be equal to the proportionate part coming to the Board of Missions from Centenary collections."

During 1926 the sum of $295,797.80 was received from the Centenary and applied on our bank indebtedness.

4. *Income on Assessments.*—The following resolution was adopted in May, 1925:

"(*b*) That a thirty-three and one-third per cent preferential claim on the income from Assessments, beginning with the year 1926, be set aside each year until the debt is liquidated."

The sum of $200,000, or 34% of the income on Assessments has been applied on the debt.

5. *Endowment Funds.*—Upon your recommendation, and the authorization of the Executive Committee, the endowment fund set up by the Board of Missions of $40,000 for Hiroshima Girls' School, and the $120,000 for Kwansei-Gakuin, was ordered sold, and the proceeds from said sale to be applied on our bank indebtedness. The sum of $115,800 has been applied on the debt, leaving a balance of $44,200 yet to be sold and applied. The above endowments were created by the Board's borrowing money from the bank and not by gifts from individuals or organizations. The above endowments have been carried as a part of the Board's bank indebtedness.

6. *Refinancing the Debt.*—A plan in the early part of 1926 was submitted to the Secretaries and the Executive Committee for the purpose of refinancing a part of the Board indebtedness, using the Lambuth Building as a base of credit. This plan, in general, was approved. On March 11, 1926, application was made to the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company for a loan of $500,000. On March 17, 1926, the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company granted a loan of $470,000 to the Board for a period of fifteen years, at five per cent interest, without brokerage, to be curtailed $10,000 per year, beginning after the third year. On August 16 we received from the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company their check for $470,000, which was applied to the debt as shown in my previous statement.

7. *Bequests.*—The Board of Missions received during 1926, through bequests, the sum of $12,613.13.

8. *Accounting Department.*—This department in 1926 made 32,090 entries; issued 7,942 receipts and 6,812 checks. Also made the regular monthly distribution of approximately $123,000 to our several mission fields at home and abroad. A personal letter from the Treasurer has been sent to each preacher or layman making a contribution to Missionary Maintenance. The books in the accounting department have been rearranged. I am quoting the following statement from the auditor:

"The Accounting Department has attained a marked degree of efficiency in the matter of economy and system, and I believe the present revisions being inaugurated will leave nothing to be desired."

No Treasurer ever had a finer and more efficient group of workers than those employed in the Accounting Department.

9. *Estimated Income.*—On an asking of $1,000,000 for missionary maintenance the sum of $770,659.89 has been received from the Freewill Offering, individuals, and Church Specials. On the estimated income from Sunday schools and Epworth Leagues of $250,000 the sum of $214,729.82 was received. The Assessments for Foreign, Home Missions, and Negro Work is $869,199.16. On this assessment we received $588,650.23, or 67 per cent, a slight reduction from the amount that we received in 1925.

10. Board of Missions indebtedness as of January 1, 1926:

Interdepartments and miscellaneous (net)	$ 330,541 11
Due banks, foreign and home	1,200,000 00
Due Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company	128,000 00
	$1,658,541 11

Board of Missions indebtedness as of December 31, 1926:

Interdepartment and miscellaneous (net)	$ 123,952 11
Due banks, foreign and home	140,000 00
Due banks and Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company	520,000 00
	$ 783,952 11

The debt of the Board of Missions during 1926 has been reduced the sum of $874,589, leaving a net indebtedness as of December 31 of $783,-952.11. Of this net balance, $520,000 is financed for a period of years, making it possible for the Lambuth Building, out of its income, to pay its operating expenses, principal and interest on the $520,000 within this period. This leaves a balance of $263,952.11. Against this balance there is a credit of $44,200 of the Kwansei-Gakuin endowment securities to be sold and applied. When this is done there will be a balance of $219,752.11 unprovided for, divided as follows: Banks, $140,000 (notes); department and miscellaneous, $79,752.11.

11. Twelve months ago the Board's indebtedness was $1,658,541.11, all due and payable. During 1926 there was paid and refinanced the sum of $1,440,762.04, the payment of which has been provided for. This leaves a balance of $219,752.11 yet to be provided for. This is no small achievement, but one in which the Board should rejoice and be grateful. The Secretaries and the Executive Committee have coöperated fully. The new General Secretary, Dr. W. G. Cram, through his splendid counsel and leadership, has had no small part in making the above possible.

Respectfully submitted.

J. F. RAWLS,
Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND CAPITAL, FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

As of December 31, 1926.

ASSETS.

Current		
Notes Receivable	$ 3,000 09	
Accounts Receivable	6,209 81	
Total current assets		$ 9,209 90
Capital		
Real estate, buildings, and equipment in foreign fields	$4,056,884 00	
Furniture and fixtures	29,545 73	
		4,086,429 73
Deficit, December 31, 1926.		512,678 35
		$4,608,317 98

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL.

Current		
Bank Overdraft	$ 8,115 92	
Notes Payable, borrowed money	72,234 48	
Notes Payable, miscellaneous	41,008 58	
Accounts Payable	52,325 26	
Total current liabilities		$ 173,684 24
Deferred		
Notes Payable, insurance company		348,000 00
Invested Capital		4,086,633 74
		$4,608,317 98

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

As of December 31, 1926.

Cash balance, December 31, 1925, per last audit report			$ 60,795 56
Receipts, 1926			
Assessments	$396,099 30		
Bequest	10,668 05		
Budget Specials	713,829 80	$1,120,597 15	
Centenary Commission		130,206 32	
Budget Specials, 1925		66,470 27	
Sale of endowment investments		115,800 00	
Income from Trust investments		12,765 77	
Accounts Payable		117,894 11	
Accounts Receivable		36,462 55	
Sale of furniture and fixtures		498 67	
Notes Receivable		575 00	
Miscellaneous		3,316 71	1,604,586 55
			$1,665,382 11
Disbursements, 1926			
Paid on 1926 Appropriations		$ 946,871 32	
Notes Payable, reductions		468,650 30	
Accounts Payable		141,344 80	
Payment of 1925 Drafts		77,128 14	
Accounts Receivable		38,921 31	
Furniture and fixtures purchased		582 16	1,673,498 03
Overdraft, December 31, 1926			$ 8,115 92

STATEMENT OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND CAPITAL, HOME DEPARTMENT

As of December 31, 1926.

ASSETS.

Current		
Cash in banks.....		$ 29,498 93
Capital		
Real estate buildings and equipment in mission fields.....		221,740 00
Deficit, December 31, 1926.		200,094 76
		$ 451,333 69

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL.

Current		
Notes Payable, borrowed money.....	$ 67,765 52	
Building churches in educational centers...	5,799 71	
Accounts Payable.....	34,028 46	
Total current liabilities.		$ 107,593 69
Deferred		
Notes Payable, Insurance company.....		122,000 00
Invested Capital.....		221,740 00
		$ 451,333 69

STATEMENT OE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, HOME DEPARTMENT

As of December 31, 1926.

Cash balance, December 31, 1925, per previous audit report			$ 41,599 95
Receipts, 1926			
Assessments	$153,241 62		
Budget Special	198,423 19		
Bequests	1,945 08		
Negro Work	39,309 31		
War Work	23,433 34	$ 416,352 54	
Centenary Commission		51,873 68	
Building churches		12,960 00	
Refunds		4,000 00	
Accounts Payable		1,271 50	
Income from Trust investments		210 93	
Miscellaneous		43 84	486,712 49
			$ 528,312 44
Disbursements			
Paid on 1926 Appropriations		$ 273,388 94	
Building churches		53,718 51	
Reduction of Notes Payable		160,101 15	
Accounts Payable		10,022 75	
Interest		1,263 89	
Miscellaneous		318 27	498,813 51
Cash balance, December 31, 1926			$ 29,498 93

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, TRUST DEPARTMENT

As of December 31, 1926.

ASSETS.

Cash in bank		$ 4,744 44
Notes Receivable		12,315 00
Investments:		
Lexington Water Company bonds	$ 3,990 00	
Exchange property in Mexico	80,000 00	
Southern Assembly	50,000 00	
Taft Land and Development Company	5,000 00	
United States Treasury Certificate	20 50	
		139,010 50
		$ 156,069 94

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL.

Endowments	$ 151,635 50	
Specials funds, "Rucker Bequest"	2,925 12	
		$ 154,560 62
Surplus		1,509 32
		$ 156,069 94

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, TRUST DEPARTMENT

As of December 31, 1926.

Cash on hand, January 1, 1926		$ 40,976 96
Receipts		
Endowments	$ 1,250 00	
Income from investments	13,669 29	
Sale of investments	53,300 00	
Payable on Notes Receivable	60,475 60	
Miscellaneous	88 14	
Total receipts		128,783 03
Total		$ 169,759 99
Disbursements		
Endowments transferred to Foreign Department	$ 115,800 00	
1926 income turned over to Foreign and Home Departments	12,576 37	
Independent Specials to Foreign Department	501 38	
Investments purchased	10,000 00	
Loaned to Soochow University	8,500 00	
Special funds closed into Mission Departments	7,883 09	
Transfer of 1925 income to Home and Foreign Departments	9,754 71	
Total disbursements		165,015 55
Cash on hand, December 31, 1926		$ 4,744 44

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, ANNUITY DEPARTMENT

As of December 31, 1926.

ASSETS.

Cash in banks		$ 2,950 61
Notes Receivable, C. B. Robinson		760 00
Accounts Receivable, lapsed annuities		84,577 82
Investments:		
Southern Bell Tel. and Tel. Co., bonds	$ 9,662 50	
Harry Nichol Building, bonds	10,297 39	
Home Department, Paine College	50,000 00	
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company bonds	9,525 00	
Pratt Consolidated Coal Co	10,000 00	
		89,484 89
		$ 177,773 32

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL.

Annuity bonds	$ 159,977 82
Surplus	17,795 50
	$ 177,773 32

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, ANNUITY DEPARTMENT

As of December 31, 1926.

Cash balance, December 31, 1925, per previous audit report		$ 4,794 07
Receipts, 1926		
Annuities received	$ 5,500 00	
Rent	325 63	
Interest	10,990 29	
Sale of Liberty bonds	2,100 00	
Notes Receivable	760 00	19,675 92
		$ 24,469 99
Disbursements		
Interest paid	$ 11,519 38	
Investment	10,000 00	21,519 38
Cash balance, December 31, 1926		$ 2,950 61

STATEMENT OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND CAPITAL, MISSION BUILDINGS

As of December 31, 1926.

ASSETS.

Current			
Cash in banks		$ 18,894 23	
Notes Receivable		2,191 00	
Rents Receivable		2,811 21	
Total current assets			$ 23,896 44
Capital			
Lambuth Building*	$717,922 51		
Junaluska Buildings and site	156,483 99		
Furniture and fixtures	36,762 84		
		$ 911,169 34	
Less depreciation reserve		19,697 01	
Total capital assets.			891,472 33
			$ 915,368 77

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL.

Current			
Notes Payable, borrowed money			$ 50,000 00
Capital			
Centenary Commission funds invested		$ 725,800 00	
Surplus		139,568 77	
			865,368 77
			$ 915,368 77

*Subject to $470,000 mortgage.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND OPERATING EXPENSE, MISSION BUILDINGS

As of December 31, 1926.

Income		
Rentals		$ 104,821 57
Operating Expenses		
Fuel	$ 2,659 06	
Insurance	1,710 00	
Interest	6,278 58	
Lights	4,066 51	
Miscellaneous	2,633 87	
Repairs	4,285 54	
Salaries and wages	15,305 94	
Supplies	1,231 55	
Water and ice	1,220 52	39,391 57
		$ 65,430 00
Surplus Analysis		
Balance, December 31, 1925		$ 70,116 08
1926 profits		65,430 00
Elimination of previous years depreciation		26,246 77
Recovery Ferrell note		25 00
		$ 161,817 85
1926 depreciation, Junaluska properties		9,446 02
		$ 152,371 83
Enterprise, Fla., property charged to Surplus		12,803 06
		$ 139,568 77
Centenary Commission funds		725,800 00
Net surplus, December 31, 1926		$ 865,368 77

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF ALL DEPARTMENTS

As of December 31, 1926.

ASSETS.

Current			
Cash in banks		$ 47,972 29	
Notes Receivable		18,266 09	
Accounts Receivable		93,598 84	
Investments		228,495 39	
Total current assets			$ 388,332 61
Capital			
Real estate buildings and equipment in mission fields		$4,278,624 00	
Furniture and fixtures	$ 66,308 57		
Mission buildings	874,406 50		
	$940,715 07		
Less depreciation reserve	19,697 01	921,018 06	
Total capital assets			5,199,642 06
Deficit, December 31, 1926, Home and Foreign Departments			712,773 11
			$6,300,747 78

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL.

Current			
Notes Payable, banks		$ 190,000 00	
Notes Payable, miscellaneous		41,008 58	
Accounts Payable		86,353 72	
Building churches in educational centers		5,799 71	
Annuity bonds		159,977 82	
Endowments		151,635 50	
Special funds		2,925 12	
Total current liabilities			$ 637,700 45
Deferred			
Notes Payable, insurance company			470,000 00
Capital			
Invested		$4,308,373 74	
Surpluses			
Mission Buildings:			
Centenary funds invested	$725,800 00		
Operating surplus	139,568 77		
	$865,368 77		
Annuity Department	17,795 50		
Trust Department	1,509 32	884,673 59	
Total capital and surplus			5,193,047 33
			$6,300,747 78

BOARD OF MISSIONS, METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH

CASH INCOME, FROM ANNUAL CONFERENCES, YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1926

Conference.	FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, 1926 INCOME						HOME DEPARTMENT, 1926 INCOME							
	Assessments.	Paid on Assessments.	Individuals and Churches.	Sunday Schools.	Epworth League.	Missionary Maintenance.	Assessments.	Paid on Assessments.	Individuals and Churches.	Sunday School.	Epworth League.	Missionary Maintenance.	Negro.	Grand Total from Conferences
Alabama	$ 19,978 37	$ 12,184 13	$ 933 67	$ 2,474 14	$ 583 71	$ 10,832 39	$ 7,775 84	$ 4,742 82	$ 3 00	$ 28 62	$ 259 29	$ 4,630 87	$ 1,210 22	$ 37,882 86
Arizona	814 26	631 12	2 50	358 31	282 17	347 16	316 96	245 64	.....	.....	118 53	148 79	62 66	2,196 88
Baltimore	19,408 17	15,273 00	2,419 25	7,863 87	4,288 69	9,094 15	7,553 91	5,945 00	50 00	69 59	.....	3,892 49	1,517 00	50,413 04
Central Texas	23,416 83	17,395 47	319 94	3,839 96	2,106 02	11,607 67	9,114 14	6,770 55	.....	25 00	1,363 45	3,558 25	1,727 00	48,713 31
Denver	890 34	676 36	.....	171 54	1 18	230 89	346 53	263 28	.....	54 00	.....	98 94	67 18	1,563 37
East Oklahoma	10,782 59	6,095 00	101 75	2,326 39	995 65	4,509 57	4,196 73	2,372 00	.....	.....	.....	1,807 14	605 00	18,812 50
Florida	14,250 03	6,099 21	889 84	6,442 48	1,344 67	21,946 88	5,546 30	2,374 17	96	262 88	3,684 57	8,319 69	605 86	51,971 21
Holston	21,102 78	18,362 81	790 00	3,279 78	1,014 72	21,230 97	8,213 48	7,147 90	.....	54 01	433 12	7,344 83	1,824 04	61,482 18
Illinois	1,797 00	693 67	130 00	306 09	.....	501 78	699 41	270 02	.....	.....	327 25	215 04	69 40	2,513 25
Kentucky	9,241 70	5,637 88	103 18	510 16	620 48	5,253 20	3,596 99	2,194 60	.....	22 00	261 31	1,861 38	560 02	17,024 21
Little Rock	14,356 34	8,977 77	243 75	3,296 57	.....	14,266 59	5,587 68	3,494 68	.....	.....	2,500 00	5,561 39	891 79	39,232 54
Louisiana	13,501 03	8,650 90	235 25	1,061 95	1,275 50	13,898 02	5,254 78	3,369 38	.....	614 30	.....	5,612 04	859 45	35,576 79
Louisville	14,786 42	11,067 76	378 26	1,787 15	1,200 00	13,279 84	5,755 07	4,303 26	.....	70 00	1,100 00	5,258 49	1,101 04	39,545 80
Memphis	19,937 60	12,368 25	1,070 50	2,897 54	1,525 40	15,891 25	7,759 98	4,814 46	.....	2 03	574 60	6,562 38	1,228 58	46,934 99
Mississippi	15,491 01	11,573 18	941 55	4,077 77	1,355 05	17,374 13	5,029 31	4,611 20	.....	25 00	1,145 45	7,428 27	1,176 22	49,707 82
Missouri	13,696 13	7,437 75	838 17	2,536 85	1,249 07	2,253 16	5,330 72	2,788 43	2 03	50 04	328 32	922 77	711 57	19,118 16
New Mexico	3,878 49	2,642 76	.....	1,598 16	114 73	791 47	1,509 56	1,028 60	.....	.....	47 27	305 78	262 37	6,791 14
North Alabama	28,019 56	16,571 90	1,723 52	4,615 79	1,441 54	21,931 81	10,905 59	6,414 85	.....	184 62	.....	9,681 33	1,636 41	64,201 77
North Arkansas	17,013 78	7,860 35	.....	2,265 94	.....	14,044 92	6,621 99	3,059 72	.....	.....	1,183 99	5,976 38	780 80	35,172 10
North Carolina	25,491 98	20,288 34	2,750 00	2,098 97	2,979 40	20,943 59	9,921 82	7,897 43	.....	.....	.....	8,612 62	2,015 30	67,585 65
North Georgia	30,915 89	14,545 28	2,320 58	4,390 68	2,412 06	26,478 09	12,032 88	5,661 89	.....	27 92	6 65	8,145 80	1,444 82	65,433 77
North Mississippi	16,917 14	11,577 00	32 00	2,004 44	1,134 76	8,602 22	6,584 38	4,505 00	25 00	.....	.....	3,603 96	1,147 50	32,631 88
North Texas	21,169 83	15,682 03	1,712 80	4,582 67	6,922 46	9,022 63	8,239 58	6,104 37	.....	86 00	850 71	3,838 95	1,557 74	50,360 36
Northwest	1,734 78	526 24	.....	341 13	172 68	460 74	675 20	204 85	.....	29 13	99 57	197 46	54 84	2,086 64
Northwest Texas	13,645 67	9,863 54	822 61	3,099 97	736 34	7,615 57	5,311 08	3,839 47	2 10	15 49	65 17	2,172 12	979 77	29,212 15
Pacific	4,988 10	2,588 52	242 50	1,155 96	1,706 43	3,552 70	1,941 44	1,007 61	6 00	10 00	671 90	277 80	257 12	11,476 54
St. Louis	11,236 82	7,245 94	368 75	731 77	2,269 50	2,550 03	4,373 52	2,820 55	.....	19 89	.....	624 02	719 76	17,350 21
South Carolina	16,064 21	9,447 00	3,148 78	2,616 85	1,282 28	14,855 11	6,256 30	3,678 00	50 00	.....	.....	6,117 37	938 00	42,133 39
South Georgia	27,846 07	20,269 34	2,275 00	8,495 68	1,821 85	25,040 26	10,838 06	7,892 80	.....	400 31	.....	8,412 37	2,014 12	76,621 73
Southwest Missouri	11,170 37	5,360 42	200 00	747 78	1,435 85	845 27	4,347 66	2,086 62	.....	50 00	307 47	340 81	557 19	11,931 41
Tennessee	19,077 75	14,757 04	210 07	2,475 97	988 85	18,066 05	7,425 31	5,744 31	.....	83	145 32	7,000 37	1,465 87	50,854 68
Texas	23,461 83	15,954 40	2,666 75	2,313 98	649 02	13,319 72	9,131 66	6,210 40	.....	58 29	575 43	3,607 62	1,584 80	46,940 41
Upper South Carolina	15,638 10	9,589 00	2,707 09	1,499 48	3,843 91	15,093 52	6,086 56	3,731 00	.....	.....	.....	5,381 94	952 00	42,797 94
Virginia	34,032 10	24,183 96	5,406 00	21,161 33	3,086 01	52,730 58	13,245 75	8,625 32	400 00	275 91	1,058 22	18,790 55	2,203 60	137,931 48
West Oklahoma	9,771 13	5,333 94	340 00	279 97	2,065 58	5,065 33	3,803 05	2,031 46	461 64	18 75	.....	2,149 43	518 40	18,264 50
Western North Carolina	28,278 99	22,735 90	10,816 00	2,615 14	1,578 63	30,695 96	11,006 56	8,850 16	30 00	12 61	1,503 70	8,143 35	2,258 43	89,239 88
West Texas	13,890 03	11,137 44	3,846 48	3,238 85	819 01	6,877 26	5,406 19	4,335 35	150 00	128 30	363 05	7,964 05	1,106 32	39,966 11
Western Mexican Mission	.....	.....	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 00
Western Virginia	9,723 41	4,609 97	1,050 00	3,323 35	1,005 81	4,138 26	3,784 48	1,794 47	.....	423 36	462 94	1,767 74	457 92	19,033 82
Miscellaneous Sources	.....	204 73	1,205 39	39,370 28	.....	1,728 61	.....	.....	112 50	.....	.....	740 84	179 20	43,541 55
Total	$597,416 63	$396,099 30	$53,271 93	$158,254 69	$56,309 01	$466,967 35	$231,526 45	$153,241 62	$1,293 23	$3,018 88	$19,437 28	$177,075 42	$39,309 31	$1,524,278 02

Foreign total from Conferences, $1,130,902.28.

Home total from Conferences, $393,375.74.

W. L. McFARLAND & COMPANY

PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTING

Nashville, Tenn.

February 28, 1927.

To the Executive Committee,
Board of Missions, M. E. Church, South
Nashville, Tenn.

Gentlemen: Pursuant to instructions, we have audited the books and records of the Department of General Work and are submitting under separate cover Departmental Statements of Assets, Liabilities, Securities, and Capital, together with Departmental Statements of Receipts and Disbursements and supporting exhibits.

The several divisions of the department were individually examined. All receipts were traced to deposits and disbursements inspected as to signatures, indorsements, and distributions.

The examination covers the one-year period ending December 31, 1926, and includes the following departments:

Foreign Department.
Home Department.
Annuity Department.
Trust and Endowment Department.
Mission Buildings Department.

The balance sheets and exhibits reflect the correct financial status at the close of December, 1926, and the activities of the department during the period under review.

Very truly yours,

W. L. McFARLAND & CO.,
W. LEWIS McFARLAND, *C. P. A.*,
F. L. STURDEVANT, *P. A.*

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

BOARD OF MISSIONS

OF THE

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH

Held May 3–4, 1927, Nashville, Tenn.

FIRST SESSION, MAY 3, 1927

THE eighty-first annual meeting of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, convened in the Lambuth Building, Nashville, Tenn., at 9:30 A.M. Tuesday, May 3, 1927, Mr. P. D. Maddin, Vice President, in the chair.

The devotional service, conducted by Bishop W. N. Ainsworth, opened with the singing of Hymn No. 304, "O for a heart to praise my God." After the reading of Scripture from Philippians 2, the Bishop made a short address and led in prayer.

The Chairman called the attention of the Board to conditions in China, our first mission field, and called upon Mrs. F. F. Stephens to lead in prayer for that land and for our missions and workers there. Mrs. Stephens responded with appropriate petition.

The Chairman then spoke of the flood disaster and consequent widespread suffering throughout the Mississippi Valley, and asked Bishop Sam R. Hay to lead in prayer for the flood sufferers. Accordingly, Bishop Hay led the Board in prayer.

ROLL CALL

The roll was called by the Recording Secretary, showing the following members in attendance:

Warren A. Candler, Collins Denny, E. D Mouzon, John M Moore, W. F. McMurry, U. V. W. Darlington, H. M. Du Bose, W. N. Ainsworth, J. E. Dickey, S. R. Hay, Hoyt M. Dobbs, H. A. Boaz, W. G. Cram, P. D. Maddin, A. F. Smith, F. S. Parker, John W. Shackford, T. D. Ellis, G. L. Morelock, Mrs. F. F. Stephens, O. S. Welch, C. R. Gray, Mrs. T. J. Copeland, W. Erskine Williams, M. L. Butler, W. F. Dunkle, Lavens M. Thomas, David Davies, E. R. Steel, J. G. Snelling, Mrs. C. W.

Nichols, G. L. Harrell, Robin Gould, Ira F. Hawkins, O. E. Goddard, F. S. Love, Mrs. Luke Johnson, Mrs. E. J. Harper, A. J. Cauthen, Mrs. E. P. Peabody, Mrs. Fred A. Lamb, J. J. Gray, Jr., Mrs. J. W. Mills, Mrs. D. N. Bourne, Mrs. Lee Britt, Mrs. W. J. Piggott, M. A. Childers, and H. L. Clay.

LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS

Letters and telegrams from the following absent members were received and read: Bishop W. B. Beauchamp, A. P. Harley, Mrs. Nat G. Rollins, J. F. Shinn, Nathan Newby, and C. C. Markham.

Also a telegram was read from S. H. Wainright explaining the cause of his remaining away from the sessions.

W. F. Dunkle, of the Florida Conference, announced the death of Mrs. S. W. Walker, wife of the chairman of the Board of Missions, Florida Conference, and moved that a telegram of sympathy to Brother Walker be sent by the Board. The motion prevailed.

The Chairman spoke of our regret because of the absence of the President of the Board on account of serious illness and called upon Bishop Candler to lead in intercession on behalf of Bishop Beauchamp.

BUSINESS CALENDAR.

The General Secretary presented the Business Calendar, which was adopted as follows (No. 2):

BUSINESS CALENDAR

BOARD OF MISSIONS, METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.
EIGHTY-FIRST ANNUAL SESSION, MAY 3, 1927.

I. Opening, Devotional.
II. Roll Call.
III. Items of business preparatory to organization.
IV. Introductions.
V. Report of General Secretary.
VI. Report of Treasurer, Mrs. Ina Davis Fulton.
VII. Report of Treasurer, Mr. J. F. Rawls.
VIII. Reports of Bishops in charge of Fields:
Cuba, Bishop Warren A. Candler.
Africa, Brazil, South Brazil, Central Brazil, Bishop James Cannon, Jr.

Mexico, Western Mexican Mission, Texas Mexican Mission, Bishop W. B. Beauchamp.
Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Polish-Danzig Missions, Bishop U. V. W. Darlington.
China, Korea, Japan, Russian Mission, Siberia Mission, Manchuria Mission, Bishop W. N. Ainsworth.
Indian Mission, Bishop H. A. Boaz.
Oriental Mission and Western Work, Bishop Sam R. Hay.

IX. Foreign Work Committee, Report No. 1.
X. Home Work Committee, Report No. 1.
XI. Education and Promotion Committee, Report No. 1.
XII. Executive Committee, Report on Nationalism.
XIII. Report of Special Committee appointed by Executive Committee on Auditor's Report.
XIV. Report of President of Board of Trustees, Scarritt College.
XV. Confirmation of Trustees of Scarritt College.
XVI. Report of Estimates Committee.
XVII. Report of Candidates Committee.
XVIII. Authorization for Formation of Central Conference, Mexico, Western Mexican, Texas Mexican Missions.
XIX. Report of Centenary Committee.
XX. Report of Committee on Nominations.
XXI. Foreign Work Committee, Report No. 2.
XXII. Home Work Committee, Report No. 2.
XXIII. Education and Promotion Committee, Report No. 2.
XXIV. Reports of Special Committees.
XXV. Miscellaneous.

TELEGRAM

W. G. Cram moved that the Recording Secretary of the Board be asked to send a telegram to Bishop Beauchamp expressing the hope and prayer that he may have an early recovery. The motion prevailed. (No. 3.) The telegram sent was as follows:

"The Rt. Rev. W. B. Beauchamp,
183 North Decatur Road,
Atlanta, Ga.

"Board regret your detention and wish for you great grace in suffering and speedy restoration according to the will of God.

MRS. FRED LAMB, *Secretary.*"

RECORDING SECRETARY

The Recording Secretary, F. S. Parker, presented his resignation, which, upon motion by the General Secretary, was accepted. The Chairman suggested that a rising vote of thanks be given the retiring Secretary, and it was heartily given.

REFERENCE TO NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Upon motion of the General Secretary the following items were referred to the Nominating Committee:

Nomination of a Recording Secretary.

Nomination to fill the vacancy in the membership of the Board created by the removal of Mrs. R. E. L. Morgan from the bounds of the West Oklahoma Conference.

Nominations for vacancies on the Foreign Work Committee and the Education and Promotion Committee.

Nominations for the Committee on Memoirs.

The report of the Executive Committee was presented by F. S. Parker and received. Upon motion, the file of the minutes of the Executive Committee for the year was approved and filed.

MISSIONARIES INTRODUCED

Missionaries present were introduced as follows:

Presented by Dr. Goddard.—The Rev. A. C. Bowen, of the China Mission field; the Rev. J. L. Gerdine, of the Korea Mission field; the Rev. V. R. Turner, of the Korea Mission field; Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Long, Mr. J. E. Moreland, and Mr. W. R. Schisler, of Brazil.

Presented by Miss Case.—Miss Lillie Fox, of the Mexico Mission; Miss Lillian Knobles and Miss Sue Stanford, of the China Mission field.

On behalf of Mrs. Downs, Miss Case presented Miss Ethel Jackson, of San Francisco.

REPORTS OF SECRETARIES

The General Secretary presented and read his report and presented the reports of the other Secretaries without reading.

On motion of Bishop Ainsworth, the report was received and the remarkable work of the General Secretary was recognized and commended by a rising vote.

The Nominating Committee retired to make nominations for filling vacancies.

Bishop Ainsworth moved an expression of appreciation for Dr. Rawlings's book, "Yet Another Day in Methodist Missions." The motion prevailed, and the Board stood as an expression of recognition of Dr. Rawlings's work.

TREASURERS' REPORTS

Mrs. Ina Davis Fulton, Treasurer of the Section of Woman's Work, presented and commented upon her report which was received and ordered to record. (See Treasurer's Report, pages 48-59.)

J. F. Rawls, Treasurer of the General Work Section, presented and commented upon his report, which was received and ordered to record. (See Treasurer's Report, pages 59-74.)

W. F. Dunkle, referring to the table of assessments and payments of Annual Conferences on the last pages of the Treasurer's report, explained the apparently small returns of the Florida Conference on the assessments by stating that this was for a six-month period, the Conference having advanced the date of its annual meeting from the autumn to the summer.

REPORT OF NOMINATING COMMITTEE

The report of the Nominating Committee was presented by Bishop Hay, and was adopted as follows:

Recording Secretary, Mrs. Fred A. Lamb.

Member of the Board to fill vacancy caused by removal of Mrs. Morgan from West Oklahoma, Mrs. J. A. Mercer.

Foreign Work Committee, Mrs. J. A. Mercer.

Committee on Education and Promotion, Mrs. J. W. Mills.

Committee on Memoirs: C. R. Gray, G. L. Morelock, Mrs. Lee Britt.

ORDER OF THE DAY

The General Secretary moved that the order of the day for 3:30 P.M. be the reading of the report of the Candidates Committee and the introduction of the accepted candidates who might be present. Further, that immediately afterwards the list of appointments of Deaconesses and Home Missions, being Report No. 1 of the Committee on Home Work, be read. The motion prevailed.

REPORTS OF BISHOPS

The reports of the Bishops in charge of foreign fields were called for.

Bishop Candler reported on the Cuba Mission field.

Bishop Cannon, being abroad, had cabled the Board a message, which was read and ordered to record, as follows:

"1927 April 30, A.M. 8:15.

"Cable Brussels
LCD South,
Nashville, Tenn.

"Congo Belge relayed Brussels quoted. Give this message Board Church Press quoting texts fully.

"Mark 15: 16: And the soldiers led him away into the hall called Prætorium; and they call together the whole band.

"Romans 10: 13–15: For whosoever shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved. And how then shall they believe in him of whom they have not heard? And how shall they hear without a preacher? And how shall they preach except they be sent? As it is written, How beautiful are the feet of them that preach the gospel of peace, and bring glad tidings of good things!

"Haggai 2: 8: The silver is mine, and the gold is mine, saith the Lord of hosts.

"Luke 12: 20–21: But God said unto him, Thou fool, this night thy soul shall be required of thee; then whose shall those things be, which thou hast provided? So is he that layeth up treasure for himself, and is not rich toward God.

"Romans: 12: 1: I beseech you therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service.

"2 Corinthians 5: 14, 15: For the love of Christ constraineth us; because we thus judge that if one died for all, then were all dead. And that he died for all, that they which live should not henceforth live unto themselves but unto him which died for them, and rose again.

"St. John: 10: 42: And many believed on him there.

"All apply Mission Congo. Negroes lovable responsive like old-time Southern Negroes. Romanism energetic, spending largely. Mohammedanism weak but fanatical aggressive.

Immediate opportunity responsibility Christianize promptly; plastic our allotted section Africa present. Missionaries devoted, sacrificial surrendering home, social pleasures, risking daily disabling fatal diseases; given equal force Presbyterians secure equally splendid results; reduction appropriation force disheartens workers; suicidal. June twenty-four.

CANNON."

The General Secretary moved that Bishop Cannon's cablegram be given to the Church and secular press, and the motion prevailed.

Bishop Darlington reported upon the European mission fields.

On motion of the General Secretary, times of meeting and adjournment were fixed as follows: That we adjourn at 12:30; that we reconvene in the afternoon at 2:00; and that the afternoon session adjourn at will.

Bishop Ainsworth reported for the Oriental fields.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, announcements were made and the Board adjourned with Bishop Ainsworth on the floor.

SECOND SESSION, MAY 3, 1927

The second session of the Board of Missions was called to order Tuesday, May 3, at 2:00 P.M. by the Vice President, Mr. P. D. Maddin.

The meeting was opened by the singing of Hymn No. 633, "The Kingdom Is Coming," after which Mr. Earl Moreland, of Brazil, led in prayer.

The minutes of the morning session were deferred for future reading.

REPORTS OF BISHOPS

Bishop Ainsworth resumed his report of the work in Oriental fields.

Bishop Boaz gave a report of the Indian Mission.

Bishop Hay next reported for the Oriental Mission and the Western Work.

FOREIGN WORK COMMITTEE REPORT

Report No. 1 of the Foreign Work Committee was presented

for consideration by Judge Erskine Williams. It was taken up section by section.

FOREIGN MANUAL

Section 1, Manual for the Foreign Department, was adopted without reading. That part referring to the retirement of missionaries was read for information. The manual thus adopted was ordered printed for distribution and copies are on file in the offices of the Foreign Secretaries.

CONSTITUTIONS

Section II of Report No. 1 of the Foreign Work Committee was then considered and adopted without being read. This section contained the following constitutions:

Constitution of Japan Mission.

Constitution of Lambuth Training School for Christian Workers, Osaka, Japan.

Constitution of Woman's Christian College of Korea.

Constitution of Central Committee for Deaconess and Bible Woman's Work of the China Mission.

These constitutions are on file in the offices of the Foreign Secretaries.

Item 5 of Section 2 of Report No. 1 of the Foreign Work Committee was considered separately and adopted as amended.

Section III was then read and adopted.

Section IV was then read and adopted.

Section V was read and discussed and adopted as amended.

CANDIDATES COMMITTEE REPORT

The time for the special order having arrived, Miss Case gave the report of the Candidates Committee. The report was adopted, and the candidates were accepted as regular missionaries. The report is as follows (No. 15):

Annual Report of the Candidates Committee of the Board of Missions

Two meetings of the Candidates Committee were held in the interim between the annual meeting of the Board of Missions, April 27–29, 1926, and the special meeting of the Board of Missions, June 15, 1926.

In these meetings the following missionaries were accepted

and are now in the General Work in the foreign fields: Rev. John Paul Reed, Japan; Dr. Bessie Noyes, China; Rev. and Mrs. Charles T. Hardt, Poland.

Three meetings of the Committee have been held since June 15, 1926, in which the following candidates were approved and recommended to the Board of Missions for appointment:

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, GENERAL WORK

Mr. Charles Franklin Nesbitt, Korea; Rev. Alexander James Reid, Congo Belge, Africa, pending a satisfactory health examination (examination was unsatisfactory); Rev. Howard Eliot Clements (and Mrs. Clements), Cuba, pending a satisfactory examination by the Board's examining physician; Rev. Sherwood Smith Davis (and Mrs. Davis), Mexico, pending satisfactory health examinations.

WOMAN'S WORK

Miss Mary Elizabeth Moore, Congo Belge, Africa; Miss Annie Estelle Parker, Congo Belge, Africa; Miss Mary Alice Cobb, Brazil; Miss Julia Lorena Reid, Cuba; Miss Nellie A. Dyer, Korea; Miss Clyde Varn, Brazil; Miss Alice Margaret Billingsley, Korea; Miss Ethel Williamson, Cuba; Miss Marie Ella Crone, Cuba; Miss Lenore Rees, Mexico; Miss Octavia Clegg, Japan; Miss Rosa Eleese McNeil, Congo Belge, Africa; Miss Helen May Farrier, Congo Belge, Africa; Miss Leah Elizabeth Hartley, Korea; Miss Ruth Field, Japan; Miss Lois Cooper, Japan; Miss Josephine Dameron (contract), Korea; Miss Mary Theresa Hoyle (contract), Mexico; Miss Lena M. Noll, to work one year in the home field; Miss Ruth L. Bartholomew, to work one year in the home field; Miss Pearl McCain, to work one year in the home field.

HOME DEPARTMENT, WOMAN'S WORK—DEACONESSES

Miss Mary Lou Bond, Miss Dolores Ruth Diaz, Miss Maggie Marshall, Miss Lottie Ora Hooper, Miss Alaska Terry.

HOME MISSIONARIES

Miss Mabel Hagood Anderson, Miss Ola Lee Barnett, Miss Lela A. Paige, Miss Wortley Moorman, Miss Grace Thatcher, Miss Alberta Wilson, Miss Annie Reil.

The following contract workers were approved for Woman's Work because of emergencies in the schools in Mexico:

Miss Ana C. Nichol, Miss Sarah Anneta Smith, Miss Ruby F. Olson.

Respectfully submitted, W. G. CRAM, *Chairman;*
ESTHER CASE, *Secretary.*

All of the candidates present were called to the front and introduced to the Board, giving their own names and the fields to which they were assigned. The Chairman asked Bishop Denny to lead in prayer for these who have given their lives in service for the Master.

HOME WORK COMMITTEE REPORT

Report No. 1 of the Home Work Committee was then read and adopted item by item.

Item 1, referring to the appointments of deaconesses, home missionaries, and heads of home mission institutions, was read and adopted, as follows (No. 16):

APPOINTMENT OF WORKERS, 1927

Alabama

Ensley Community House, Birmingham: Head Resident, Margaret Ragland; Girls' Director, Bertha Hogg (supply); Boys' Director, Eunice O'Bryant.

Eva Comer Coöperative Home, Birmingham: Superintendent, Mrs. Grace M. Driver.

Bethlehem House, Birmingham: Superintendent, Mrs. J. R. White.

Community House (Mill Work), Decatur: Head Resident, Falla Richardson.

Wesley Community House, Montgomery: Head Resident, Lois Tinsley.

Dumas Institutional Church, Mobile: Head Resident, Dora Hoover.

Arizona

Phœnix Central Church, Phœnix: Church Worker, Minne Webb.

University Church, Tucson (new): Church Worker, Elah Cannon.

Arkansas

RURAL WORK.

District Work, Helena District: Mrs. Virginia Hall.

District Work, Jonesboro District: Virginia Johnson (supply).

District Work (new), El Dorado District: Johnsie Hobson (supply).

California

Homer Toberman Mission and Clinic, Los Angeles: Head Resident,

Josephine Berglund; Girls' Director, Ruth Dolores Diaz; Nurse, Muriel Bell; Evangelistic Worker, O'Lula Hanna.

Wesley Community House, San Francisco: Head Resident, Bertha Cox; Girls' Director, Mary Lou Bond.

Mary Elizabeth Inn, San Francisco: Head Resident, Ethel Jackson; Social Director, Glenn Moore.

Florida

Wolff Settlement (Cuban Work), Tampa: Head Resident, Eugenia Smith; Girls' Director, Elma Morgan; Boys' Director, Ola Gilbert; Kindergartner, Mary Hasler; Evangelistic Worker, Mrs. Mary Etta Freeman.

Rosa Valdez Settlement, West Tampa: Head Resident, Elizabeth Cox; Girls' Director, Golda Runkle (supply); Girls' Director, Alaska Terry; Kindergartner, Laura Stillwell (supply).

Wesley Community House, Key West: Head Resident, Mollie Womack; Teacher, Lottie Green.

Georgia

Wesley Community House, Atlanta: Head Resident, Bessie Allen; Club Director, Katie Herndon.

Coöperative Home, Savannah: Director, employed.

Paine Annex, Augusta: Dean of Women, Carmen Blessing; Teacher (music), Rachel Cantrell.

Bethlehem House (Negro Work), Augusta: Head Resident, Frances Howard.

District Rural Work, North Georgia Conference: Bert Winter.

Vashti School, Thomasville: Superintendent, Charlotte Dye; Principal, Mabel Anderson; Secretary and Bookkeeper, Martha Robinson; Physical Director and Trainer, Elizabeth Russell; Teacher, Mozelle Eubanks; Matron Small Girls' Home, Lillian Parker.

Kentucky

Sue Bennett School, London: President, K. C. East; Secretary and Bursar, Emma Burton; Teachers: Pearle McCain, Edith Ader, Ola Lee Barnett.

Coöperative Home, Lexington: Head Resident, Maria Elliott.

Wesley Community House, Louisville: Head Resident, Ellen Gainey; Girls' Director, Lula Kagey; Boys' Director, Bess Rhodes (supply).

First Methodist Church, Somerset: Pastor's Assistant, Ruby Berkley.

Louisiana

St. Mark's Hall (Foreign Speaking Work), New Orleans: Head Resident, Berta Ellison; Girls' Director, Bess Sargeant; Boys' Director, Mary Lou Barnwell (supply); Nurse, Wortley Moorman; Evangelistic Worker, Maggie Marshall.

MacDonell Mission School (French Work), Houma: Superintendent and Head Resident, Ella K. Hooper; Teachers—Voila Long, Ethel Cunningham.

District Rural Work (new): Lottie Ora Hooper.

First Methodist Church, Shreveport: Church Worker, Grace Gatewood.

Mississippi

Wesley Community House (Foreign-Speaking Groups), Biloxi: Head Resident, Ruth Heflin; Club Director, Nelle McClain; Day Nursery Matron (employed).

Back Bay Extension, Biloxi: Head Resident, Sallie Ellis (supply); Club Director (new), Myrta Davis.

Rural Work, North Mississippi Conference: Alberta Wilson.

Galloway Memorial Church, Jackson: Pastor's Assistant, Mamie Chandler.

Central Methodist Church, Meridian: Pastor's Assistant (new), Addie B. Greely.

Wesley Community House, Meridian: Head Resident, Adeline M. Peeples; Club Director, Bessie Bunn.

Missouri

Wesley Community House, St. Joseph: Head Resident, Ella K. Bowden; Club Director, Lucy Bell (supply).

Spofford Home (Receiving Home), Kansas City: Superintendent, Daisy Ritter.

Institutional Church, Kansas City: Head Resident, Florence Blackwell; Girls' Director, Lela Page; Boys' Director, Annie Coucoulas (supply); Children's Worker, Lila Mae Campbell.

East Bottom, Kansas City: Social Service Worker (new), Mrs. J. C. Field.

Kingdom House, St. Louis: Head Resident, Annie Alford; Girls' Director, Iva Lou Matkin.

Centenary Methodist Church, St. Louis: Workers—Mabel Kennedy, Gaye Hoke, Willia Duncan.

State University (Bible School), Columbia: Bible Teacher, Oscie Sanders.

Hendrix Hall (Dormitory), Columbia: Director, Mrs. Lenora B. Dawes; Assistant Director and Business Manager, Mrs. Gertrude C. Trevarthan.

North Carolina

Brevard Institute, Brevard: Superintendent, J. F. Winton; House Director, Emma Miller (supply); Bookkeeper and Secretary, Esther Boggs; Teachers—Lillie Hendricks, Ruth Bartholomew, Frances Denton.

Duncan Memorial Church, Charlotte: Pastor's Assistant, Fannie Bame.

Spencer Memorial Church, Charlotte: Pastor's Assistant, Henrietta Logan (supply).

South Carolina

Wesley Community House, Spartanburg: Head Resident, Jane Wilkinson; Girls' Director, Pearle Edwards.

Wesley Community House, Orangeburg: Head Resident, Athalia Baker (supply).

Oklahoma

Brooks Institute, Hartshorne: Worker for Foreign-Speaking Groups, Mattie Cunningham.

Wesley Community House, Oklahoma City: Head Resident, Dorothea Reid; Girls' Director, Sophie Kuntz.

Agnes Moore Hall (Girls' Dormitory), Norman: Director, Mrs. Pearle Graham.

University of Oklahoma, Norman: Teacher of Religious Education, Mary De Bardeleben.

Southwestern State Teachers' College, Durant: Teacher, Lena Noll.

Teachers' College, Ada: Teacher, Mary Osborne (supply).

Settlement Work, Picher: Ruby Daniel (supply).

Tennessee

Wesley Community House, Memphis: Pattie Allen.

Wesley Community House, Nashville: Head Resident, Lora Long; Evangelistic Worker, Mamie Robinson; Kindergartner (Humphries Street), Mae Coburn; Girls' Director, Cleta Kennedy.

Scarritt College, Nashville: Student Counselor, Mary Ora Durham.

Centenary Institute, Nashville: Head Resident, Mary Nichols; Girls' Director, Rosalie Riggin; Kindergartner, Birdie Reynolds.

Bethlehem Center (Negro Work), Nashville: Superintendent, Margaret Young; Girls' Director, Annie Rogers.

Wesley Community House (Mill Community), Murfreesboro: Head Resident, Maggie Cox; Club Director, Fannie Cox.

Wesley Community House, Chattanooga: Head Resident, Mrs. Selden Bryan; Girls' Director, Maude Moncrief (supply).

Centenary Methodist Church, Chattanooga: Pastor's Assistant, Helen Gibson.

Bethlehem House (Negro Work), Chattanooga: Worker, employed.

Wesley Community House, Knoxville: Head Resident, Edith Leighty Nurse, Mrs. C. L. Bond.

Munsey Memorial Church, Johnson City: Pastor's Assistant, Nellie Howard.

Holston Orphanage (Children's Home), Greeneville: Belle Hennen.

Texas

Japanese and French Colony, Terry: Superintendent, Virginia Hicks (supply); Music Teacher, Mabeth Sykes.

Mexican Work, Dallas: Head Resident, Annie Price; Girls' Director, Jennie Bess McLain (supply); Kindergartner, Lula Bell.

Negro Work, Dallas: Alice McLarty.

Virginia K. Johnson Home and School, Dallas: Superintendent, Ida M. Fishburne (supply); Teacher, Susie Teel; Nurse, Emma Vogel.

State College, C. I. A., Denton: Bible Teacher, McQueen Weir.

Smith-Carroll Hall (Dormitory), Denton: Director, Mrs. Belle Standiforth.

Wesley Community House, Fort Worth: Head Resident, Rena Murphy.

First Methodist Church, Fort Worth: Church Worker, Ida M. Stevens.

Rebecca Sparks Inn, Waco: Director, Maud Fail.

Wesley Community House, Thurber: Head Resident, Rhoda Dragoo.

Wesley Community House, San Antonio: Head Resident, Susie Mitchell;

Girls' Director, Carrie Porter; Kindergartner, Eula McCoy; Assistant Kindergartner, Helen Reeves; Galveston, Port Missionary, J. E. Reifschneider.

Girls' Coöperative Home, Houston: Head Resident, Florence Whiteside; Social Secretary, Mrs. Eugenia Young.

Mexican Work, Houston: Evangelistic Worker, Mrs. Bertha Felden (supply), Kindergartner, Sue Herrick (supply).

First Methodist Church, Houston: Pastor's Assistant, Helen Gardner.

Helen Kirby Hall, Austin: Director, Mrs. John W. Robbins (employed); Business Manager, Mrs. Alma B. Hume.

Day School, El Paso: Four Primary and Grade Teachers (employed).

Holding Institute, Laredo: Superintendent, Dr. J. M. Skinner; Teachers, Ura Leveridge, Mary Glendenning, Annie Reil.

Italian Work, Bryan (new): Worker, Grace Thatcher.

Valley Institute, Pharr: Superintendent, Miss Georgia Swanson.

Mexican Day School, Magdalena: Superintendent, Genevieve Martindale.

Virginia

Wilson Inn, Richmond: Director, Mary Daniel.

City Mission Work, Norfolk: Social Worker (employed).

Wesley Community House, Danville: Head Resident, Sarah K. Lowder; Club Director, Juanita Hill.

State Teachers' College, Williamsburg: Bible Teacher, Olive W. Downing.

Brown Hall (Dormitory), Williamsburg: Director, Olive W. Downing.

Rural Work, Holston Conference: Minnie Lee Eidson.

West Virginia

Coal Fields, Bluefield District: Ten Trained Workers in Five Centers: Martha Parham, Sarah Kee, Cornelia Godbey, Evelyn Waddell, Bess Eaton, Effie Fauver (supply), Maud Buck (supply), Hyda Heard (supply), Kate Walker, Alma Pitts (supply).

Bland Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Bluefield (new): Pastor's Assistant, Jennie Ducker.

DEACONESS CERTIFICATES RENEWED

Item II was adopted, renewing the certificates of the following deaconesses and home missionaries (No. 17):

DEACONESSES

Year Consecrated	Name	Home Address
1910	Acton, Mrs. Julia (retired)	Berkeley, Calif.
1926	Ader, Miss Edith Beatrice	Weaverville, N. C.
1909	Alexander, Mrs. Mary B. (retired)	Tampa, Fla.
1919	Alford, Miss Annie	Del Rio, Tex.
1909	Allen, Miss Bessie	Hendersonville, N. C.
1922	Allen, Miss Pattie	Knoxville, Tenn.
1927	Anderson, Miss Mabel	Dolphin, Va.

Year Consecrated	Name	Home Address
1924	Anderson, Miss Verdie	Spartanburg, S. C.
1921	Arnold, Miss Katherine	Louisville, Ky.
1922	Bame, Miss Fannie	Salisbury, N. C.
1927	Barnett, Miss Ola Lee	Clinton, Mo., R. F. D. 2
1923	Bell, Miss Muriel	Temple, Tex.
1917	Berglund, Miss Josephine	Springfield, Mo.
1924	Berkley, Miss Ruby	Red Banks, Miss.
1906	Blackwell, Miss Florence	Kirksville, Mo.
1923	Blessing, Miss Carmen	Berkeley, Calif.
1924	Boggs, Miss Esther	Greenville, S. C.
1927	Bond, Miss Mary Lou	Morrisville, Mo.
1909	Borchers, Miss Cora	Birmingham, Ala.
1911	Bowden, Miss Ella	Brownwood, Tex.
1916	Bryan, Mrs. Selden	Kingstree, S. C.
1917	Bunn, Miss Bessie	Little Rock, Ark.
1909	Burton, Miss Emma	Kansas City, Mo.
1923	Campbell, Miss Lila Mae	Memphis, Tenn.
1922	Cantrell, Miss Rachel	Roanoke, Va.
1920	Cannon, Miss Elah	Hemingway, S. C.
1925	Chandler, Miss Mamie	Sumter, S. C.
1925	Coburn, Miss Mae	Birmingham, Ala.
1922	Congleton, Miss Jennie	Greenville, N. C.
1913	Cooper, Miss Hazel	Linden, Ala.
1922	Cox, Miss Bertha	Sedalia, Mo.
1908	Cox, Miss Elizabeth	Dallas, Tex.
1907	Crim, Miss Dorothy	Atlanta, Ga.
1913	Cunningham, Miss Ethel	Columbia, Mo.
1912	Cunningham, Miss Mattie	Columbia, Mo.
1910	Daniel, Miss Mary	Washington, La.
1925	Davenport, Miss Brooksie	Ware Shoals, S. C.
1903	Davis, Miss Elizabeth (retired)	Arcola, N. C.
1922	Davis, Miss Minnie	Houston, Tex.
1924	Davis, Miss Myrta	Houston, Tex.
1909	Denton, Miss Frances	Fort Smith, Ark.
1927	Diaz, Miss Ruth Dolores	San Antonio, Tex.
1920	Dodd, Miss Dorothy	Hartsville, Tenn.
1924	Dorsey, Miss Emily	Dallas, Tex.
1909	Dragoo, Miss Rhoda	Palmetto, Fla.
1917	Driver, Mrs. Grace	Walnut Ridge, Ark.
1909	Ducker, Miss Jennie	Hopkinsville, Ky.
1922	Duncan, Miss Willia	Maceo, Ky.
1910	Durham, Miss Mary Ora	Danville, Ky.
1922	Eaton, Miss Bess	Staffordsville, Va.
1926	Edwards, Miss Pearle	Perry, Ga.
1917	Eidson, Miss Minnie Lee	Jonesboro, Ark.
1904	Elliott, Miss Maria	Dallas, Tex.
1914	Ellison, Miss Berta	Franklinville, N. C.

Year Consecrated	Name	Home Address
1922	Eubanks, Miss Mozelle	Rome, Ga.
1911	Fagan, Miss Connie	Savannah, Ga.
1915	Fail, Miss Maude	Hattiesburg, Miss.
1920	Field, Mrs. J. C	Americus, Ga.
1910	Ford, Miss Sue T. (retired)	Paris, Ky.
1922	Freeman, Mrs. Mary Etta	Carlton, Ga.
1910	Gainey, Miss Ellen	Fayetteville, N. C.
1915	Gardner, Miss Helen	St. Louis, Mo.
1915	Gatewood, Miss Grace	Myra, Tex.
1908	Gibson, Miss Helen	St. Louis, Mo.
1923	Gilbert, Miss Ola	Marianna, Fla.
1922	Gill, Miss Jennie Drew	Tuskegee, Ala.
1926	Glendenning, Miss Mary	Palmyra, Mo.
1911	Godbey, Miss Cornelia	Marietta, Ohio.
1912	Graham, Miss Althea	Shellmound, Tenn.
1923	Greely, Miss Addie	Jackson, Miss.
1924	Green, Miss Lottie	Bransford, Fla.
1911	Grizzard, Miss Gertrude	Nashville, Tenn.
1926	Hall, Mrs. Virginia	Barboursville, W. Va.
1910	Harris, Miss Laura	Chattanooga, Tenn.
1914	Hasler, Miss Mary	Springfield, Mo.
1925	Heflin, Miss Ruth	Forest, Miss.
1923	Hendricks, Miss Lillie	Oneonta, Ala.
1923	Hennen, Miss Belle	Fairmont, W. Va.
1909	Henry, Miss Willena	Rice, Tex.
1922	Hill, Miss Juanita	Campbellsburg, Ky.
1920	Hoke, Miss Gaye	Second Creek, W. Va.
1919	Hooper, Miss Ella K	Houma, La.
1927	Hooper, Miss Lottie Ora	Rosedale, La.
1909	Hoover, Miss Dora	Newton, N. C.
1921	Howard, Miss Frances	Blytheville, Ark.
1923	Howard, Miss Nellie	Louisville, Ky.
1907	Jackson, Miss Ethel	Lancaster, S. C.
1925	Kagey, Miss Lula	Norfolk, Va.
1925	Kee, Miss Sarah	Rodman, S. C.
1922	Kennedy, Miss Cleta	Galveston, Tex.
1905	Kennedy, Miss Mabel	St. Louis, Mo.
1924	Kuntz, Miss Sophie	New Orleans, La.
1922	Leighty, Miss Edith	St. Joseph, Mo.
1922	Leveridge, Miss Ura	Cisco, Tex.
1923	Lewis, Miss Annie	Lexington, Ky.
1920	Lewis, Miss Martha	Tampa, Fla.
1924	Lockwood, Miss Elizabeth	Birmingham, Ala.
1926	Long, Miss Lena Viola	Trenton, S. C.
1925	Long, Miss Lora	Vernon, Tex.
1915	Lowder, Miss Sarah K	Elizabeth City, N. C.
1906	Mann, Miss Frances (retired)	Winters, Tex.

Year Consecrated	Name	Home Address
1926	Matkin, Miss Iva Lou	Enloe, Tex.
1927	Marshall, Miss Maggie	Fishing Creek, Md.
1913	McClain, Miss Nellie	Martin, Tenn.
1923	McLarty, Miss Alice	Vernon, Tex.
1911	Mitchell, Miss Susie	Arlington, Tex.
1906	Monohan, Miss Selina (retired)	St. Louis, Mo.
1922	Moore, Miss Glenn	Little Rock, Ark.
1922	Moore, Miss Ida J	Valley Head, Ala.
1927	Moorman, Miss Wortley	Rustburg, Va.
1924	Morgan, Miss Edna	Stephen, Ark.
1922	Nichols, Miss Mary	Roxboro, N. C.
1924	O'Bryant, Miss Eunice	Earle, Ark.
1918	Olmstead, Miss Emily	Louisville, Ky.
1927	Page, Miss Lela	Franklin, Tenn.
1909	Palmore, Miss Constance	Lynchburg, Va.
1914	Parker, Miss Lillian	Lindale, Tex.
1925	Parham, Miss Martha C	College Park, Ga.
1908	Peoples, Miss Adeline	St. Louis, Mo.
1922	Porter, Miss Carrie	Zwelle, La.
1923	Price, Miss Annie	Bee House, Tex.
1924	Reid, Miss Dorothea	St. Louis, Mo.
1927	Reid, Miss Annie	San Antonio, Tex.
1908	Ragland, Miss Margaret	San Angelo, Tex.
1924	Reeves, Miss Helen	St. Louis, Mo.
1926	Reynolds, Miss Birdie	Newport, Va.
1913	Richardson, Miss Falla	Corinth, Miss.
1922	Riggin, Miss Rosalie	Arkadelphia, Ark.
1915	Ritter, Miss Daisy	Columbia, S. C.
1923	Robinson, Miss Mamie	Killeen, Tex.
1926	Robinson, Miss Martha	Jackson, Tenn.
1923	Rogers, Miss Annie	Spartanburg, S. C.
1926	Russell, Miss Elizabeth	Green Bay, Miss.
1922	Sanders, Miss Oscie	Houston, Tex.
1926	Sargent, Miss Bess	Haleyville, Tenn.
1922	Sells, Miss Mae	Wiggins, Miss.
1910	Sheider, Miss Alice (retired)	Concord, Ga.
1909	Smith, Miss Eugenia	Union, S. C.
1907	Stevens, Miss Ida N	Nova Scotia.
1925	Stokes, Miss Mary	Nadawah, Ala.
1919	Stroup, Miss Nettie	Farmersville, Tex.
1904	Taylor, Miss Elizabeth	Lamar, Mo.
1925	Teel, Miss Susie	Waco, Tex.
1927	Terry, Miss Alaska	Bluefield, W. Va.
1927	Thatcher, Miss Grace	Tucson, Ariz.
1912	Tinsley, Miss Lois	Leslie, Ga.
1906	Trawick, Miss Annie	Opelika, Ala.
1924	Vivian, Miss Lexie	Carrizo Springs, Tex.

Year Consecrated	Name	Home Address
1919	Vogel, Miss Emma	Linn, Mo.
1911	Waddell, Miss Evelyn	Knoxville, Tenn.
1911	Wahlroos, Miss Wilhelmina	Louisville, Ky.
1921	Wagoner, Miss Estelle	Alaska, W. Va.
1914	Walker, Miss Kate	Comanche, Tex.
1926	Wall, Miss Emma	Morristown, Tenn.
1923	Webb, Miss Minnie	Prairie Grove, Ark.
1918	White, Mrs. Laura	Rome, Ga.
1915	Whiteside, Miss Florence	Pine Bluff, Ark.
1927	Wilson, Miss Alberta	Moultrie, Ga.
1922	Wilkinson, Miss Jane	Union Level, Va.
1911	Womack, Miss Mollie	Nacona, Tex.
1903	Wright, Miss Mattie (retired)	Santa Ana, Calif.
1925	Young, Mrs. Eugenia	Plattsburg, Mo.
1923	Young, Miss Margaret	Luray, Va.

FURLOUGHS

Item 3, referring to furloughs and leaves of absence, was read and adopted, as follows:

The Committee recommends that the following be released at their own request: Miss Ira Mae Pierce, Miss Josephine Dryer, Miss Lillian Lehnhoff, Miss Eva Joe Phillips, Miss Crystal Harrison, Miss Grace Rowland, Miss Myra Ormand, Mrs. Nellie O'Beirne, Miss Ethel Wells, Miss Agnes Stackhouse.

The Committee recommends that the following be granted furlough: Miss Katherine Arnold, Miss Martha Lewis, Miss Jennie Congleton, Miss Constance Palmore, Miss Connie Fagan, Miss Mae C. Sells, Miss Dorothy Crim, Miss Elizabeth Taylor, Miss Gertrude Grizzard, Miss Wilhelmina Wahlroos, Miss Dorothy Dodd, Miss Emily Olmstead.

The Committee recommends that the following be granted a year's leave of absence: Miss Brooksie Davenport, Miss Annie Lewis, Miss Ida J. Moore, Miss Nettie Stroup, Miss Verdie Anderson, Miss Emily Dorsey, Miss Elizabeth Lockwood, Miss Cora Borchers, Miss Willena Henry, Miss Jessie Drew Gill, Miss Annie Trawick, Miss Alethea Graham, Miss Mary Stokes, Miss Hazel Cooper, Miss Emma Wall.

The following have not been heard from during the past year: Miss Jessie Drew Gill, Miss Alethea Graham.

The Committee recommends that the name of Miss Laura Harris be referred to the Committee on Relief and Retirement.

REV. T. A. HEARN ILL

Bishop McMurry rose to a question of privilege, complimented the way the candidates were received, and spoke of Brother T. A. Hearn, of the China Mision, who is ill in Barnes Hospital, St. Louis. The Secretary was instructed to send a message of sympathy to Brother Hearn, and the Foreign Secretaries were instructed to send letters to all superannuated missionaries.

Rev. Alexander James Reid was introduced, and it was announced that on account of ill health his departure for Africa had been indefinitely deferred.

FOREIGN WORK REPORT RESUMED

Consideration of Report No. 1 of the Foreign Work Committee was resumed.

Section VI was considered and adopted as amended.

Section VII, item 1, was adopted as amended. Item 2 of the same section was also adopted.

Section VIII was then read and adopted.

Section IX was read and adopted.

Section X, item 1, was read and adopted. Item 2 was also adopted.

Section XI was read and adopted.

Section XII was read and adopted

Section XIII was under discussion when the time for adjournment arrived. It was voted to continue this discussion at the Wednesday morning session.

Dr. E. H. Rawlings pronounced the benediction.

Third Session—May 4, 1927

The third session of the Board of Missions was called to order at 9:20 A.M., May 4, by the Vice President, Mr. P. D. Maddin.

Bishop Du Bose conducted devotional exercises. After singing Hymn No. 334, "My Faith Looks Up to Thee," the Bishop led in prayer, then read the one hundred and sixteenth Psalm, commenting as he read.

The minutes of Tuesday morning's session were read and approved. The minutes of Tuesday afternoon's session were read and approved.

CABLE FROM DR. PARK

Dr. Goddard read a cable signed by Rev. D. L. Sheretz concerning the illness of Dr. W. H. Park, in Honolulu, as follows: "Park's bronchitis improving slowly necessitating indefinite delay." Upon motion of W. F. Dunkle, the Foreign Secretary was instructed to send a message of sympathy to Dr. Park.

Upon announcement by the Foreign Secretary that word had been received of the death of Mrs. E. F. Sheffey, mother of Dr. Charles P. M. Sheffey, of the Congo Mission, the Recording Secretary was instructed to send a letter of sympathy to Dr. Sheffey and his father.

ORDER OF THE DAY

The General Secretary moved that the hearing of Dr. Andres Osuna, of Mexico City, be made the special order of the day for 11:30, and the motion prevailed. Dr. Osuna came forward and was greeted by the Board.

FOREIGN WORK REPORT RESUMED

The consideration of Section XIII of Report No. 1 of the Foreign Work Committee was resumed.

Bishop McMurry offered as a substitute for this section of the report a resolution signed by Bishop Mouzon, W. F. Dunkle, and Bishop McMurry, reading as follows:

"Whereas the China Annual Conference, by vote of 59 to 35, refused to admit into full connection Walter A. Hearn, on trial in the China Conference, because of views concerning the resurrection of the body of Christ; and whereas Bishop W. N. Ainsworth, bishop in charge, has presented to this Board letters raising the question of the agreement of Walter A. Hearn with our Church on the doctrine of the resurrection of Christ from the dead; and whereas Bishop W. N. Ainsworth, bishop in charge, recommends that this Board shall recall Walter A. Hearn from missionary service; and whereas a large majority of our missionaries in China have indicated by formal action a desire that further time be given for the consideration of all the facts in connection with this case—therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That the General Secretary be authorized to instruct the Treasurer to pay the travel of Walter A. Hearn

to the United States and to keep his salary in force for six months.

"*Provided, however,* That should Walter A. Hearn not indicate to the General Secretary of the Board of Missions his desire to present to the Board further facts concerning this case, he shall be considered as withdrawn from the field.

"*Provided further,* That should Walter A. Hearn, within thirty days after notice of this action given, indicate to the General Secretary of the Board of Missions that he desires to present further facts, the General Secretary shall be authorized to call a special session of the Executive Committee, and this Committee, with Bishop Warren A. Candler, Bishop H. A. Boaz, and Bishop Edwin D. Mouzon, shall be a special committee to hear the entire case.

"*Be it further provided,* That, after hearing all the facts in the case, this special committee shall have authority to pass finally upon the matter.

"*Provided further,* That in the event Walter A. Hearn avails himself of this privilege of coming before the Committee his status pending the final decision of this matter shall be that of a missionary on furlough in the United States.

EDWIN D. MOUZON,
W. F. DUNKLE,
W. F. MCMURRY."

INFORMATION FURNISHED

Several members asked that full information concerning the matter being considered be furnished the Board, whereupon Bishop Ainsworth made a statement and read certain correspondence on the subject.

The time for the order of the day having arrived, Dr. Osuna's address was postponed by common consent.

Discussion of the substitute for Section XIII of Report No. 1 of the Foreign Work Committee was resumed and continued until the hour of adjournment. A motion to adjourn and continue in the afternoon session prevailed, and the meeting adjourned.

FOURTH SESSION

The fourth session of the Board of Missions was called to order Wednesday, May 4, at 2:00 P.M. by the Vice President,

Mr. P. D. Maddin. Rev. A. C. Bowen, of the China Mission field, led in prayer. The minutes of the morning session were read and approved.

FOREIGN WORK REPORT RESUMED

Discussion of the substitute for Section XIII of Report No. 1 of the Foreign Work Committee was resumed, several members speaking on the subject. A substitute was offered by Rev. H. L. Clay, which was declared to be in order by the Chair, whereupon Rev. W. F. Dunkle appealed from the decision of the Chair, and his appeal was sustained.

The previous question was called for and ordered.

Bishop Candler, chairman of the Foreign Work Committee, asked Judge Erskine Williams to defend the report, and Judge Williams closed the discussion.

The vote was taken and the substitute was adopted. The entire report of the Foreign Work Committee as adopted was as follows (No. 20):

"TO THE GENERAL BOARD OF MISSIONS IN SESSION AT NASHVILLE, TENN., MAY 3, 1927.

"We, your Committee on Foreign Work, make this, our Report No. 1 to the Board. We present the same in sections and recommend its adoption section by section, as presented.

"Section I

"In compliance with your by-laws, adopted at the last session of the Board, the Foreign Department has prepared a manual for their guidance and the guidance of the workers, the same being attached hereto and a copy of the same having been placed in your hands. This manual has been carefully prepared by your Secretaries, was submitted to a subcommittee, and then adopted by your Committee, and we are sure that same is in harmony with the constitution and by-laws of the Board.

"We, therefore, in order to economize in time, recommend the adoption of this manual without reading the same in detail to the Board.

"Section II

"The following proposed constitutions were submitted for approval:

"1. Japan Mission.

"2. Deaconess and Bible Woman's Work, China.

"3. Woman's Christian College, Korea.

"4. Lambuth Training School for Christian Workers, Japan.

"These constitutions were prepared by the workers in the respective fields, the Secretaries had carefully considered them before the meeting of the Committee, they were read to the whole Committee, certain amendments were made, and copies of these constitutions are in your hands. We, therefore, recommend that they be approved without the reading in detail before the Board.

"5. We also had before us the constitution of Ginling College, at Nanking, China, and we recommend the amendment of same wherein it is stated that the Board of Control is composed of three members representing each Mission Board in full coöperation by adding the words 'at least one of whom shall be Chinese.' We recommend the approval of this change in this constitution, and that further changes requested be postponed.

"*Section III*

"Upon entering our work in Europe, we purchased certain property at Danzig, which is attached to the Danzig-Polish Mission. Bishop Darlington, bishop in charge of that work, recommends that this property be resold to the Methodist Episcopal Church for the reason that we have no other work there among the Germans, and the people in our congregations prefer to be connected with the North German Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

"We recommend that authority be given to the bishop in charge and the General Secretary to enter into negotiations for the sale of this property to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and that the property be sold for the same amount for which it was purchased in the beginning.

"*Section IV*

"A question has arisen with reference to the employment of nationals in the various mission fields as missionaries, and also a question regarding the furloughs of missionaries who are not citizens of the United States.

"We recommend:

"1. That it shall be the future policy of the Board of Missions not to employ nationals as missionaries.

"That it shall be the future policy of the Board of Missons to urge nationals in all our mission fields to become attached to the field organizations or Conference, either by employment or admission, according to the accepted usage, and that they be not accepted as regularly employed missionaries by the Board of Missions.

"2. That it shall be the policy of the Board of Missions not to grant furloughs in the United States to regularly accepted missionaries who are not citizens of the United States. Furloughs or periods of rest may be granted to missionaries (who are not citizens of the United States) on the field or in their own country.

"Section V

"We recommend that the General Secretary, Dr. W. G. Cram, be authorized and requested to visit our mission fields in Europe, and that our Foreign Secretary, Dr. O. E. Goddard, be authorized and requested to visit our work in Brazil, and that the bishop in charge and the secretary upon approval of the Executive Committee be authorized to make the necessary property adjustments in Europe. Your Committee recommends that the Secretaries be authorized to give such time as they think wise to these fields of service.

"Section VI

"Bishop Ainsworth presented to the Committee the status of our Russian Mission in Harbin, China. After the fullest consideration of this whole matter, and with great regret, we recommend that the Bishop in charge and the General Secretary be authorized to dispose of our property in this field to the best advantage of the Board; that they be also authorized to transfer, at the proper time, the funds of the General Work of this Board, now appropriated for the Russian Mission in Harbin, to the work in Little White Russia, except a moderate sum which in the judgment of the bishop may be used for the maintenance of the local preachers in that territory, and that when the work is further developed in Little White Russia the Jane Brown Evangelistic Center now at Harbin and conducted by the Woman's Department, be transferred to the work in

Little White Russia, provided there is necessity for a social evangelistic center there.

"*Section VII*

"Bishop Ainsworth presented a proposition proposed by the Board of Trustees of Kwansei-Gakuin, for the sale of the property and the purchase and rebuilding of Kwansei-Gakuin. It is found that a very large sum of money can be secured for this property, and, after full consideration of the matter, we recommend that the Board of Missions authorize the Executive Committee of the Board to approve the sale of the Kwansei-Gakuin property, when the special proposition proposed by the Board of Directors of Kwansei-Gakuin is presented with the following understanding:

"1. That there shall be set aside an endowment fund of at least 1,000,000 yen.

"2. That there shall be a sum sufficient derived from the sale, to provide for

"(*a*) An adequate and suitable site.

"(*b*) The erection of a sufficient number of buildings and provide same with equipment without debt.

"3. That the present memorial buildings be perpetuated by the erection of other buildings in the new plant.

"We further recommend that the 1928 appropriation for the maintenance of Kwansei-Gakuin be $20,000.

"*Section VIII*

"We recommend that authority be given the General Secretary to make private appeals for money to care for the extra expense which may be necessary because of the present conditions in China.

"*Section IX*

"Upon the suggestion of Dr. Goddard, Foreign Secretary, we recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

"'Whereas we have heard with pleasure the Foreign Secretary's plans to make evangelism paramount in all of our mission fields in 1928; and whereas we believe that the time has come for special emphasis on evangelism in all these fields—therefore be it

"'*Resolved*, That we approve of the plans of the Foreign Secretary and pledge him the hearty coöperation of the Board.'

"Section X

"Upon suggestion of Miss Case, Foreign Secretary of Woman's Work, we recommend the sale of the property at Petropolis, Brazil, and that permission be given to the Woman's Work to participate in the Union Conference Grounds at Campos do Jordao, Brazil, and to use therefore certain moneys to be refunded by the lessee of the property at Petropolis, amounting to about $750.

"Section XI

"Bishop Candler presented the necessity of relief for Cuba and the Isle of Pines because of the storm which swept over that territory, and we recommend that Bishop Candler and the General Secretary be authorized to raise funds for the rebuilding of churches destroyed by the storm, same to be charged against the special evangelistic fund asked for but not appropriated by the Estimates Committee for the year 1928; and that Bishop Candler be further given authority to seek private funds to replace the funds used for the repairing of Candler College on account of the storm.

"Section XII

"We recommend that authority be given to the Secretaries and bishop in charge to bring about a coöperation in the educational work in Monterrey, Mexico, by the merging of the work now done by the General Work with that done by the Woman's Work.

"Section XIII

"Whereas the China Annual Conference, by vote of 59 to 35, refused to admit into full connection Walter A. Hearn, on trial in the China Conference, because of views concerning the resurrection of the body of Christ; and whereas Bishop W. N. Ainsworth, bishop in charge, has presented to this Board letters raising the question of the agreement of Walter A. Hearn with our Church on the doctrine of the resurrection of Christ from the dead; and whereas Bishop W. N. Ainsworth, bishop in charge, recommends that this Board shall recall Walter A. Hearn from missionary service; and whereas a large majority of our missionaries in China have indicated by formal action a desire that further time be given for the consideration of all the facts in connection with this case—therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That the General Secretary be authorized to instruct the Treasurer to pay the travel of Walter A. Hearn to the United States and to keep his salary in force for six months.

"*Provided, however*, That should Walter A. Hearn not indicate to the General Secretary of the Board of Missions his desire to present to the Board further facts concerning this case, he shall be considered as withdrawn from the field.

"*Provided further*, That should Walter A. Hearn, within thirty days after notice of this action given, indicate to the General Secretary of the Board of Missions that he desires to present further facts, the General Secretary shall be authorized to call a special session of the Executive Committee and this Committee, with Bishop Warren A. Candler, Bishop H. A. Boaz, and Bishop Edwin D. Mouzon, shall be a special committee to hear the entire case.

"*Be it further provided*, That after hearing all the facts in the case, this special committee shall have authority to pass finally upon the matter;

"*Provided further*, That in the event Walter A. Hearn avails himself of this privilege of coming before the Committee, his status pending the final decision of this matter shall be that of a missionary on furlough in the United States.

EDWIN D. MOUZON,
W. F. DUNKLE,
W. F. MCMURRY."

HOME WORK REPORT NO. 2

Item 1 was read and adopted.
Item 2 was read and adopted.
Item 3 was read and adopted.
Item 4 was referred to the Executive Committee.
Item 5 was read and adopted.
Item 6 was read and adopted.
Item 7 was read and adopted.
Item 8 was read and adopted.
Item 9 was read and adopted.
Item 10 was read and adopted.

On motion of Dr. Cram, Item 4 was reconsidered and after discussion was adopted as amended.

The report was then adopted as follows:

"*Report No. 2*

"The Home Work Committee recommends that the Board of Missions take the following actions:

"1. That the following be nominated as Board of Managers for the Textile Industrial Institute, Spartanburg, S. C.: J. W. Perry, H. K. Boyer, L. M. Thomas, E. E. Child, G. P. Hammond, H. N. Snyder, A. J. Cauthen, Will Stackhouse, and W. A. Shelton.

"2. That the following resolution regarding Board of Managers and rules for their government for the Folsom Academy, Smithville, Okla., be adopted:

"'*Resolved*, 1. That a Board of Managers be appointed annually, which shall have general supervision of Folsom Academy, particularly in selecting the president and faculty, in fixing their compensations, in making rules and regulations for its government and expenditure of all money and over all financial interests. They shall render a full report of all their doings and of the conditions of the school annually to the Board of Missions.

"'2. That the following constitute the Board of Managers for the Folsom Academy for the year 1927–28: Dr. H. E. Kelso, Muskogee, Okla.; Rev. M. L. Butler, Muskogee, Okla.; Dr. Charles W. Day, Tulsa, Okla.; Dr. Forney Hutchinson, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Rev. Johnson W. Bobb, Idabel, Okla.; Rev. Johnson E. Tiger, Okmulgee, Okla.; Rev. E. R. Steel, Monticello, Ark.; Dr. John R. Abernathy, Chickasha, Okla.; Dr. J. W. Perry, Nashville, Tenn.'

"3. That we approve the recommendations of the Woman's Missionary Council that the Week of Prayer Offering for 1927 be directed to Valley Institute, Pharr, Tex.

"4. That we permit Paine College, Augusta, Ga., to borrow money to meet obligations incurred by their current expenses.

"'*Resolved*, That W. G. Cram, L. M. Thomas, P. D. Maddin, and J. W. Perry as a committee be authorized and empowered to prepare and execute such papers as may be necessary to permit the Trustees of Paine College, Augusta, Ga., to secure a loan of seventeen thousand dollars.'

"5. That we accept the property at Biloxi, Miss., known as the Moore Community House, which is offered free from debt with the understanding that we shall continue, and that we

will make the necessary changes of enlarging and improving the house as the work may demand.

"6. That disposition of property at Key West and Tampa, Fla., be referred to the Executive Committee.

"7. That we do not accept recommendations of Horry Industrial Institute at Aynn, S. C.

"8. That we adopt the resolution from the Committee on Evangelism read by Dr. Perry and present the names of the General Evangelists to the Board.

"The following rules were adopted for the work of the Committee:

"(1) The Committee shall meet annually in December, or at such other times as the chairman and secretary shall deem necessary.

"(2) Before voting on any application, the Committee shall carefully investigate every applicant for recommendation for appointment as General Evangelist, making inquiry as to his fitness of all the presiding elders in his Conference.

"(3) Every General Evangelist shall report quarterly on blanks furnished by the Secretary of Home Missions, as required in the Discipline.

"(4) It shall require a unanimous vote of all the members of the Committee present to grant a recommendation as General Evangelist.

"(5) Six members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum.

"(6) The acts of the Committee, together with such regulations as it may from time to time adopt, shall be reported annually to the Board of Missions.

"(7) A list of all persons recommended for appointment as General Evangelist shall be furnished annually to the bishops who administer in the home field.

"The following regulations for recommendation for appointment to the office and work of a General Evangelist were adopted:

"(1) Every candidate for the office of General Evangelist must secure a recommendation from the bishop in charge of his Annual Conference and from the Conference Committee on Evangelism.

"(2) The candidate must be loyal to the general program and institutions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and

will be expected to support them. Before he can be recommended he must pass the four-year course of study required of traveling preachers. This applies to all applying after 1927.

"(3) He must present his application on blanks furnished by the Committee two months before the annual meeting of the Committee.

"(4) The Evangelist must report once a quarter as to the places where meetings have been held, the results, and compensation received.

"(5). (For the names of the General Evangelists see pages 142-143.)

"9. Reports from Textile Institute, Spartanburg, S. C.; Folsom Academy, Smithville, Okla.; Wesleyan Institute; San Antonio, Tex.; and Paine College, Augusta, Ga., were read and accepted.

"*Resolved*, That we hereby express our hearty approval of the movement on the part of the Trustees of Paine College to enlarge and equip that institution for rendering a better service to the Negro race, and that we commend this cause to all our people as worthy of their support.

"10. *Resolved*, That we are deeply interested in the evangelism of Hebrew people and hereby instruct the Home Mission Secretary, General Work, to give careful attention to this matter and take steps to employ a man for this work as soon as means may be available. BISHOP COLLINS DENNY, *Chairman;*
MRS. FRED A. LAMB, *Secretary.*"

OSUNA SPEAKS

At this time Dr. Osuna addressed the Board concerning the situation in Mexico, giving a very real picture of the people of this country and the conditions which prevail both in state and Church, and a splendid statement of our own situation.

HOME WORK, REPORT NO. 3

Report No. 3 of the Home Work Committee was read and adopted, as follows:

"1. The Committee considered the following recommendations presented by the Woman's Missionary Council:

"(*a*) That all Home Workers accepted by the Board of Missions shall be consecrated as deaconesses.

"(*b*) That the prescribed uniform of a deaconess shall be a simple black or white dress with white tailored collar and cuffs; that a tailored hat, either black or white, shall be worn.

"(*c*) That each deaconess shall be given a gold pin at her consecration, and that she shall wear this pin at all times, as an insignia of her office. The Committee recommends concurrence.

"2. The Committee recommends:

"(*a*) A deaconess who has given thirty years of active service may be retired on full salary.

"(*b*) A deaconess after fifteen years of consecutive service may be retired, and the Committee on Relief and Retirement shall determine the amount to be allowed her.

"(*c*) A deaconess who is completely disabled, and can no longer continue in active service may be retired and the Committee on Relief and Retirement shall determine the amount of her allowance.

"The following were released in 1926 at their own request: Miss Elza Mae Lee, Miss May Ella McCall, Miss Carobel Shearouse, Miss Ellen Gray Wright, Miss Mildred Ragan, Miss Bithia Reed, Miss Sue Cole, Miss Martha Nutt."

EDUCATION AND PROMOTION REPORT

The report of the Education and Promotion Committee was read and adopted, as follows:

"Your Committee has had under review the work done during the past year, and that proposed for the coming year and is gratified with the measure of progress in the development of the department. The general policies advised at the last meeting of the General Board have been adhered to, and results have been reported to us as follows:

"The months of January and February were observed as a cultivation period. Our program was accepted and observed by a large number of Churches. This program involved:

"1. A week of mission study in the Churches, using as a textbook, "Yet Another Day in Methodist Missions" prepared by Dr. E. H. Rawlings. Judging from the number of copies sold, many of our people engaged in its study. We are informed that 90,000 copies of the book were ordered.

"2. A week of prayer for our missionary work.

"3. Sermons and addresses by pastors and laymen.

"4. Various group meetings under the direction of the bishops and presiding elders.

"5. The preparation and distribution of suitable booklets and leaflets bringing fresh and helpful missionary information to the Church concerning the principles, plans, and achievements in the field we serve.

"The work of the department of Education and Promotion was not limited to the January-February period, however. Our Secretaries have endeavored through all agencies available, such as the Conference organs and other periodicals, to tactfully inform the Church as to conditions in the mission fields and lead the thought of our people to a real understanding of their privilege and duty with regard to the extension of the kingdom.

"We desire to call your attention to the fine work being done through the *Missionary Voice*, which is enjoying the largest circulation in its history.

"But while we gratefully report a good measure of success in the efforts of the past year, we realize that a wide field is still before us for cultivation. We believe that the majority of our membership has not yet caught the missionary spirit. We are also convinced that we will never have a sufficient supply of men and money to fulfill our responsibility in world evangelization until our membership has received a clearer understanding of the meaning and reach of Christian Missions. We, therefore, feel the need of greater effort to inform our people, and would respectfully submit to you the following recommendations looking to this end:

"*Recommendations for Home Cultivation Committee*

"1. That as individuals and as a Board of Missions we commit ourselves to every proper and helpful means to make effective for the entire Church the plans and policies of those to whom the leadership of this effort is committed during the January-February period.

"2. We recommend that new emphasis be given throughout the Church to mission study following with greater vigor the lines of promotion used in Church Schools of Missions and Missionary Societies, but giving the central place during the January and February campaign to the book specially pre-

pared for the study of our own work in the Church Schools of Missions at that period.

"3. Believing that the problem of efficiency in Missionary service lies in the local congregation, and that with the pastor, the Missionary Committee, as provided by the General Conference affords the best medium of cultural contact between the Board of Missions and the local congregation, we urge the fullest development of the Missionary Committee in every congregation.

"4. We give our fullest indorsement and influence toward making successful the two Schools of Missions to be conducted at Lake Junaluska and Mount Sequoyah as effective means of developing missionary vision in the local Church.

"5. We are gratified at the success of the *Missionary Voice*, which now has a circulation of 49,000, and we heartily recommend the effort to increase the subscription list by as many as 10,000 during the present year. To that end, and that the paper may become an even more valuable channel to educational expression for the Board and be made the equal of any missionary periodical now being published, we indorse whatever improvements in grade of paper, additional pages, cover, and pictures, the editors feel are safely justified by the income.

"6. In order to meet the widespread demand for literature, we advise the early preparation of a series of inexpensive booklets on the various fields and section of work to be used in the educational work of the General Department.

"7. Whereas the Woman's Missionary Society will this year complete fifty years of splendid history, and has laid plans for the celebration in 1928 of its Jubilee Year,

"We wish to go on record as fully indorsing the Jubilee plans. We assure the Woman's Missionary Council of our sincerest interest and prayers for the success of the celebration, and our desire to contribute by every possible means to that end.

"8. Prayer has been all along the vital breath and great dynamic of the missionary enterprise; but if we ever needed to seek the intervention of spiritual and supernatural forces, it is now. If ever in the history of Christian missions there were complications, elements of disturbance, and embarrassment confronting Mission Boards and the Church, that moment is upon us. The situation in China transcends far our human

ken and strength, and our eyes are turning ever toward that disturbed people, lifted eagerly to the hills in their behalf. But there are other fields that have their difficulties, and not least, in certain emergent aspects of change, the field at home, which by a very high authority has been designated 'the greatest mission field in the world.'

"We request that the president of the Board and the General Secretary prepare a statement regarding the imperative need of prayer in our work, and urgently calling the people to prayer; and further that all officers and agencies of the Board during the current year 1927–1928 give diligence to make central in all their plans, whether of administration or cultivation, the spirit and practice of prayer.

A. J. CAUTHEN, *Secretary Pro Tem.*"

A telegram from students of Paine College expressing appreciation for improvements made in the institution was read by W. G. Cram.

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON NATIONALISM

The report of the Executive Committee on the question of nationalism was read and adopted, as follows:

"At the meeting of the Board of Missions on June 15, 1926, the question of nationalism which had been referred to the Board of Missions for consideration by the General Conference, and with instructions to appoint a commission to study the whole question during the ensuing quadrennium, was referred by the Board to the Executive Committee, with instructions to study the whole question and report to the Board at its next meeting, together with its findings and nominations of members of the Commission on Nationalism.

"Pursuant to these instructions, the whole matter has been given careful attention by the Executive Committee, and we beg leave to present the following plan for consideration and adoption:

"1. We recommend that the Commission on Nationalism be composed of twenty-five members from our Church in the United States and fifty-two members from our Missions in foreign countries, as follows:

"First, we recommend that the members of the Commission

from the Church in the United States shall be composed as follows:

"Bishops in charge of foreign fields, 5; the General Secretary of the Board of Missions, 1; the Foreign Secretaries of the Board of Missions, 2; five preachers and twelve laymen, six of whom shall be women, 17.

"Second, we recommend that the members of the Commission from our Missions in foreign countries shall be composed as follows:

"Brazil, 15 (to be apportioned equally to the three Brazil Conferences); China, 9; Europe, 9 (to be apportioned equally to the three European Missions); Mexico, 9; Cuba, 5; Korea, 9; Africa, 5; provided that in each field adequate representation shall be given both nationals and missionaries.

"Third, we recommend that the members of the Commission to be appointed from among the membership of our Church in foreign lands from each Conference or Missions, be elected by the Annual Conferences of Missions on the foreign field at the coming annual sessions.

"2. We recommend in the matter of procedure the following:

"(1) That the twenty-five members of the Church in the United States of America be termed the Central Committee of the Commission on Nationalism.

"(2) That the members of the Commission in each field be known as the Field Committee on Nationalism—as China Committee on Nationalism, etc.

"(3) Each Committee of the Commission shall be organized by electing a chairman, vice chairman, and secretary.

"3. We recommend that the duties of the Committee shall be:

"*Central Committee*

"1. It shall be the duty of the Central Committee to notify the Field Committees of the action of the General Conference and the Board of Missions regarding the work of the Commission.

"2. It shall be the duty of the Central Committee to keep in close touch with the Field Committees and to receive the results of their investigations and findings. After mutual and satisfactory agreements have been reached between the Field Committee and the Central Committee as to a policy for that

field, the Committee shall report to the General Conference through the Board of Missions.

"3. The Central Committee and the Field Committee for any given field shall constitute the Commission on Nationalism for that field.

"4. The Central Committee shall study the whole question of the attitude of our Church in America toward the Nationalistic movement in foreign fields, and at the proper time it shall inform the Church at large of the proposed policies.

"*Field Committee*

"1. The field Committee shall investigate the whole question of Church autonomy on mission fields as well as methods of administration, control, and coöperation.

"2. The findings of the Field Committee shall be forwarded to the Central Committee for its consideration.

"3. Any member of the Central Committee who may be visiting a mission field shall, for the time being, be a member of the Field Committee.

"4. Any member of a Field Committee who may be in the United States of America shall, for the time being, be a member of the Central Committee.

"5. Each field shall be responsible for the expenses incident to the work of the Field Committee, to be supplied from the 'Bulk Sum' or other appropriations and from contributions from the native Church. F. S. PARKER, *Secretary.*"

COMMISSION ON NATIONALISM

The following persons were nominated and elected as members of the Central Committee of the Commission on Nationalism: Bishop Warren A. Candler, Bishop W. B. Beauchamp, Bishop James Cannon, Jr., Bishop U. V. W. Darlington, Bishop W. N. Ainsworth, Dr. W. G. Cram, Dr. O. E. Goddard, Miss Esther Case, Mrs. F. F. Stephens, Mrs. Luke Johnson, Mrs. C. W. Nichols, Mrs. T. J. Copeland, Mrs. J. W. Downs, Mrs. Atilla Cox, Judge W. Erskine Williams, Mr. Nathan Newby, Mr. Lavens Thomas, Judge John S. Candler, Mr. P. D. Maddin, Rev. F. S. Love, Rev. J. G. Snelling, Dr. F. S. Parker, Dr. J. W. Perry, Rev. W. J. Young, M. A. Childers.

AUDITOR'S COMMITTEE

The report of the special committee appointed by the Executive Committee to consider the auditor's report was read and adopted, as follows:

"In accordance with the provisions of the constitution the Executive Committee, in conference with the General Secretary and the Treasurer, employed Messrs, W. L. McFarland & Co., to audit the books of the General Section and Woman's Section.

"At the last meeting of the Executive Committee the report of the auditors was submitted and referred to a Committee on the Auditor's report, consisting of F. S. Parker, L. M. Thomas, and Mrs. Luke Johnson.

"We beg leave to report that the reports have been in our hands a sufficient time to admit of our giving them a very thorough examination. Moreover, in order that no step might be left untaken that would lead to a most thorough investigation of the affairs of the Board, we have submitted these reports to an expert auditor, in order that we might know what impression they would make upon one entirely outside our missionary organization and unacquainted with the processes and methods of the Board.

"As a result of the submission of the reports as aforesaid, we have received a carefully prepared report embracing thirty-seven separate questions, based upon the schedules and exhibits of the report of Messrs. McFarland & Co.

"With these inquiries before them in the presence of the Treasurers and the member of the McFarland firm who actually checked up the books of the Board and constructed the report, we have gone carefully and thoroughly into every question that had been raised and any other that had suggested itself to our own minds. We can truthfully say that no more thorough or conscientious discharge of our duties as an auditing committee, as we see it, could have been effected.

"Every question that had been raised or that seemed to us from an independent point of view to have any relevancy, has been adequately answered and the answers we are submitting herewith in writing for filing. These questions, for the most part, were matters of procedure or terminology. Herewith we

are submitting the questions that had been raised and answered, as aforesaid.

"Certain recommendations as to method in the accounting department we deem better left with the Treasurers, as the distinct character of our work has given form to our accounting departments.

"The report of the auditors for the section of General Work, consisting of two pages of comments and twenty-three schedules and exhibits, and the report of the auditor on the Woman's Section, consisting of two pages of comments and twenty-three schedules and exhibits, are submitted herewith.

"Your Committee fully approve the reports of the auditors both as to form and substance.

"All securities and collateral were physically handled and verified for both sections by the auditor in the presence of the Treasurers.

F. S. PARKER,
L. M. THOMAS,
MRS. LUKE JOHNSON."

SCARRITT COLLEGE REPORT

The following report from the President of the Board of Trustees of Scarritt College for Christian Workers was received:

"REPORT OF SCARRITT COLLEGE FOR CHRISTIAN WORKERS

"The General Conference in session at Memphis last May accepted Scarritt College for Christian Workers as an institution of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, elected the thirty-seven trustees that were nominated by the Board of Trustees, and determined the election of trustees in the future by the adoption of the following resolution:

"'*Resolved,* That following the first term the regular term of office for trustees be fixed at six years, that the Board of Trustees be authorized to make nominations to fill all vacancies in said Board, and that the Board of Missions be appointed as the representative of the General Conference, *ad interim,* with authority to confirm or reject said nominations; provided, however, that the General Conference, or the Board of Missions as its representative, may nominate and elect as trustees others than those nominated by the Board of Trustees.'

"In keeping with the action of the General Conference the

Board of Trustees at its annual meeting in January of this year nominated the following trustees for your consideration, with the request that they be confirmed: For terms expiring in 1933: Miss Esther Case, Mrs. J. H. McCoy, Mrs. L. P. Smith, Dr. E. H. Rawlings, Mr. John W. Barton, Dr. John W. Shackford, Dr. W. G. Cram; and to fill the vacancies caused by the resignation of Miss Mabel K. Howell and the death of Mrs. H. L. Remmel, of Little Rock, Mrs. W. D. Taylor, of Memphis, and Mrs. D. Beach Carré, of New Orleans, respectively.

"It is a pleasure to report progress on the building program. The building containing the dining hall, kitchen, and heating plant, together with the North Unit, Central Unit, and Tower of the Belle H. Bennett Memorial are all practically complete. The Wightman Chapel, which constitutes the south unit of the Memorial Building, is now well under way. The present building program will involve an expenditure of approximately $650,000, and this will be completed with an indebtedness probably of not more than $25,000. The campus, buildings, and equipment are valued in round numbers at $225,000, so that the material equipment of the institution when the present building program is completed will amount to approximately $875,00 less a probable indebtedness of $25,000.

"The resources available for the maintenance of the institution are as follows: An annual appropriation from the Woman's Department of the Board of Missions, $41,000, a special appropriation for the Chair of Home Missions, $2,500, a special Scarritt Fund provided by the Missionary Societies of the Church which at present is yielding annually $9,500, and an annual appropriation from the Epworth League Board of $4,000, a total of $57,000. In addition to these appropriations, the Woman's Missionary Council has set apart $100,000, which was raised as a part of the Bennett Memorial fund, as endowment for the teaching of the Bible at Scarritt College. This is the beginning of a much-needed endowment fund.

"The growth of the student body since the removal of the school has been very gratifying. The last year the institution was in Kansas City the enrollment was 69, this year the total enrollment is 174. Of this number 43 are graduate students, 40 senior college students, 30 special students, 24 day students, and 37 students from affiliated institutions. The student body

represents twenty States and seven foreign countries—Africa, Brazil, China, Cuba, Korea, Mexico, and Persia.

"The progress of the institution during these three years is not only a ground for gratitude to God; it is a challenge to greater faith and effort. What has been accomplished thus far has been the work of the missionary women; with the coöperation of the men much greater things can be accomplished. Formerly the institution was owned and controlled by the Woman's Council, now it is owned and controlled by the Church. Formerly it was open only to young women, now it is open also to men, and the entire Church is receiving the benefit of its advantages. In view of these facts, is it too much to expect that the entire Church will coöperate in making Scarritt College a really great center of missionary training for service at home and abroad?

"Among the more urgent needs, mention may be made of a dormitory to supplement the wholly inadequate facilities now available; a recreation building to provide for physical training and recreational leadership; a home for missionaries to make it possible to care for the many missionaries on furlough who wish to study at Scarritt and Peabody. In addition to such material equipment it is necessary to increase the endowment fund so as to have an adequate support for the faculty, and also to provide scholarship funds for the assistance of those who wish to prepare themselves for missionary service. The Church is abundantly able to supply all these needs, and will, we believe, be glad to do so when it fully understands the purpose and character of the institution.

"Respectfully submitted, W. B. BEAUCHAMP, *President.*"
May 2, 1927.

The trustees nominated in this report were confirmed.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE'S REPORTS

The printed report of the Estimates Committees were distributed. Dr. F. S. Parker, in the name of the Epworth League Board, presented an amendment to the effect that the Epworth League, with the coöperation of the Board of Missions, be permitted to raise the following Specials, it being understood that payment on each Special be made proportionately as money is received

MISSIONARY BUDGET OF THE EPWORTH LEAGUE AS ADOPTED MAY 29, 1927

Africa (General Work) maintenance	$ 50,000
Paine College, maintenance	15,000
Arizona, work among Mexicans	10,000
Epworth League Chair of Religious Music (Scarritt)	4,000
Epworth League Secretaryships, Foreign Field	3,000
Translation Fund for Foreign Literature	4,000
Epworth League Chairs of Missions:	
Southern Methodist University	4,000
Emory University	4,000
Total	$ 94,000

On motion of Judge Erskine Williams, all reports of the Estimates Committees for both sections of work were adopted, the appropriations for the year 1928 being as follows:

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, WOMAN'S WORK

China Mission	$ 149,386
Japan Mission	104,740
Korea Mission	127,964
Siberia Mission	12,665
Brazil Mission	50,901
Congo Mission	17,001
Cuba Mission	30,037
Mexico Mission	88,071
Scarritt College for Christian Workers	20,500
Inter-Board Work	3,274
Administration	19,327
Education and Promotion	33,012
Contingent	28,935
Total	$ 685,813

HOME DEPARTMENT, WOMAN'S WORK

Mountain Work	$ 45,250 00
Mexican Work	36,522 00
Gulf Coast Work	24,172 00
Cuban Work	13,841 00
Negro Work	24,321 00
Work with Miners	9,200 00
Cotton Mill Work	900 00
Dependent Girls	13,500 00
Bible Teachers	9,000 00
Delinquent Girls	14,440 00
Pacific Coast Work	4,921 00
Miscellaneous	14,995 00
Scarritt College	23,000 00

City Mission and Conference Appropriation	$	11,187 00
Administration		16,014 34
Home Cultivation		34,663 00
Contingent		18,041 00
Balance to be applied on Centenary		64,382 66
Total	$	378,350 00

WOMAN'S WORK

Foreign Department	$	685,813 00
Home Department		378,350 00
Total	$	1,064,163 00

GENERAL WORK

Foreign Department	$	935,842 55
Home Department		248,560 00
Negro Work		38,800 00
Education and Promotion Department		38,634 00
Expense of Administration		109,300 00
Miscellaneous		17,350 00
Total	$	1,388,486 55

CENTRAL CONFERENCES

On motion of W. G. Cram, the following resolutions were adopted relating to the organization of Central Conferences in Mexico and the Western and Texas Mexican Missions:

"Whereas the Board of Missions is charged with granting authority for the creation of Central Conferences, outside of areas already specified in Section 3, Paragraph 75 of the Discipline; and whereas it may be the desire of the bishop in charge of our work in Mexico, Western Mexican Mission, and Texas Mexican Mission, to organize a Central Conference for this Conference and two Missions, therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That should it be the desire of the bishop in charge to organize a Central Conference for our Mexican Work in the Republic of Mexico and in the United States, authority is hereby given by the Board of Missions for the organization of a Central Conference for the Mexico Conference, the Western Mexican Mission, and the Texas Mexican Mission.

W. G. CRAM."

NOMINATIONS

Acting on the request of the Woman's Missionary Council, transmitted by resolution of that body, the Nominating Committee nominated Miss Althea Jones as an Assistant Secretary in charge of Children's Work under the Department of Education and Promotion, Woman's Section, and she was elected.

CENTENARY COMMITTEE

The following report of the Centenary Committee was distributed:

Dr. W. G. Cram, General Secretary,
and the Members of the Board of Missions,
Methodist Episcopal Church, South
Nashville, Tenn.

I am presenting for your consideration the financial statement of the Centenary Committee from June 1, 1926, to April 1, 1927, covering the period during which I have served as Treasurer:

Cash balance as of June 1, 1926		$ 125,876 51
Income		
Received through Conference Treasurers		55,060 12
Received direct		55,208 45
Miscellaneous		1,976 16
Total		$ 238,121 24
Disbursements		
Office expense	$ 5,171 45	
Field expense	45,385 24	
Distribution to Boards	149,181 68	— 199,738 37
Cash balance April 1, 1927		$ 38,383 87

During this period we have mailed quarterly a statement to those subscribers whose names we have in our files showing a balance due, with a request for payment. We will continue this method for the balance of 1927.

The expense of the Centenary Committee has been reduced considerably since January 1, owing to the discontinuance of the field men.

Respectfully submitted, J. F. RAWLS, *Treasurer.*

MEMOIRS

The Committee on Memoirs transmitted the following memoirs of persons who had died during the year:

"Mrs. W. D. King

"Mrs. King was born in Lake City, Minn., August 14, 1861, and died in Tucson, Ariz., March 17, 1926, at the age of sixty-four. She was married to W. D. King the 29th of June, 1881, in San Luis Obispo, Calif.

"She engaged in religious work first with her father and mother in the Presbyterian Church, but immediately after her marriage united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of which she was a faithful and active worker until her death.

"She worked faithfully among the Mexicans for more than twenty-five years. She always exerted a powerful influence for good among the people with whom she came in contact, and many were converted under her teaching. The Sunday school was one of the fields in which she had notable success.

"She was notably faithful in fulfilling the obligations of a wife, always loving, and always faithful in whatever concerned the happiness of her home. She worked hand in hand with her husband and traveled the hard paths of a missionary, having left home and country, carrying the gospel to those in foreign lands.

"She was a faithful follower of her Master, and we are sure on the glorious day of her leaving she saw her Lord as a worker who needed not to be ashamed. She lived always for Christ and his cause.

"Mrs. King was not discouraged by difficulties, and, having put her hand to the plow, she never looked back. Blessed be her memory!

"We extend to Brother King our sincere sympathy, praying that the Holy Spirit will comfort and console him in his daily life and in his work for the cause."

"Miss Hattie Gere Carson

"Miss Hattie Gere Carson was born in Baltimore, Md., but moved to Savannah, Ga., when she was quite young. She became a member of the Wesley Monumental Church, and there she received her inspiration and training for the mission field.

"She served for four years as a missionary in Mexico, 1895 to 1899. At the conclusion of the Spanish-American war she was transferred to Cuba to open a school for girls in Santiago de Cuba. After spending a year in Santiago, she went to

Havana, the capital city, where she established the Eliza Bowman School. At the earnest solicitation of missionaries and others, it was decided to transfer the Eliza Bowman School to Cienfuegos. Miss Carson had the privilege of seeing the newly constructed republic turned over for the first time to the Cubans themselves and saw and felt that thrilling spectacle when in the presence of many thousands of people the Stars and Stripes were lowered and the flag of Cuba hoisted for the first time over the fortresses and public buildings. The influence on her life and work in the Church and school in Cienfuegos has been felt throughout the entire Island, and there are literally thousands of homes where her name is pronounced with love and reverence. Miss Carson, being somewhat depleted in health and strength and not feeling equal to the continued strain of directorship, asked permission to make her home with Rev. and Mrs. B. O. Hill and accept work as a teacher in Pinson College in Camaguey. Here she endeared herself to all classes. Her strength began to fail noticeably in 1925, and she continued steadily to grow worse, but she refused to give up her work as long as it was possible for her to conduct a class. She suffered intensely for months, but her last days were full of repose, and on January 13, 1927, she slipped quietly away.

"Her body lies in the soil of her beloved Cuba, where she spent the best years of her life laboring for the upbuilding of the kingdom of God in the minds and hearts of the younger generations of the brave young republic."

"Miss Lillian Elizabeth Wahl

"Miss Lillian Elizabeth Wahl was born in Paris, Ark., October 23, 1896, into a Christian home. At the age of thirteen she joined the Church and ever afterwards was active in Church work. After graduating from the Paris high school, Miss Wahl entered the Arkansas Teachers' College, from which she graduated in 1918. After the death of her mother she took her mother's place in the home, giving a mother's love to the younger children. She taught for a while in her home town, after which she was engaged in home demonstration work. In 1921, she graduated from the Scarritt Bible and Training School and was accepted by the Board of Missions as a foreign missionary.

She was detained for a short time for health reasons. In the summer of 1923 she sailed for Harbin, Manchuria, as one of the two pioneer missionaries in Woman's Work in the new Russian Mission in Harbin.

"On August 25, a cable message was received bringing the sad news of her death on August 24, 1926, of spinal meningitis in a hospital in Dairen where she was spending her vacation. Her body was cremated in obedience to the Japanese law and her ashes were taken to Harbin by our missionaries to be brought home later at the request of her family.

"Miss Wahl's work as a missionary was unusually fine. She had acquired the Russian language and was able to use it in teaching and in her contacts with the people. Her enthusiasm and joy in her work was evident, and her work was particularly fine with a group of young women in the summer camp last July. The Russian Mission has sustained an irreparable loss which we recall, as we express our gratitude for Miss Wahl's consecrated life and the part which she had in laying the foundation of our work in Harbin."

"Miss Mary Pescud

"Miss Mary Pescud was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Pescud, of Baltimore, Md., where she was born. In her early years, she moved with her mother to Raleigh, N. C., and made it her home. She became identified with Edenton Street Church and was an active member in the Church and Sunday school up to the time of her death, with the exception of her absence in the foreign field, where she served her Master joyously and faithfully in Brazil for seventeen years. Graduating from Peabody College, Nashville, Tenn., where she received her degree, Miss Pescud later went to Scarritt Bible and Training School, then located in Kansas City, Mo., to prepare for work as a Bible teacher. After completing her course at Scarritt, she was accepted for work in Brazil in 1898.

"For nearly twenty years, Miss Pescud remained on duty in the field, coming home only twice on furlough. Impaired health finally forced her to return to North Carolina in 1915. During the World War she was in New York City, acting as interpreter and translator of Portuguese and Spanish for the United States government.

"'Miss Mary' was a woman of great talents and varied gifts. She honored her Heavenly Father in her life. She served as Sunday school teacher, as mission study leader, as president of the Mary Pescud Missionary Society, named in her honor, as Conference treasurer, and as worker in the foreign field.

"On Sunday morning, November 28, 1926, as the sweet chimes of Edenton Street Church, Raleigh, N. C., rang out the call to Sunday school, her saintly soul passed to the great beyond. For nearly seventy years she had answered the 'call to prayer' and worship during the Sunday school hour, so it was fitting that her spirit, so gentle and Christlike, should respond to the last call on the holy Sabbath day. As the end drew near, she said many times: 'I am not afraid; I have not been for years. It is all right either way, and if it is God's will that I do not recover from the operation, I am ready to go home. It is like going into another room in which are many loved ones I shall be glad to see.'"

"Mrs. J. D. Hamilton

"Mrs. Mary Gayle McTyeire Hamilton passed through death into life September 7, 1926.

"With her going another link slipped from between the old order and the new; the consecrated and heroic band forming the Woman's Board of Foreign Missions and those representing the new day in the Woman's Missionary Council.

"Born into the work in a Methodist parsonage, the daughter of the Rev. H. N. McTyeire (afterwards Bishop), and later as the wife of Mr. Joseph E. Hamilton, Treasurer of the Board of Missions, Mrs. Hamilton's interests were ever allied with those who were working for missions. Inheritance, environment, and the discipline of a life of unselfishness developed a character fitted for service, and when the opportunity offered she accepted the call to membership in the Woman's Board of Foreign Missions, June 15, 1894. Here she served until 1902, when she was made an honorary life member. Four years later, the Woman's Boards being united in the Woman's Missionary Council, her name was lovingly carried forward as an honorary life member of that body. In this relation she has been best known, loved, and honored by those now privileged to share in the work. Concerning her beauty of character her

sister's words become our own; 'In her mental and moral make-up she was a personality of rare symmetry. Of large and generous nature, her charitable disposition was one of her chief charms. She never indulged in hurtful gossip, commended the good she knew, and her judgment was seldom at fault. In religion, and in her daily life, she was sincere, but unostentatious. Brought up in the atmosphere of a Methodist home, she felt its influence, and was Methodist in every fiber, with deep devotion to the Church in which she was reared.'

"Dr. W. W. Pinson says of her: 'Denied children of her own, she was mother to all she could reach. She was a physician of souls, in whose touch there was healing.'

"Her last years were those of invalidism and in this she shone 'in a ministry of suffering.' Hers was Christian fortitude, courage never failed, neither did her spirit of cheerfulness and thoughtfulness for others. When her journey was all but over she comforted her loved ones with: 'I am going home; I am in my Father's care.'"

"Mrs. Foster K. Gamble

"Mrs. Gamble, née Miss Beatrice Jenkins, was born near Franklinton, N. C., where she attended the public schools in early youth. Her education was completed in Littleton Female College, Littleton, N. C., where she spent three years and graduated in 1903.

"Having been brought up in a Christian home, she did not realize any sudden or marvelous change in her spiritual life, but assumed the responsibility of Church membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, when eleven years of age. She began to do Christian work early in life, teaching in the Sunday school and assisting the minister in personal work. She was a member of the Missionary Society in earliest childhood, and in after years served as president of these societies in different places.

"While at college she had a deep conviction of her relationship and indebtedness to her Heavenly Father and signed a pledge to surrender her life for Christian service either at home or in the foreign field. After working as teacher and secretary of the Christian Teachers' and Workers' League for three years, she was then able to fulfill her great desire to attend a

training school for Christian workers. She entered the Methodist Training School at Nashville, Tenn., September 19, 1907, and completed the two-year course by June 10, 1908.

"She had accepted a position as deaconess in a very influential Church in Virginia, but was persuaded by Mr. Foster K. Gamble to join him in what he considered the more important work of a foreign missionary to Korea. Mr. Gamble and Miss Jenkins were happily married at Franklinton, N. C., September 15, 1908, and left immediately for their field of labor.

"For nearly twenty years she served as wife, mother, and missionary. At her going, five children lost an affectionate mother and a husband lost a devoted wife. The Church lost an efficient worker, and the Board of Missions lost one whose labor of love shall not soon be forgotten.

"The Board of Missions expresses deepest sympathy for Brother Gamble in his sore bereavement and Heaven's richest benedictions upon the motherless children.

"Mrs. Gamble went to her reward from Korea, January 14, 1927."

SCARRITT COLLEGE

The following resolution was received from the Woman's Missionary Council:

"The Woman's Missionary Council, in annual session in Shreveport, La., March 9–16, recorded its gratification that the General Conference, in accepting the ownership and control of Scarritt College for Christian Workers, had made possible a Church-wide interest and support which is essential to the largest development of its program."

The Council then recommended:

"That the Board of Missions in assuming its new relationship in its coming session, be requested to lead the Church organizations in fostering this institution.

"That the Board be requested to assume some financial obligation for the conduct of the college.

MRS. F. F. STEPHENS, *Chairman;*
MRS. FITZGERALD S. PARKER, *Secretary.*"

On motion of W. G. Cram, the following resolution was adopted in response to the resolutions from the Woman's Missionary Council:

"Whereas we have received with much pleasure from the President and Secretary of the Woman's Missionary Council the recommendations of the Council regarding the relationship of the Board of Missions to Scarritt College for Christian Workers, therefore be it

"*Resolved:* 1. That we undertake to foster this institution in every way possible.

"2. That we urge the General Work Section of the Board plan to assume its share of the maintenance budget of Scarritt College at the earliest possible moment."

Mrs. Luke Johnson spoke to the resolution. She called attention to the fact that Scarritt College is no longer the property of the Woman's Missionary Council, but, by the action of the last General Conference, is the property and responsibility of the Church at large. She stated that the women were able to maintain the old Scarritt with its smaller needs, but since it had become a center for the training of all classes of Christian workers (the ministry excepted), with its greatly enlarged program and correspondingly increased budget, that the woman's organization could no longer carry on alone. She urged the Board to assume its responsibility in leading all the other agencies of the Church in providing both moral and financial support for the institution.

Mrs. Luke Johnson requested that the record contain the opinion expressed by Dr. W. F. Dunkle that the removal of Scarritt College for Christian Workers to Nashville and the carrying out of the program in regard to the institution constitutes (after the Centenary) the most glorious achievement of our Church during the decade.

On motion of M. A. Childers, the Committee on By-Laws was requested to prepare and submit to the next session of the Board a plan of procedure by which the Board may, with order and dispatch, consider and dispose of all cases in which charges are made against missionaries in the field and in which recommendations are made through official sources for the recall of missionaries from the field.

Rising votes of thanks were given to the Chairman and Recording Secretary for their efficient services during the present session of the Board.

A rising vote of thanks was given to the General Secretary for his efficient services to the Board.

A motion to adjourn prevailed, and the Board was dismissed by E. H. Rawlings.

MISSIONARY DIRECTORIES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH

Foreign

(*Indicates on furlough.)

CHINA

Appointed	Name and Address	Home Address or Conference
1878.	Miss Lochie Rankin, Shanghai (Emeritus)	Milan, Tenn.
1882.	Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Park, Soochow	North Georgia
1884.	Miss Virginia Atkinson,* Soochow	Atlanta, Ga.
1887.	Rev. and Mrs. W. B. Burke, Sungkiang	South Georiga
1888.	Rev. and Mrs. J. L. Hendry,* Huchow	Texas
1892.	Miss Alice G. Waters, Nanziang	Murray, Ky.
1892.	Miss Julia A. Gaither,* Soochow (Emeritus)	Atlanta, Ga.
1892.	Miss Martha E. Pyle,* Shanghai	Kansas City, Mo.
1892.	Miss Mildred B. Bomar,* Shanghai	Richmond, Va.
1892.	Miss Clara E. Steger,* Changchow	Mountain Grove, Mo.
1896.	Miss Ella D. Leveritt, Changchow	Monroe, Ga.
1896.	Rev. and Mrs. W. B. Nance, Soochow	Tennessee
1897.	Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Cline, Shanghai	Little Rock
1899.	Miss Mary M. Tarrant, Soochow	St. Louis, Mo.
1899.	Rev. and Mrs. Joseph Whiteside, Soochow	North Alabama
1900.	Dr. and Mrs. F. P. Manget, Huchow	North Georgia
1901.	Rev. A. C. Bowen,* Sunkiang	Alabama
1901.	Miss Mary Culler White, Sungkiang	Nashville, Tenn.
1901.	Miss Ida Anderson, Wusih	Jackson, Miss.
1904.	Miss Maggie J. Rogers,* Sungkiang	Marlin, Tex.
1905.	Miss Elizabeth Claiborne,* Soochow	Jackson, Tenn.
1905.	Rev. and Mrs. J. C. Hawk,* Harbin, Manchuria	Holston
1906.	Rev. and Mrs. W. A. Estes, Huchow	Columbus, Ohio
1906.	Miss Nettie Peacock,* Sungkiang	Macon, Ga.
1906.	Miss Emma S. Lester, Shanghai	Augusta, Ga.
1907.	Miss Nell D. Drake,* Sunkiang	Port Gibson, Miss.
1908.	Miss Julia Wasson,* Shanghai	Ethel, Miss.
1909.	Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Snell, Soochow	Tennessee
1909.	Miss Mary Hood, R.N., Shanghai	Brownsville, Tenn.
1909.	Miss Leila Tuttle, Shanghai	Lenoir, S. C.
1910.	Rev. and Mrs. W. M. Smith, Changshu	Southwest Missouri
1911.	Miss Mittie Shelton,* Huchow	Stamford, Tex.
1911.	Miss Annie Clare Bradshaw, Soochow	Lynch Station, Va.
1912.	Miss Alice Green, Changchow	Graham, N. C.
1912.	Miss Nina W. Troy, Soochow	Greensboro, N. C.

Appointed	Name and Address	Home Address or Conference
1913.	Miss Lela Bliler,* Wusih	Kansas City, Mo.
1913.	Dr. Hattie F. Love, Changchow	Sweetwater, Tenn.
1913.	Miss Laura V. Mitchell*	Arcadia, Fla.
1913.	Miss May Hixon, Shanghai	Des Moines, Iowa
1914.	Rev. and Mrs. Sidney R. Anderson,* Shanghai	Central Texas
1914.	Miss Muriel Smith,* Shanghai (contract)	London, England
1914.	Miss Louise Robinson,* Soochow	New Decatur, Ala.
1914.	Miss Sue Stanford,* Huchow	Waco, Tex.
1914.	Miss Nina Stallings,* Soochow	Mexico, Mo.
1915.	Miss Kate Hackney,* Soochow	Asheville, N. C.
1915.	Miss Ruth Brittain,* Nankiang	Birmingham, Ala.
1916.	Miss Mary Blackford, Huchow	St. Louis, Mo.
1917.	Miss Sallie Lou McKinnon, Shanghai	Maxton, N. C.
1918.	Rev. and Mrs. D. L. Sherertz, Wusih	Baltimore
1919.	Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Dyson, Soochow	Fayette, Mo.
1919.	Miss Marguerite Clark, Shanghai	Sunny Side, Va.
1919.	Miss Alice Alsup, Soochow	Maypearl, Tex.
1919.	Rev. and Mrs. R. T. Henry, Soochow	North Mississippi
1920.	Rev. and Mrs. H. L. Sone,* Huchow	West, Tex.
1920.	Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Nash, Soochow	Missouri
1921.	Miss Ella M. Hanawalt,* Nanking	Galva, Ill.
1921.	Miss Louise Lillian Knobles,* Soochow	State Line, Miss.
1921.	Miss Jessie Bloodworth, Shanghai	Hartshorne, Okla.
1921.	Miss Mary Dill Overall,* Changchow	Dyer, Tenn.
1921.	Miss Corinne Markley, R.N., Soochow	Mexico, Mo.
1921.	Rev. and Mrs. J. H. H. Berckman,* Shanghai	Stafford Springs, Conn.
1921.	Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Peters, Shanghai	Tennessee
1922.	Miss Lucy J. Webb,* Shanghai	Forsyth, Ga.
1922.	Miss Susan Willard Brown, M.D., Shanghai	Columbia, Mo.
1922.	Miss Margaret M. Rue,* Changchow	Norfolk, Va.
1922.	Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Jacobson,* Soochow	Missoula, Mont.
1923.	Miss Bettie Jane Wingfield, Soochow	Bristol, Va.
1923.	Rev. and Mrs. William T. Steele, Changchow	Tennessee
1923.	Rev. nd Mrs. Edwin F. Moseley, Changshu.	Upper South Carolina
1923.	Miss Cornelia Crozier, Sungkiang	Fayetteville, Ark.
1923.	Miss Mary Bell Winn, Soochow	Ridgeway, S. C.
1924.	Lr. and Mrs. James F. White, Soochow	Beria, Ohio
1924.	Dr. and Mrs. R. Morris Paty, Changchow	Bellbuckle, Tenn.
1924.	Miss Eda Cade, Huchow	Lono, Ark.
1924.	Miss Sadie Mai Wilson,* Soochow	Nashville, Tenn.
1924.	Miss Mary E. McDaniel, M.D., Shanghai	Savannah, Mo.
1924.	Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Tomlin, Soochow	Purdin, Mo.
1925.	Rev. and Mrs. Richard D. Swinney, Soochow	Southwest Missouri
1925.	Mrs. Marian Babb, Soochow	Upper South Carolina
1925.	Dr. and Mrs. Vivian Patterson	Canton, Ga.
1925.	Miss Naomi Howie, Soochow	Waynesville, N. C.
1925.	Miss Ethel W. Bost, Soochow	Cornelius, N. C.

Appointed	Name and Address	Home Address or Conference
1925.	Miss Anne Elizabeth Herbert, R.N., Nanking	Bennettsville, S. C.
1925.	Miss Lucie Clark (contract), Sungkiang	Osawatomie, Kans.
1925.	Miss Pearl Weimers,* Soochow	Giddings, Tex.
1925.	Rev. Roy Price	Virginia
1925.	Miss Annie E. Campbell (contract), Shanghai	Augusta, Ga.
1926.	Miss Bessie Noyes (contract) Soochow	Baltimore, Md.
1926.	Miss Lorena Foster, R.N., Changchow	Pearsall, Tex.

JAPAN

1887.	Miss Nannie B. Gaines, Hiroshima	Florida
1888.	Rev. and Mrs. S. H. Wainright, Tokyo	St. Louis
1889.	Rev. and Mrs. T. W. B. Demaree, Oita	Kentucky
1890.	Rev. and Mrs. W. A. Wilson, Okayama	Western North Carolina
1891.	Rev. and Mrs. W. J. Callahan, Matsuyama	South Georgia
1893.	Rev. and Mrs. J. T. Myers, Ashiya	Baltimore
1893.	Rev.and Mrs. S. E. Hager,* Ashiya	Louisville
1893.	Rev. and Mrs. W. R. Weakley, Tokuyama	Missouri
1895.	Rev. T. H. Haden,* Kobe	Virginia
1896.	Miss Ida M. Worth, Ashiya	Tallula, Ill.
1897.	Rev. and Mrs. W. K. Matthews,* Kobe	Tennessee
1901.	Miss Ida L. Shannon, Hiroshima	Tennessee
1903.	Miss Margaret M. Cook, Osaka	Newnan, Ga.
1906.	Rev. and Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Hiroshima	Western North Carolina
1908.	Miss Katherine Shannon, Hiroshima	McGehee, Ark.
1910.	Mr. and Mrs. James S. Oxford, Kobe	Central, Tex.
1910.	Miss Annie Bell Williams, Osaka	Charleston, S. C.
1910.	Miss Nellie Bennett, Hiroshima	Virginia
1912.	Rev. and Mrs. N. S. Ogburn, Jr., *Kobe	Western North Carolina
1912.	Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Frank, Uwajima	North Carolina
1913.	Rev. and Mrs. H. P. Jones, Kobe	Southwest Missouri
1913.	Miss Ethel Newcomb*	St. Louis, Mo.
1913.	Miss Rachel Gaines, Hiroshima	Florida
1915.	Miss Annette Gist,* Oita	McIntosh, Fla.
1915.	Miss Charlie Holland,* Kobe	Moscow, Tex.
1917.	Mr. and Mrs. Roy Smith, Kobe	Illinois
1917.	Miss Manie Towson, Hiroshima	South Georgia
1917.	Miss Mabel Whitehead, Osaka	Birmingham, Ala.
1918.	Rev. and Mrs. J. B. Cobb, Hiroshima	South Georgia
1919.	Rev. and Mrs. I. L. Shaver, Nakatsu	Western North Carolina
1919.	Miss Blanche Hager, Osaka	Kobe, Japan
1920.	Miss Mary Searcy, Kure	Columbia, Mo.
1920.	Miss Catherine B. Stevens, Hiroshima	Grenada, Miss.
1921.	Mr. and Mrs. Joe J. Mickle, Jr., Kobe	Amarillo, Tex.
1922.	Rev. and Mrs. Peyton Lee Palmore,* Himeji	Richmond, Va.
1922.	Miss Katherine Johnson,* Hiroshima	Missouri
1922.	Miss Lois Cooper	Brookhaven, Miss.
1922.	Miss Myra P. Anderson, Kobe	Anderson, S. C.

Appointed	Name and Address	Home Address or Conference
1922.	Rev. George L. Waters,* Tokuyama	Marietta, Ga.
1923.	Miss Mozelle Tumlin, Oita	Marietta, Ga.
1923.	Miss Annie Peavy, Kure	Byron, Ga.
1923.	Miss Elston Rowland, Kure	Washington, D. C.
1923.	Rev. and Mrs. Samuel M. Hilburn, Hiroshima	Mobeetie, Tex.
1924.	Mr. and Mrs. Sterling Fisher, Jr., Matsuyama	West Texas
1924.	Rev. and Mrs. Arva C. Floyd, Beppu	Chipley, Ga.
1924.	Miss Lois Maddox, Kure	Madison, Ga.
1925.	Rev. and Mrs. Harris Waters, Kyoto	Baltimore
1925.	Miss Mary Douglas Finch, Kure	Chase City, Va.
1925.	Miss Carrie R. Porter (contract), Kobe	Tennessee
1926.	Miss Sallie E. Carroll, Kobe	Batesville, Va.
1927.	Miss Ruth Field, Oita	Newman, Ga.
1927.	Miss Octavia Clegg, Kobe	Greensboro, N. C.

KOREA

1898.	Rev. and Mrs. R. A. Hardie, Seoul	Canada
1900.	Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Ross, Wonsan	Kentucky
1904.	Miss Ellasue Wagner, Seoul	Chilhowie, Va.
1905.	Rev. and Mrs. A. W. Wasson,* Seoul	Arkansas
1905.	Rev. and Mrs. J. L. Gerdine,* Songdo	South Georgia
1905.	Miss Cordelia Erwin,* Chul Won	Dexter, Ky.
1906.	Miss Mamie D. Myers,* Choonchun	Waycross, Ga.
1906.	Miss Lillian Nichols,* Songdo	Savannah, Ga.
1907.	Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Hitch,* Seoul	South Georgia
1907.	Dr. and Mrs. W. T. Reid, Songdo	Kentucky
1907.	Rev. and Mrs. M. B. Stokes, Songdo	Western North Carolina
1908.	Miss Kate Cooper, Wonsan	Douglasville, Ga.
1909.	Rev. and Mrs. C. N. Weems, Songdo	Kentucky
1909.	Miss Hallie Buie, Seoul	Wesson, Miss.
1909.	Miss Laura V. Edwards, Seoul	Hereford, Tex.
1910.	Rev. and Mrs. L. C. Brannan, Choonchun	Newville, Ala.
1910.	Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Deal, Songdo	North Carolina
1910.	Miss Bertha Smith, Songdo	Marshall, Mo.
1911.	Miss Carrie Una Jackson, Choonchun	Arlington, Ky.
1911.	Miss Ida Hankins, Songdo	Wilmington, N. C.
1911.	Miss Hortense Tinsley, Seoul	Americus, Ga.
1912.	Rev. and Mrs. V. R. Turner, Wonsan	Virginia
1912.	Miss Bessie Oliver, Wonsan	Unadilla, Ga.
1913.	Miss Agnes Graham, Songdo	Comanche, Tex.
1914.	Dr. and Mrs. E. W. Anderson, Wonsan	South Georgia
1914.	Rev. and Mrs. L. P. Anderson, Songdo	South Georgia
1916.	Miss Rosa M. Lowder, R.N., Songdo	Rutherford College, N. C.
1919.	Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Fisher, Seoul	Millersburg, Ky.
1921.	Miss Annie J. Hanson*	Clifton, Tex.
1921.	Rev. F. K. Gamble,* Seoul	North Alabama
1921.	Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Snyder, Songdo	Childress, Tex.

Appointed	Name and Address	Home Address or Conference
1921.	Mrs. Velma H. Maynor,* Seoul	Oneonta, Ala.
1922.	Miss Alice McMackin* Songdo	Wellford, S. C.
1922.	Miss Ruby Kathleen Lee,* Seoul	Statesboro, Ga.
1923.	Miss Clara Howard, Seoul	Kathleen, Ga.
1923.	Miss Blanche Hauser, R.N., Wonsan	Pfafftown, N. C.
1924.	Miss Helen Reeves	Macon, Ga.
1924.	Miss Sadie Maud Moore, Wonsan	Statesboro, Ga.
1924.	Miss Mary Helen Rosser, R.N., Songdo	Macon, Ga.
1924.	Miss Nannie Gilder Black, Wonsan	Chester, S. C.
1925.	Miss Euline E. Smith, Songdo	Hamlett, N. C.
1925.	Miss Olive Lee Smith, Choonchun	Reidsville, N. C.
1925.	Miss Mary Alice Darr (contract), Songdo	Little Rock
1926.	Miss Ruth Diggs, Seoul	Spartanburg, S. C.
1927.	Miss Josephine Dameron (contract), Seoul	Warrenton, N. C.
1927.	Miss Nellie A. Dyer	Conway, Ark.
1927.	Miss Alice M. Billingsley	Duncan, Ariz.
1927.	Miss Leah E. Hartley	Zebulon, Ga.

BRAZIL

1881.	Rev. and Mrs. J. L. Kennedy, Pindamonhangabe	Holston
1888.	Rev. and Mrs. M. Dickie, Sao Paulo	Virginia
1894.	Miss Layona Glenn, Rio de Janeiro	Conyers, Ga.
1895.	Rev. and Mrs. W. B. Lee, Sao Paulo	North Carolina
1896.	Rev. and Mrs. H. C. Tucker, Rio de Janeiro	Tennessee
1896.	Miss Lily A. Stradley, Piracicaba (Emeritus)	Lewisburg, Ohio
1896.	Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Price, Caxias	Tennessee
1900.	Rev. and Mrs. J. M. Terrell, Rio de Janeiro	W. North Carolina
1901.	Rev. and Mrs. G. D. Parker,* Santa Anna	Louisiana
1901.	Miss Helen Johnston,* Bello Horizonte	Sebastian, Fla.
1903.	Miss Emma Christine,* Bello Horizonte	Kenwood Springs, Mo.
1904.	Rev. and Mrs. C. L. Smith,* Sao Paulo	South Carolina
1907.	Rev. and Mrs. S. A. Belcher, Ampara	South Georgia
1907.	Rev. and Mrs. W. G. Borchers, Santos	Missouri
1907.	Miss Eunice F. Andrew, Santa Maria	St. Louis, Mo.
1910.	Rev. and Mrs. Paul E. Buyers, Petropolis	North Georgia
1911.	Rev. and Mrs. Charles A. Long, Rio de Janeiro	Texas
1911.	Mr. Anderson Weaver, Juiz de Fora	North Georgia
1911.	Miss Rachel Jarrett, Ribeirao Preto	Red Water, Tex.
1911.	Miss Leila F. Epps,* Sao Paulo	Kingstree, S. C.
1911.	Miss Lydia Ferguson, Ribeirao Preto	Belton, Tex.
1911.	Miss Sophia Schalch, Piracicaba	Brazil
1912.	Miss Eva Louise Hyde, Rio de Janeiro	Salisbury, Mo.
1913.	Miss Mary Jane Baxter, Piracicaba	Huntsville, Ala.
1914.	Rev. and Mrs. C. B. Dawsey, Biriguy	Spartanburg, S. C.
1914.	Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Daniel,* Porto Alegre	West Texas
1914.	Miss Gertrude Kennedy, Santa Maria	Kenbridge, Va.
1915.	Miss Maud Mathis, Rio de Janeiro	Texarkana, Tex.

Appointed	Name and Address	Home Address or Conference
1915.	Miss Mary Sue Brown, Porto Alegre	Gatesville, Tex.
1916.	Miss Lela M. Putnam, Bello Horizonte	Albany, Tex.
1916.	Miss Nancy R. Holt, Sao Paulo	Norfolk, Va.
1918.	Miss Mary A. Lamar, Rio de Janeiro	Houston, Tex.
1919.	Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Moore, Juiz de Fora	Foster, Ky.
1919.	Rev. and Mrs. D. L. Betts, Passo Fundo	Tony Creek, S. C.
1919.	Rev. and Mrs. H. I. Lehman, Grammedo	Pennsylvania
1920.	Rev. and Mrs. Jalmar Bowden, Juiz de Fora	North Texas
1921.	Miss Viola Matthews,* Ribeirao Preto	Charley Hope, Va.
1921.	Miss Lucy Belle Morgan,* Bello Horizonte	Georgetown, Tex.
1921.	Miss Louise Best,* Santa Maria	Saluda, S. C.
1921.	Rev. and Mrs. J. R. Saunders,* Porto Alegre	Newport News, Va.
1921.	Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Schisler, Uruguayana	Marianna, Ark.
1921.	Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Moreland, Porto Alegre	Washington, D. C.
1922.	Miss Jessie Moore, Ribeirao Preto	Batesville, Ark.
1922.	Miss Rosalie Brown, Santa Maria	Atlanta, Ga.
1922.	Rev. and Mrs. W. M. Carr,* Juiz de Fora	Virginia
1922.	Rev. and Mrs. C. E. Hubbard, Sao Paulo	North Georgia
1922.	Mr. and Mrs. Alan K. Manchester, Porto Alegre	Elmira, N. Y.
1922.	Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Marshall,* Passo Fundo	West Texas.
1923.	Miss Annie Donavan* (contract), Rio de Janeiro	Huntsville, Tex.
1924.	Rev. and Mrs. James E. Ellis,* Itaquy	Upper South Carolina
1924.	Miss Alice Denison, Bello Horizonte	Waco, Tex.
1925.	Miss Daisye Ferguson, Rio de Janeiro	Woodville, Miss.
1925.	Miss Susie J. Pruitt, Porto Alegre	Iva, S. C.
1925.	Miss Ruth A. Merritt, Piracicaba	Yanceyville, N. C.
1925.	Miss Mabel Jetton, Santa Maria	Washington, D. C.
1925.	Miss Mary Hinton, Piracicaba	Ethelville, Ala.
1925.	Miss Cornelia Sikkelee, Porto Alegre	Richmond, Va.
1926.	Miss Verda Farrar, Bello Horizonte	Advance, Mo.
1927.	Miss Mary Alice Cobb	Columbia, S. C.
1927.	Miss Clyde V. Varn	Islandton, S. C.

CONGO

1916.	Rev. and Mrs. H. P. Anker, Wembo Nyama	South Holland, Ill.
1916.	Rev. and Mrs. T. E. Reeve, Wembo Nyama	Virginia
1916.	Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Stilz, Wembo Nyama	Gallatin, Tenn.
1919.	Rev. and Mrs. J. J. Davis, Wembo Nyama	Wilmore, Ky.
1919.	Rev. and Mrs. Ansil Lynn,* Tunda	Northwest Texas
1920.	Miss Flora Foreman, R.N., Tunda	Stratford, Tex.
1922.	Mrs. Fanny B. Warren,* R.N	Tulsa, Okla.
1922.	Dr. Charles P. M. Sheffey*	Virginia
1923.	Dr. and Mrs. W. Hamilton Moore, Minga	Southwest Missouri
1923.	Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Lewis	Leland, Miss.
1923.	Rev. and Mrs. Eugene H. Farmer, Wembo Nyama	Fayette, Mo.
1924.	Mr. Henry C. Ayers, Tunda	Gabbettsville, Ga.
1925.	John G. Barden	North Carolina

Appointed	Name and Address	Home Address or Conference
1925.	Miss Dora Armstrong, Wembo Nyama	Lexington, Va.
1925.	Dr. John C. Dovell (contract) Wembo Nyama	Paden, Okla.
1926.	Rev. and Mrs. William De Ruiter	Harvey, Ill.
1926.	Miss Myrtie Bryant, Wembo Nyama	Collins, Miss.
1927.	Miss Annie E. Parker	Hillsboro, Ala.
1927.	Miss Rosa E. McNeil	Jackson, Miss.
1927.	Miss Helen May Farrier	Newport, Va.
1927.	Miss Mary E. Moore, R.N.	Richmond, Va.

SIBERIA-MANCHURIA

1922.	Rev. and Mrs. George F. Erwin, Harbin	South Georgia

BELGIUM

1920.	Rev. G. W. Twynham	Brussels, Belgium
1922.	Miss Elisabeth Dean, Brussels	Brussels, Belgium
1922.	Mr. W. Thomas, Antwerp	Brussels, Belgium
1922.	Rev. W. G. Thonger	Brussels, Belgium
1922.	Rev. W. G. Wilmot, Brussels	Brussels, Belgium
1924.	Miss Ruth McCain (contract), Brussels	Nashville, Tenn.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

1920.	Rev. and Mrs. Joseph Dobes, Prague	Temple, Tex.
1921.	Rev. and Mrs. John Paul Bartak, Prague	Chicago, Ill.
1923.	Rev. D. P. Melson, Prague	South Georgia
1924.	Vaclav Vancura, Prague	Prague

POLAND

1921.	Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Woodard, Warsaw	Springfield, Tenn.
1923.	Miss Constance Rumbough, Vilno	Lynchburg, Va.
1924.	Gaither P. Warfield, Klarysew	Rockville, Md.
1926.	Rev. and Mrs. Charles T. Hardt, Warsaw	Hondo, Tex.
1926.	Miss Sallie Brown, Vilno	Sussex, Va.

MEXICO

1887.	Miss Leila Roberts, Saltillo (Emeritus)	Bonham, Tex.
1895.	Rev. and Mrs. J. B. Cox,* Monterrey	West Texas
1896.	Miss Edith Park, Saltillo	Amarillo, Tex.
1897.	Rev. and Mrs. Laurence Reynolds, El Paso	North Texas
1901.	Miss Norwood E. Wynn, Chihuahua	Dallas, Tex.
1902.	Miss M. Belle Markey, Chihuahua	Cleveland, Tenn.
1906.	Rev. and Mrs. L. B. Newberry, Chihuahua	West Texas.
1908.	Miss Mary E. Massey, Saltillo	Iuka, Miss.
1912.	Miss Frances Burkhead, Saltillo	Raleigh, N. C.
1913.	Miss Ethel McCaughan, Chihuahua	Corpus Christi, Tex.
1914.	Miss Sarah E. Warne, Monterrey	Santa Ana, Calif.
1919.	Rev. and Mrs. M. C. Davis, El Paso, Tex.	Missouri
1919.	Miss Dora Ingrum, Monterrey	Centralia, Mo.
1920.	Miss M. Belle Markey, Chihuahua	Cleveland, Tenn.
1921.	Miss Emma Eldridge,* Chihuahua	Wichita, Kans.

Appointed	Name and Address	Home Address or Conference
1921.	Miss Myrtle Pollard,* Durango	Batesville, Miss.
1921.	Miss Myrtle James, Monterrey	Devine, Tex.
1922.	Miss Irne Matlock (contract), Chihuahua	Amarillo, Tex.
1922.	Miss Naomi Chapman, R.N., Monterrey	New Orleans, La.
1922.	Miss Loraine Buck, Saltillo	Bessemer, Ala.
1923.	Miss Anne Devours, Monterrey	Paulding, Miss.
1923.	Miss Eva Massey, Parral	White Post, Va.
1923.	Miss Edna Potthoff, R.N., Chihuahua	Houston, Tex.
1923.	Miss Ruth Byerly, Durango	Shepherdstown, W. Va.
1923.	Miss Marie L. Walton, El Paso	Cave City, Ky.
1923.	Mr. E. H. Lang, Torreon	El Paso, Tex.
1923.	Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Collins, El Paso	Lake Charles, La.
1924.	Miss Angela Chapelle, Durango	San Antonio, Tex.
1924.	Miss Bessie Baldwin, R.N. (contract), Torreon	Curdsville, Va.
1924.	Miss Amy Jo Burns, Monterrey	Bolar Springs, Va.
1924.	Miss Pearl Hall, R.N., Chihuahua	Dodson, Va.
1924.	Mr. De Witt Durham Steele, Montemorelos	Corpus Christi, Tex.
1925.	Miss Ellen B. Cloud, R.N., Chihuahua	Pembroke, Ky.
1925.	Miss Vada Gilliland, Parral	Georgetown, Tex.
1925.	Miss Eula Winn, Durango	Columbia, S. C.
1926.	Miss Helen Hodgson, Chihuahua	Oroville, Calif.
1926.	Miss Irene Nixon, Monterrey	Georgetown, Tex.
1926.	Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Davis, Monterrey	Center, Tex.
1926.	Dr. and Mrs. S. S. Baird, Monterrey	Kingsville, Tex.
1927.	Miss Lenore Reese, Durango	Center Point, Tex.
1927.	Miss Mary Hoyle (contract), Parral	Ferrum, Va.

CUBA

1897.	Miss Annie Churchill, Cienfuegos	Burnet, Tex.
1899.	Miss Frances B. Moling,* Cienfuegos	Kansas City, Mo.
1901.	Rev. and Mrs. E. E. Clements, Havana	South Georgia.
1901.	Rev. and Mrs. S. A. Neblett	Holston
1902.	Rev. and Mrs. B. F. Gilbert, Havana	Tennessee
1903.	Rev. and Mrs. H. B. Bardwell, Havana	South Georgia
1906.	Miss Mary Lou White, Havana	Norfolk, Va.
1907.	Rev. and Mrs. B. O. Hill, Camaguey	Texas
1908.	Miss Laura Lee (contract), Cienfuegos	Nashville, Tenn.
1909.	Rev. and Mrs. O. K. Hopkins, Cienfuegos	South Georgia
1915.	Rev. and Mrs. G. D. Naylor, Guantanamo	Baltimore
1917.	Rev. A. H. Scudder, Isle of Pines	Cuba
1919.	Rev. and Mrs. W. K. Cunningham, Havana	Virginia
1920.	Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Rhodes, Antilla	Richmond, Ark.
1921.	Miss Ione Clay, Havana	Dublin, Tex.
1921.	Miss Clara Chalmers,* Havana	New Orleans, La.
1922.	Rev. and Mrs. J. G. Board, Herradura	Louisville, Ky.
1924.	Rev. and Mrs. Cecil V. Morris, Cardenas	Clifton Forge, Va.
1924.	Rev. and Mrs. Garfield Evans, Moron	Florida

Appointed	Name and Address	Home Address or Conference
1924.	Miss Bertha Tucker, Matanzas	Crawfordville, Ga.
1925.	Miss Dreta Sharpe, Cienfuegos	Ogeechee, Ga.
1925.	Miss Rosa May Johnson, Matanzas	Winchester, Ky.
1925.	Miss Lucile Lewis (contract), Havana	Dawson, Ga.
1926.	Miss Edith Bayne, Havana	Macon, Ga.
1927.	Miss Julia L. Reed, Matanzas	Lake Charles, La.
1927.	Miss Marie Crone, Cienfuegos	Lindale, Tex.
1927.	Miss Ethel Williamson, Havana	Dovesville, S. C.

HOME

This list includes all those to whom the General Board of Missions makes financial appropriations or whose work it supervises.

CITY AND INDUSTRIAL WORK

Miss Emma Wall, Pastor's Assistant, Baltimore, Md.

Miss Wilhelmina Wahlroos, Deaconess, Baltimore, Md.

Rev. John S. Sharp, Pastor, Hamp Steven Memorial Church, Columbus, Ga.

Miss Lizzie Evans, Social Worker, Columbus, Ga.

Rev. G. E. Holley, Superintendent Goodwill Industries, Nashville, Tenn.

Rev. J. Preston Cole, Superintendent Brooks Institute, Har shorne Okla.

Rev. R. A. Monroe, Pastor, Vestal Church, Knoxville, Tenn.

Rev. J. D. Johnstone, Pastor, Marble Hill Church, Knoxville, Tenn.

Rev. J. H. Reynolds, Pastor, Brookside Church, Knoxville, Tenn.

Miss Mary M. Glover, Pastor's Assistant, Methodist Temple, Louisville, Ky.

Mrs. Paul Blakey, Teacher, Business School Temple, Louisville, Ky.

Mrs. M. Brentlinger, Teacher, Domestic Science, Louisville, Ky.

Mrs. H. W. Brasher, Social Worker, Meridian Street Church, Nashville, Tenn.

Rev. W. H. Giles, Pastor, St. Mark's Hall, New Orleans, La.

Rev. L. C. Summers, Pastor, Lambuth Charge, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Rev. W. B. Slack, Pastor St. Mark's Charge, Oklahoma Ci'y, Okla.

Rev. C. L. Boone, City Missionary, Phœnix, Ariz.

Rev. R. V. Johnson, Pastor, Capitol Church, Phœnix, Ariz.

—— Broad Street Church, Richmond, Va.

Rev. R. L. Jackson, Pastor, Fitzgerald Memorial Church, San Francisco, Calif.

Rev. H. W. Jamieson, Pastor, Wesley Church, San Francisco, Calif.

Rev. John S. Edwards, Pastor, Saxon Church, Spartanburg, S. C.

Rev. J. Linn Haw, Pastor, Arlington Church, St. Louis, Mo.

Rev. Penn Howard, Pastor, Marvin Memorial Church, St. Louis, Mo.

Rev. C. P. Kirkendall, Pastor, New Haven Charge, St. Louis, Mo.

Miss Gaye Hoke, Deaconess, Centenary Church, St. Louis, Mo.

Miss Willia Duncan, Deaconess, Centenary Church, St. Louis, Mo.

Miss Mabel Kennedy, Deaconess, Centenary Church, St. Louis, Mo.
Rev. R. B. Burgess, President, Textile Industrial Institute, Spartanburg, S. C.
B. R. Turner, Teacher, Textile and Science Institute, Spartanburg, S. C.
Rev. J. S. Edwards, Bible, Textile Industrial Institute, Spartanburg, S. C.
Miss Ella Sams, Secretary and Teacher, Textile and Industrial Institute, Spartanburg, S. C.
Miss Ailene Gable, English and French Teacher, Textile and Industrial Institute, Spartanburg, S. C.
Miss Emily Daniel, Music Teacher, Textile Industrial Institute, Spartanburg, S. C.
Miss Ida Bishop, Domestic Art and Science, Textile Industrial Institute, Spartanburg, S. C.
Mrs. O. T. Jones, Matron, Textile Industrial Institute, Spartanburg, S. C.

INDIAN WORK

Superintendent, W. U. Witt, 301 North Ninth, Muskogee, Okla.
Presiding Elder, Creek District, Johnson E. Tiger, 814 South Florida, Okmulgee, Okla.
Presiding Elder, Choctaw District, Zadoc Anderson, Hugo, Okla.
Kiowa Charge, R. M. Templeton, Star Route, Lawton, Okla.
Wares Chapel, Andrez Martinez, Anadarko, Okla.
Mount Scott, Guy Quoetone, Lawton, Okla.
Cedar Creek, Kicking Bird, Carnegie, Okla.
Cedar Creek, Junior Pastor, Matthew Botone, Carnegie, Okla.
Stecker Circuit, D. Lonewolf, Carnegie, Oklahoma.
Jessie Circuit, E. H. Byars, Lula, Okla.
President of Folsom Academy, W. B. Hubbell, Smithville, Okla.

NEGRO WORK

MAINTENANCE

Paine College, Rev. Ray S. Tomlin, President, Augusta, Ga.
Lane College, Dr. J. F. Lane, President, Jackson, Tenn.
Miles Memorial College, M. P. Burley, President, Birmingham, Ala.
Thomasville High School, J. C. Winborn, Principal, Thomasville, Ala.
Mississippi Industrial Institute, J. R. Ramsey, President, Holly Springs, Miss.
Oklahoma Normal and Industrial Institute, W. P. Pipkins, Principal, Boley, Okla.
Texas College, C. C. Owens, President, Tyler, Tex.
Arkansas, Haygood Institute, D. R. Glass, President, Moten, Ark.
Williams Academy, L. E. B. Rosser, South Boston, Va.

BIBLE TEACHERS

Texas College, R. H. King, Tyler, Tex.
Arkansas, Haygood Institute, D. R. Glass, Moten, Ark
Mississippi Industrial Institute, W. L. Liddell, Holly Springs, Miss.

TRAVEL EXPENSES

Missionary Secretary, J. H. Moore, Holly Springs, Miss.
Educa ional Secretary, J. A. Bray, Birmingham, Ala.

Aid is given to one hundred and thirty-seven pastors serving on mission charges in the following States:

Alabama	5
Arizona	2
Arkansas	12
California	4
Colorado	1
Florida	14
Georgia	14
Illinois	1
Iowa	1
Kansas	7
Kentucky	7
Louisiana	10
Missi sippi	17
Missouri	2
New Mexico	2
North Carolina	2
Oklahoma	6
South Carolina	4
Tennessee	7
Texas	19
Total	137

RURAL WORK

Hiwassee College, N. D. Guerrey, Madisonville, Tenn.
Hillsville Mission, Va., J. L. Lyons, Hillsville, Va.
Valley Springs, Ark., Edgar Shaler, Valley Springs, Ark.
Graymont, Ga., M. W. Carmichael, Graymont, Ga.
Leoma, Tenn., O. E. Hall, Leoma, Tenn.
Hendrix College, Theodore B. Manny, Hendrix College, Conway, Ark.
Central College, W. M. Alexander, Central College, Fayette, Mo.

ARIZONA CONFERENCE

PHŒNIX DISTRICT

Presid ng Elder, W. J. Sims, 304 East Roosevelt Street, Phœnix, Ariz.
Camp Verde, C. A. Clark, Camp Verde, Ariz.
Casa Grande, W. R. McGaugh, Casa Grande, Ariz.
Liberty, G. M. Marshall, Liberty, Ariz.
Parker, Linton W. Holland, Parker, Ariz.
Peoria, S. J. Upton, Peoria, Ariz.
Scottsdale, G. W. Western, Scottsdale, Ariz.

TUCSON DISTRICT

Presiding Elder, H. M. Bruce, 626 North Second Street, Tucson, Ariz.
Bisbee-Warren, E. B. Clapp, Warren, Ariz.
Bowie, G. W. McLain, Bowie, Ariz.
Claypool, James Crutchfield, Claypool, Ariz.
Clifton, F. C. Harrell, Clifton, Ariz.
Duncan, J. S. Ryan, Duncan, Ariz.
Miami, A. A. Watkins, Box 304, Miami, Ariz.
San Simon, L. E. Metcalf, Phœnix, Ariz.
Solomonville and Fort Thomas, C. K. Foster, Fort Thomas, Ariz.

DENVER CONFERENCE

PUEBLO DISTRICT

Aztec and Flora Vista, J. R. Blevins, Aztec, N. Mex.
Beulah, L. W. Gumby, Beulah, Colo.
Branson Circuit, H. R. Young, Trinchera, Colo.
Durango, G. W. Ellis, Durango, Colo.
Farmington, E. E. Burton, Farmington, N. Mex.
Gardner, F. F. Fine, Gardner, Colo.
Hoehne, F. R. Atkins, Hoehne, Colo.
Kim Circuit, D. I. Slipher, Kim, Colo.
La Veta, E. J. Reaves, La Veta, Colo.
Mancos, W. T. May, Mancos, Colo.
Leader, M. H. Stroud, Tacomy, Colo.
Marvel, W. F. Hodnett, Kline, Colo.
Pueblo, J. Y. Bowman, Pueblo, Colo.
Rye, F. R. Harper, Rye, Colo.
Trinidad, John Cox, 419 Colorado Avenue, Trinidad, Colo.
Westcliffe, R. B. McMican, Westcliffe, Colo.
Presiding Elder, H. D. Thompson, 215 East Pitkin Street, Pueblo, Colo.

FLORIDA CONFERENCE

LATIN DISTRICT

Presiding Elder, W. M. Mullen, 5602 Seminole Avenue, Tampa, Fla.
El Salvador, Ramiro Paula, 1022 Virginia Street, Key West, Fla.
Epworth and San Marcos, Ludwig Oser, 2305 Sixteenth Street, Tampa, Fla.
La Trinidad, Guillermo Perez, 511 Angela Street, Key West, Fla.
San Lucas, D. Carrera, 1613 Ninth Avenue, Tampa, Fla.
San Paula, Luigi Monteleone, 2112 Thirteenth Avenue, Tampa, Fla.
West Tampa, Ricardo Jimenez, 1807 North Albany, Tampa, Fla.

ILLINOIS CONFERENCE

MURPHYSBORO DISTRICT

Presiding Elder, W. T. Mathis, Murphysboro, Ill.
Blairsville, R. V. Henry, Blairsville, Ill.

DuQuoin, E. C. Bowlby, DeSoto, Ill.
Galatia, J. A. Wise, Galatia, Ill.
Olmstead, T. M. White, Olmstead, Ill.
Oraville, I. E. Meredith, Oraville, Ill.
Pulaski, C. T. Miller, Pulaski, Ill.
Stonefort, Henry Brayfield, Marion, Ill.

ODIN DISTRICT

Presiding Elder, A. E. Thomas, Odin, Ill.
Casey and Terre Haute, C. S. Hughes, Casey, Ill.
Clay City and Flora, R. F. Purdue, Clay City, Ill.
Dix, J. E. Garrett, Dix, Ill.
Kinmundy, J. A. Crowder, Kinmundy, Ill.

WAVERLY DISTRICT

District, W. D. Humphrey, Waverly, Ill.
Providence, H. Murphy, Clarksdale, Ill.
Tioga, J. A. Cook, Tioga, Ill.
Waverly, Curwen Henley, Waverly, Ill.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE

NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT

Bayou Blue Circuit, G. A. LaGrange, Houma, La.
Houma, F. J. McCoy, Houma, La.
Lafourche, C. J. Thibodeaux, Houma, La.
Missionary Evangelist, Leon Picone, R. F. D. No. 4, New Orleans, La.
Morgan City, Martin Hebert, Morgan City, La.
Patterson, T. F. King, Berwick, La.
St. Martinville, A. M. Martin, St. Martinville, La.
Terrebonne, A. D. Martin, Box 412, Houma, La.

NORTH ALABAMA CONFERENCE

Ensley-Italian Mission, S. G. Ceravolo, 1601 Avenue H, Ensley, Ala.

NEW MEXICO CONFERENCE

ALBUQUERQUE DISTRICT

Grady-Bellview, J. W. Slade, Grady, N. Mex.
Magdalena and Hatch, R. M. Bentley, Magdalena, N. Mex.
Melrose, J. S. Rice, Melrose, N. Mex.
Taiban, H. L. Thurston, Taiban, N. Mex.
Tularosa, A. E. Elmore, Tularosa, N. Mex.

EL PASO DISTRICT

Bond Memorial, W. S. Huggett, El. Paso, Tex.
Grandview, M. F. Bell, El Paso, Tex.
Ysleta, T. P. Turner, Ysleta, Tex.

LAS VEGAS DISTRICT

Presiding Elder, James H. Walker, East Las Vegas, N. Mex.
Clayton Station, A. M. Dupree, Clayton, N. Mex.
Clayton Circuit, R. C. Waltrip, Clayton, N. Mex.
Grenville, D. Q. Owen, Gladstone, N. Mex.
Las Vegas Station, W. R. McPherson, East Las Vegas, N. Mex.
Logan, C. W. Hoag, Logan, N. Mex.
Roy-Mosquero, Frank K. Suddath, Roy, N. Mex.
San Jon, J. W. Nethercutt, San Jon, N. Mex.
Texas Valley, D. H. Jordan, Gladstone, N. Mex.
Tucumcari-Cuervo, C. L. McRae, Tucumcari, N. Mex.

ROSWELL DISTRICT

Clovis Circuit, J. B. Anglin, 1208 Connelly, Clovis, N. Mex.
Dayton and Loving, J. E. Thomas, Loving, N. Mex.
Elida Circuit, C. M. Samford, Elida, N. Mex.
Lovington Circuit, R. R. Willingham, Lovington, N. Mex.
Odessa and Barstow, W. G. Jones, Odessa, Tex.
Sacramento Circuit.
Tatum Circuit, J. D. Wagner, Tatum, N. Mex.

NORTHWEST CONFERENCE

INLAND-MONTANA DISTRICT

District, J. H. Dills, Wheeler, Wash.
Boulder-Basin, E. C. Smith, Boulder, Mont.
Bozeman, E. T. Standifer, Bozeman, Mont.
Corvallis, C. J. Taber, Wheeler, Wash.
Deer Lodge, W. K. Ray, Deer Lodge, Mont.
Nez Perce-Indian, E. J. Conner, McKay, Oregon.
Helena and East Helena, T. B. Reagan, Helena, Mont.
Butte, Haskell Tudor, 1715 Lowell Avenue, Butte, Mont.
Noxon-Heron, H. J. VanVliet, Noxon, Mont.
Peach, Frank Sutton, Peach, Wash.
Missoula, P. D. Hartman, Missoula, Mont.
Troy and Bethel, W. G. Forbis, Troy, Idaho.
Walla Walla, C. F. McConnell, Walla Walla, Wash.
Willow Creek, Jessie L. McCann.
Juliaetta and Gilbert, Alvin L. Metcalf, Juliaetta, Idaho.

PORTLAND DISTRICT

Presiding Elder, H. S. Shangle, 122 South Fifth Street, Corvallis, Oregon.
Alsea, L. W. Carlton, Alsea, Oregon.
Bandon, J. B. Penhall, Box 60, Bandon, Oregon.
Baker, A. J. Starmer, Baker, Oregon.
Franklin and Yarnell, H. M. Branham, Junction City, Oregon.
LaGrande, J. A. Hall, 2101 North First Street, LaGrande, Oregon.
Medford, Jouett P. Bray, Medford, Oregon.

Myrtle Creek, T. G. Patterson, Myrtle Creek, Oregon.
Peoria and Lake Creek, W. B. Smith, R. F. D., Holsey, Oregon.
Portland, T. S. Wheeler, Portland, Oregon.
Roseburg, C. S. Coberly, Roseburg, Oregon.
Williams, George Hainer, Williams, Oregon.
Wingville, E. S. Fox, R. F. D., Baker, Oregon.

PACIFIC CONFERENCE

FRESNO DISTRICT

Fresno-Second Street, Elmo Slinkard, Fresno, Calif.
Merced, N. F. Johnson, 742 Eighteenth Street, Merced, Calif.

LOS ANGELES DISTRICT

Carpinteria, J. T. French, Carpinteria, Calif.
Glendale, W. R. Thornton, Glendale, Calif.
Grenada Park, Warren Bonner, 2555 Louis Vesta Drive, Alhambra, Calif.
Greenville, John J. Woodson.
South Santa Ana, Francis E. Cook, 537 West Broadway, Whittier, Calif.
University Heights, I. W. Longacre.
Woodlawn, Thomas A. Ray.

SACRAMENTO DISTRICT

Anderson, O. E. Laird, Anderson, Calif.
Elmira, Paul Brinkman, Jr., Elmira, Calif.
Galt, John A. Heetebey, Galt, Calif.
Wheatland, R. L. Sprinkle, Wheatland, Calif.
Williams, A. F. W. Walters, Williams, Calif.

SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT

Alameda, P. P. Parker, Alameda, Calif.
Boonville and Philo, George S. Saunders, Boonville, Calif.
Healdsburg, H. F. Beaver, Healdsburg, Calif.
Richmond, M. H. Greenlee, Richmond, Calif.

CALIFORNIA ORIENTAL MISSION

Superintendent, W. A. Davis, 1934 Channing Way, Berkeley, Calif.

JAPANESE DISTRICT

Alameda, J. R. Fujii, 2311 Buenavista Avenue, Alameda, Calif.
Dinuba, S. Oishi, Dinuba, Calif.
Oakland, T. Mizuni, 860 Thirty-Third Street, Oakland, Calif.
Walnut Grove, K. Imai, Walnut Grove, Calif.

KOREAN DISTRICT

Oakland-Stockton Circuit, C. K. Yim, 373 Ninth Street, Oakland, Calif.
Reedley, to be supplied.
Sacramento Circuit, Chillay Jhung, 323 Ost, Sacramento, Calif.
San Francisco, David Lee, 1053 Oak Street, San Francisco, Calif.

TEXAS MEXICAN MISSION

Superintendent, F. S. Onderdonk, Box 105, San Antonio, Tex.
Epifanio Aguirr , Box 404, Cotulla, Tex.
Jose Alva, Cry tal City, Tex.
A. R. Cardenas, Box 199, Del Rio, Tex.
D. W. Carter, Georgetown, Tex.
L. F. Castro, Box 1007, Edinburgh, Tex.
Manuel C. Flores, R. F. D. G, Box 71, San Antonio, Tex.
Carlos Garcia, Box 2164, Lubbock, Tex.
D. G. de la Garza, Box 283, Raymondville, Tex.
Eleazer Guerra, 1810 Wichita Street, Dallas, Tex.
Sabas Guevara, Box 154, Seguin, Tex.
Antonio Guillen, Box 476, Brady, Tex.
Benito Hernandez, 108 Matthew Street, Hillsboro, Tex.
H. Garza Gutierrez, R. F. D. G, Box 71, San Antonio, Tex.
P. G. Herrera, Box 121, Rio Grande City, Tex.
J. L. Hinds, Box 469, Pharr, Tex.
A. L. Martinez, Box 446, McAllen, Tex.
A. M. Melendez, R. F. D. G, Box 71, San Antonio, Tex.
Alberto Moreno, 2000 North Commerce, Fort Worth, Tex.
Alfredo Nanez, R. F. D. G, Box 71, San Antonio, Tex.
J. N. Munoz, Box 193, Donna, Tex.
S. V. Olivares, Box 764, Alice, Tex.
Frank Ramo·, Box 318, Eagle Pass, Tex.
Santos Romo, Sr., Box 435, Pearsall, Tex.
Dionisio Salazar, Bastrop, Tex.
Pedro Sanchez, Box 611, San Marcos, Tex.
J. N. de Los Santos, Box 811, Del Rio, Tex.
B. R. Soto, Box 1463, Houston, Tex.
Felix E. Soto, 2200 Garden Street, Austin, Tex.
P. G. Verduzco, Box 173, Port Arthur, Tex.
Eugenio Vidaurri, Box 733, Corpus Christi, Tex.
Jose Zuazua, R. F. D. G, Box 71, San Antonio, Tex.
Mrs. C. A. de Farias, Box 567, Mission, Tex.
Miss Zulema Rodriguez, Box 459, Del Rio, Tex.
W. W. Jackson, Principal of Wesleyan Institute, San Antonio, Tex., Box 71.

WESTERN MEXICAN MISSION

EASTERN DISTRICT

Superintendent, J. P. Lancaster, 301 West Tilden Street, Roswell, N. Mex.
Alamogordo and Carizozo, N. Mex., Jose Alvirez.
Alpine and Sanderson, Tex., Evaristo Picazo, Sanderson, Tex.
East El Paso Circuit, J. H. Fitzgerald, 4323 La Luz Street, El Paso, Tex.
Marfa, Tex., Ramon Gardea, Marfa, Tex.
Juarez, Mex., Jose Espino.
Toyah, Tex., Othoniel Camareno.
Tucumcari, N. Mex., Dorsey Mewborn, Box 912, Tucumcari, N. Mex.

WESTERN DISTRICT

Superintendent, Joseph Thacker, 511 Marbrisa Street, Huntington Park, Calif.
Cananea, Sonora, Mex., Abel M. Gomez, Cananea, Sonora, Mex.
Los Angeles, Calif., Edelmiro J. Espinoza, 915 South Herbert Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
Magdalene, Sonora,. Mex., E. E. Valencia, Magdalena, Sonora, Mex.
Miami, Ariz., Esau P. Munoz, Box 540, Claypool, Ariz.
Nogales, Ariz., N. B. Stump, 133 West Street, Nogales, Ariz.
Nogales, Ariz., Manuel C. Galindo, Arizpe 278, Nogales, Sonora.
Phœnix, Ariz., H. C. Hernandez, 914 West Madison Street, Phœnix, Ariz.
Sonora and Hayden, Ariz.
Tempe, Ariz., Antonio Olivas, Box 91, Tempe, Ariz.
Tucson, Ariz., Primitivo Villaneuva, 108 West Fifth Street, Tucson, Ariz.

WESTERN VIRGINIA CONFERENCE

ASHLAND DISTRICT

Allen Circui , O. P. Smith, Allen, Ky.
Greenup Circuit, S. H. Auvil, Greenup, Ky.

BECKLEY DISTRICT

Beckley Circuit, G. E. Kirk, Oxley, W. Va.
Belfry Circuit, A. F. Aggleston, Stone, Pike County, Ky.

CHARLESTON DISTRICT

Lookout, C. W. O'Dell, Lookout, W. Va.
Rupert, C. C. Newsome, Rupert, W. Va.

PARKERSBURG DISTRICT

Epworth Charge, J. B. F. Yoak, Barboursville, W. Va.
Lubeck, Rosseau McClung, Lubeck, W. Va.

WEST OKLAHOMA CONFERENCE

PANHANDLE DISTRICT

Presiding Elder, M. P. Timberlake, Tyrone, Okla.
Baker Circuit, M. P. Hobson, Turpin, Okla.
Goodwell, S. W. Franklin, Goodwell, Okla.
Tierce Chapel and Liberty, C. O. Huff, Woodward, Okla.
Union Chapel Circuit, Charles W. McNeely.

WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE

Llano District, F. Forester, for publication of the *Missionsfriend*, Castell, Tex.

SOUTHWEST MISSOURI CONFERENCE

Italian Work, I. T. Cameron, Institutional Church, Kansas City, Mo.

SYRIAN WORK IN MISSISSIPPI

Syrian Work, Charles Assaf, 428 Lynch Street, Jackson, Miss.

SPECIAL WAR WORK

Parris Island, Marine Station, C. B. Burns, Beaufort, S. C.
Quantico, Va., C. L. Beard, Quantico, Va.

GENERAL EVANGELISTS

Harry S. Allen, Box 234A, Rivoli, Macon, Ga.
John B. Andrews, Siloam Springs, Ark.
Luther B. Bridgers, 132 South Main Street, Gainesville, Ga.
Henry W. Bromley, "Monticello," Cynthiana, Ky.
John E. Brown, Siloam Springs, Ark.
Raymond Browning, Wilmore, Ky.
O. H. Callis, Wilmore, Ky.
J. W. Carter, 347 Woodland Avenue, Lexington, Ky.
D. L. Coale, care of Bishop Boaz, Little Rock, Ark.
Burke Culpepper, 535 Le Master Street, Memphis, Tenn.
J. B. Culpepper, New Smyrna, Fla.
J. B. Culpepper, Jr., New Smyrna, Fla.
C. M. Dunaway, 216 North Candler Street, Decatur, Ga.
Albert C. Fisher, 2325 Market Avenue, Fort Worth, Tex.
R. L. Flowers, General Delivery, Dallas, Tex.
C. N. Guice, Conway, Ark.
J. O. Hanes, 1101 North Fifty-First Street, Birmingham, Ala.
R. J. Haskew, 903 South Andrew Street, Dothan, Ala.
Sam Haynes, 23½ Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga., or Clarkston, Ga.
E. O. Hobbs, 1053 Lynhurst Avenue, Louisville, Ky.
W. B. Hogg, 1585 Vinton Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.
Walt Holcomb, Tampa, Fla.
Jerry Jeter, 7 Elgin Park, San Francisco, Calif.
Andrew Johnson, Wilmore, Ky.
Bob Jones, Box 440, Montgomery, Ala.
Dan E. Kelley, Hattiesburg, Miss.
James B. Kendall, 1127 Richmond Street, Lexington, Ky.
G. A. Klein, Box 484, Memphis, Tenn.
Lovick P. Law, Siloam Springs, Ark.
F. P. McCall, Jasper, Fla.
W. M. McIntosh, 911 College Street, Columbus, Miss.
John A. May, Box 185, Montevallo, Ala.
L. J. Miller, 1716 Sweetbrier Avenue, Nashville, Tenn.
Alonzo Monk, Jr., Fort Worth, Tex.
J. Ed Morgan, Texarkana, Tex.
H. C. Morrison, Wilmore, Ky.
Frank M. Neal, 1408 Fillmore Street, Amarillo, Tex.
Hardy Neal, Box 202, Green Forest, Ark.
John M. Neal, Huntsville, Tex.

A. J. Notestine, 512 Eighth Avenue West, Birmingham, Ala.
John C. Patty, Graystone Terrace Apartment, Chattanooga, Tenn.
T. W. Preston, Station A, 425 East Seventh Street, Dallas, Tex.
Thurston B. Price, Lake Junaluska, N. C.
Thomas Priddy, Princeton, W. Va.
James M. Smith, 226 West Potomac Avenue, Dallas, Tex.
E. R. Smoot, Greenville, Miss.
Asa F. Stem, 1591 Kenilworth Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.
W. A. Swift, 810 Broadway, Nashville, Tenn.
W. J. Stewart, Weatherford, Okla.
W. C. Swope, Box 111, Charleston, Mo.
Mark N. Terrell, 2918 Reagan Avenue, Dallas, Tex.
W. E. Thomas, 4 Westminster Apartment, Nashville, Tenn.
George Tucker, 2014 Nelson Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.
Charles F. Weigle, Sebring, Fla.
Henry T. Young, Box 786, De Ridder, La.

PART II
FOREIGN FIELDS

AFRICA

(Mission established, 1914)

THE continent of Africa ranks next to Asia in size, having an area of approximately 11,500,000 square miles. It is thus three times as large as all Europe, three times as large as the insular and continental area of the United States, and more than six times as large as India. On this vast continent live approximately 150,000,000 people. The various languages spoken constitute a perfect maze of tongues; it is estimated that there are in Africa 833 distinct languages and dialects.

Less than 400,000 square miles of African territory, less than four per cent of the total, is independent. The only free states are Abyssinia and Liberia. The remainder of the territory is partitioned out among the great European powers. Great Britain and France own more than 4,000,000 square miles each, while large areas are held by Belgium, Portugal, Italy, and Spain. Before the World War, Germany controlled more than a million square miles, but this has been redistributed among other powers.

Around the extreme northern rim of the continent lie Egypt, Tunis, Algeria, and Morocco, remnants of an ancient but decayed civilization, while immediately south of these countries the great and trackless waste of the Sahara Desert stretches almost from coast to coast. Over this whole northern region, and covering the Sudan, which stretches south of the Sahara, is a solid belt of Mohammedanism. In this vast area, which covers about half of the entire continent, there are 42,000,000 Moslems. Christianity is here a negligible factor.

At the extreme southern tip of Africa and in a narrow fringe here and there along the western coast, Christian communities are found. It is said that there are about 10,000,000 Christians on the whole continent, but in this reckoning are included many Oriental sects, which by the standards of Protestantism can scarcely be regarded as Christians at all. In the whole population of 150,000,000, there are only 2,500,000 Protestants and 2,000,000 Roman Catholics.

The Belgian Congo

THE missionary work of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is in that section of Africa belonging to Belgium, called the Belgian Congo. This territory, with the additions secured as a result of the World War, now contains 928,000 square miles, thus constituting a colony which is seventy-nine times as large as Belgium itself. The colony has a population of 11,000,000 Negroes. This population is 3,000,000 more than the population of Belgium.

The Belgian Congo was originally called the Congo Free State. It was developed by King Leopold II of Belgium, who became interested in the discoveries of Stanley, organized the International Association of the Congo, and sent Stanley back to Africa to make further explorations. In 1879 the Congo Free State was ceded to Belgium. In 1907 and in 1909 the name was changed to the Belgian Congo.

Under the administration of Leopold, many outrages were perpetrated upon the natives, causing an international scandal. Education was turned over to Roman Catholic missionaries, and a Commission of Inquiry in 1904 "made definite charges against the Roman Catholic mission which, they stated, exercised constraint on their pupils by chains and flogging, allowed them to acquire no property of any sort, separated husbands and wives, and would only with difficulty concede permission to marry." It was not until 1912 that affairs began to improve appreciably in the Belgian Congo; and since the present King Albert came to the throne of Belgium, the administration has been excellent for the most part.

The chief industry of the Belgian Congo is copper mining, although a thriving business is carried on in palm oil, ivory, and other industries common to the tropics. Diamonds are also found in the interior, the annual output being about half a million carats, worth about $10,000,000. The capital of the Belgian Congo at the present time is Kinshasa.

In the whole territory the railroad mileage is about 1,300. The colony has a short coast line on the South Atlantic at the mouth of the Congo River, where is located the village of Banana. The Congo is navigable for large vessels for ninety-five miles to Matadi. The resources and potentialities of the Belgian Congo are very great, but modern development has

been slight, and practically the whole of the region is in an altogether uncivilized state.

METHODISM IN THE CONGO

The story of the founding of the Methodist Mission in the Belgian Congo has become a classic in our history. Bishop W. R. Lambuth, accompanied by Prof. John Wesley Gilbert, of the Colored Methodist Church, landed at Luebo in December, 1911, and started on a 1,000-mile trek into the jungles of the Dark Continent. Their caravan stretched one-half a mile along the trail and was led by Gilbert, who insisted on preceding Bishop Lambuth to protect the latter from danger. The pioneers had no definite destination, but were venturing into the jungles to discover a suitable place for the establishment of Methodist work.

They were on the trail for six weeks, and on February 1, 1912, they entered the village of Wembo Nyama, chief of the Batetela tribe of savages. They were well received by the chief and his people, and Bishop Lambuth was impressed that this was the spot to which he had been providentially guided and immediately determined that Methodism should undertake its service among this tribe.

The Batetela people were wholly pagan. They had no knowledge of any written language and possessed no semblance of education. Cannibalism had scaracely been extirpated from among them, and it has been said that Chief Wembo Nyama himself had in earlier life devoured human flesh. Such religion as they had was the fetishism of the jungles. St. Paul, in all his missionary wanderings, never encountered a people of such abysmal ignorance, so fettered by superstition, as these denizens of Central Africa. Surely an adventurous faith was necessary to establish Christian work among such a population.

The Congo Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was officially founded in February, 1914, when Bishop Lambuth, having returned to America in the meantime, again reached Wembo Nyama with six missionaries: Dr. and Mrs. D. L. Mumpower, of Missouri; Rev. and Mrs. C. C. Bush, of Virginia; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Stockwell, of Louisiana. Foundations were laid for a church, a school, a hospital, a storehouse, a workshop, and three missionary homes. Bishop Lambuth

organized a Methodist Church with twenty-three members. The Bishop then returned, leaving the three men and their wives in the heart of the jungles, surrounded by multiplied millions of black savages with whom they were unable to communicate in either written or spoken language. They were alone in the heart of the vastest and most needy mission field on earth.

The missionaries had to begin at the bottom. It was necessary to invent a written language from the gibberish of the natives, to teach them to wear clothing, to make and use furniture, and to initiate them into every phase of civilized existence, including religion.

METHODISM IN THE CONGO TO-DAY

Considering the obstacles confronted, Methodism has made rapid progress in the Belgian Congo. From the headquarters of the work at Wembo Nyama, it has branched out and established itself at Tunda, Minga, Kabengele, and Lusambo. These constitute the major centers of Methodist work. From each of these places, save Lusambo, which is largely a receiving center, the workers operate among the outlying villages and in them establish outstations. In each outstation is a Church and school in charge of one or more native workers who have been trained at Wembo Nyama. There are now 50 of these outstations, and of course this means 50 organized Churches and the same number of schools. At the present time, we have 23 missionaries, including wives, in the Congo, working under the General Section of the Board of Missions, and 4 under the Woman's Section. We also have nearly 200 native workers. The actual members of the Church number about 1,000 in the various stations and outstations. Sunday schools are conducted at Wembo Nyama, Minga, and Tunda, and the average attendance is nearly 2,500.

OUR WORK IN AFRICA

A hospital with an American doctor and nurse in charge is operated at Wembo Nyama, and the report for 1926 shows 50 patients in the hospital at the beginning of the year, 373 admitted during the year, and 26,349 treatments given in the dispensary. Thirty-five patients were in the hospital at Tunda

at the beginning of the year, 462 were admitted during the year, while 6,083 treatments were given in the outpatient section. A small dispensary is maintained at Minga, and 410 treatments were given during the year. The hospital statistics for 1926 are: Patients in hospitals, 920; dismissed as cured or much benefited, 597; treatments given in outpatient departments, 32,842.

In the industrial department an average of 165 workmen were employed daily and 15 buildings were completed; 110,000 brick were made and burned; 40 pieces of furniture were completed; 229 doors and windows were made; about 20 houses were reroofed; much repair work was done; log carts were constructed; fences were built, and many gallons of sirup were made.

In addition to the regular schools, a Bible training school is maintained at Wembo Nyama, the enrollment during the past year being 26; girls' homes where the native girls are taught domestic arts and sciences are operated under the Woman's Department of the Board of Missions at Wembo Nyama and at Minga. The printing department, operated under the department of General Work, is located at Wembo Nyama and prints in the Batetela language the primers and other books for the schools and the Bible courses for the Bible school, and also does other necessary printing for the Mission.

The steamboat, the Texas, is now operating on the Lubefu and Sankuru Rivers. This boat was given by the Epworth Leaguers of the State of Texas and transports the supplies to the Mission, which supplies formerly had to be carried on the heads and shoulders of the natives a distance of nearly two hundred miles.

The work for the girls and women in the Congo has been carried on by the Woman's Department of the Board along three lines: Medical work, by sharing in the support of the hospitals at Wembo Nyama and Tunda; educational work at Tunda and Minga; and evangelistic work, by holding women's classes, organizing missionary societies, and helping in Churches and Sunday schools.

THE WORK OF THE YEAR

Rev. J. J. Davis thus reports the evangelistic work in the Belgian Congo:

"From the middle of January until the middle of March the doctor and nurse were both away from the station, and it fell to me as the only man on the station who had taken a course in tropical medicine to look after the hospital. As a climax to the whole situation, Mr. Ware, who was in charge of the Industrial Department, fell sick of black-water fever and had to go home. It fell to me to look after that department until the arrival of Mr. Stilz in the middle of November.

"Other instances could be mentioned, showing how a man is forced to give his time to other things rather than to an honest effort to evangelize the heathen. The harvest truly is great, but how long shall the people play with the King's business, the salvation of men? It is pitiful to see how badly the main line of our work is neglected because of shortage of workers. This is a grave problem in the Congo at the present time.

"Reports from nearly all the missions state that polygamy is on the increase. Word came to us not long since that in one place where once a mission station was the directing force now idolatry and witchcraft reign. But there are some encouraging signs. I have been encouraged in many places where I have made an honest effort to preach the gospel, as so many have listened with eager eyes and some have said: 'Those are strong words. That is true.' During the past year four chiefs have asked for a teacher to be sent to their villages."

Miss M. Flora Foreman thus reports the medical work at Tunda:

"The medical work this year has more than doubled in every department except in the laboratory and surgery, and the only reason it has not made proportionate growth in these two departments was the lack of equipment and of a surgeon. About forty people who needed surgical attention were turned away during the year; a few were allowed to remain because they were not able to make the return trip home, and two of these died in the hospital. Some of these who were sent away died in their villages, and some are still waiting and hoping that a surgeon may come to help them before it is too late.

"Dr. John C. Dovell, the only doctor on our Mission this year, and Miss Armstrong, the nurse at Wembo Nyama, have each spent six weeks with us during the year and have been ready to answer an emergency call at any time. Tunda, the

farthest station of the Mission, can send an emergency call to Wembo Nyama and get an answer within three days *usually*, but sometimes the heavy rains lengthen the time to *six days*, which seems a long time even in Africa, when a life is hanging in the balance. We are hoping and praying that the day will come when every station in the Congo will have a doctor or a nurse.

"Remarkable interest has been shown in the school work of the hospital, and a number of the boys have learned well enough to win the gift of a first reader, a few of the second reader, and two or three one of the Gospels. The average attendance has been 15.

"Attendance at morning prayer service is usually almost 100 per cent, and many of the people seem deeply interested. However, there are many who are convinced that their illnesses have been brought upon them through the supernatural powers of the witch doctors, and while they would like to believe in an all-powerful and loving God they feel they have evidence to the contrary. Here the witch doctors practice all sorts of magic, not only for money but to convince the people that they have supernatural powers, preying upon their ignorance and superstitions."

Mr. John G. Barden makes the following report concerning educational work at Wembo Nyama:

"Many of the children of the village were absent from school during the last quarter, as this is the season for the harvesting of the crops. The children have to sit in the fields all day to keep the birds from eating all the millet and the rice. However, we had an enrollment here at the station of 120 pupils with an average attendance of 105. In one village Miss Armstrong in July promised a prize to all who would attend school regularly until Christmas, and when the evangelist of the village came to Wembo Nyama for the annual Mission meeting he brought 16 pupils who had attained that distinction.

"The buildings and equipment are entirely inadequate for the school at present, but we are hoping to have new buildings during the next year. We have a small building in connection with the hospital, which we are using as a nursery and a kindergarten. I am well pleased with the possibilities which I have found in the natives, and am sure that with better trained teach-

ers and additional equipment the department will go forward with good results."

Rev. H. P. Anker has conducted a Bible School:

"Brief courses were given in Christian Evidences, History and Customs of the Old Testament, Short History of the Belgian Congo, and a study of the Gospel according to Matthew. Exercises in preaching and conducting singing before the class were held. Some time was spent by the teachers and students of the Bible School in preparing a Christmas program in conjunction with the day school and other departments. The total enrollment shows 26 students, with an average attendance of 25. Five evangelists attended the school."

Rev. Thomas E. Reeve has had charge of the industrial work at Minga, and the activities have been as follows:

"By far the major part of the activities of the Industrial Department at Minga Station are given to repairing the numerous temporary buildings which house the various station departments and force. To date, we have not one complete permanent building on the concession, but there are two in process of erection and nearing completion. During the first six months of the year nothing was done on these buildings themselves, as the temporary buildings were in such a state of collapse that the working force had to be devoted to saving them. The nature of the construction materials used out here makes the erection of these temporary buildings very cheap and very quick, but their upkeep consumes so much time and money that in the end they become expensive structures. When one reflects that it takes the full time of one missionary and perhaps three-fourths of the native working force of a station to keep fit places for the other two or three missionaries to live and work in, one realizes the uselessness and wastefulness of putting up these temporary buildings.

"In addition to the usual repair work, we have made a dry kiln for drying our lumber quickly and thoroughly, which has speeded up the construction work to a marked degree. Another experiment was the making of heavy wooden-wheeled log carts to bring logs from the forests to the saw pits on the compound. With these carts the risks of injury and strain on the men are greatly reduced, and we can do away with sawing in the forest. About the middle of the year we made a cargo cart, using the

front wheels and axle of a Ford for the running gear. A substantial bed was made and a good board brake contrived to work by dragging on the ground. This cart has made four trips to Lusambo, 120 miles miles away, bringing back from 700 to 750 pounds of cargo each trip and effecting a great saving in men and money. This is a far more humane method of bringing in our cargo than by having it carried on the shoulders and heads of the natives as formerly.

"When the present head of the department came to the station in February he found a brick dwelling in process of construction. All of the brickwork had been completed except a few columns for the veranda, and the metal roof had been put on. On account of the greatly needed repairs the work was suspended until the latter half of the year. When work was resumed it was discovered that the metal roof leaked very badly. The corrugated sheet iron had been bent by the natives in transporting it overland, thus making close-fitting laps difficult. There was no way of remedying this except to put on a light grass roof over the metal one. The greatest building problem at this station is to find suitable material for brick."

CONGO MISSION CONFERENCE APPOINTMENTS

Bishop James Cannon, Jr., Presiding

Wembo Nyama Station.—H. P. Anker, Superintendent of Mission; Chairman, Henry P. Anker; Mrs. Henry P. Anker, E. B. Stiltz, Mrs. E. B. Stiltz, J. G. Barden, J. C. Dovell, and Miss Dora J. Armstrong.

Tunda Station.—Chairman, Ansil Lynn; Mrs. Ansil Lynn, Henry C. Ayres, W. B. Lewis, Mrs. W. B. Lewis, and Miss Myrtle Bryant.

Minga Station.—Chairman, T. E. Reeve; Mrs. T. E. Reeve, Miss Mary F. Foreman, and Miss Janet Miller.

Lusambo Station.—Chairman, J. J. Davis; Mrs. J. J. Davis, W. H. Moore, and Mrs. W. H Moore.

Kabengele Station.—Chairman, William de Ruiter; Mrs. William de Ruiter; business superintendent, J. G. Barden.

On Furlough.—E. H. Farmer, Mrs. E. H. Farmer, Miss Verna Miller. C. T. Schaedel, Mrs. C. T. Schaedel, and C. P. M. Sheffey.

BELGIUM

(Mission established, 1922)

BELGIUM, that little kingdom not quite as large as the State of Maryland and only one-fourth as large as Tennessee, has probably played a more important part in the world's history than any other nation in existence to-day. Although her neutrality and inviolability were guaranteed by the European powers in 1839, that treaty became the famous "scrap of paper" of history when the Germans overran that country in 1914 in their efforts to reach France. And the fight put up by that plucky little nation against that overwhelming gray-green flood, which gave time for other nations of Europe to mobilize their troops, probably changed the history of the world for all time. With every inch of her territory occupied by a foreign foe, her industries destroyed, her king and government exiled, and her people deported and forced to labor behind the enemy's lines, Belgium yet held her head erect. And as great in peace as in war, this little country, trampled by the feet of many armies, seamed with trenches, shell-torn and devastated, actually completed the reconstruction of her vast stretch of devastated area by June, 1924.

Belgium is one of the most densely populated countries of the globe, with nearly 8,000,000 people crowded into her small area of 11,752 square miles, or 659 inhabitants to the square mile—four times as many people as in the State of Tennessee in one-fourth of the territory. The people belong to two distinct races—the Flemish, or Dutch, adjoining Germany, and the Walloons, or French, on the French border.

Brussels, the capital of Belgium, is a city of over 650,000, and Antwerp, with a population of nearly 350,000, has become the chief seaport of continental Europe. Many of Belgium's leading cities were almost wiped out during the World War, the city of Ypres having scarcely a single building left standing.

Belgium is governed by a king and a parliament, consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives. Although religious toleration is guaranteed under the constitution, the king must be a Roman Catholic, and it is because of this provision that the marriage in November, 1926, of the Crown Prince Leopold to the Protestant Princess Astrid, of Sweden, has created much disturbance among the Catholic clergy in the country.

Although nominally Catholic, nearly half the people of Belgium have forsaken the Roman Catholic Church, and an increasing number of the better educated are calling themselves agnostics or atheistic socialists. The reason for this is because the people of that country have known only the weak and uninfluential Protestant branches that have remained as vestiges of the Reformation and that have in many cases surrendered the preaching of the evangelical gospel of grace and of the consciousness of pardoning power. Protestantism in this form fails to make an appeal to the intellectual and spiritual natures of educated people, and thousands, not only in Belgium, but throughout Europe who have revolted against the superstition, bigotry, and political-ecclesiastical organization of the Church of Rome are formally declaring themselves atheists.

Here is a situation which is a challenge to American Protestantism. Unless won to a true conception of Protestantism, the drift away from Rome will continue until the European continent becomes a mass of cultured but godless infidelity.

METHODISM IN BELGIUM

Following a report of the special commission sent to Belgium shortly after the war, Southern Methodists began relief work in that country, which, in 1922, crystallized into an organized Mission, under the direction of Bishop W. B. Beauchamp, who received into the Church the first members in Belgium.

Along with the relief work two institutions were begun by the Methodists, which continue to the present time. One was the orphanage at Uccle, a suburb of Brussels, which has cared for a number of war orphans and still has fifty-three children enrolled. The other institution was Les Marronniers, the only Protestant girls' school in Central Europe. This school is carried on by two American and fifteen Belgian teachers and has an enrollment, including day students and boarders, of one hundred and fifty.

The major centers of our work are at Brussels, Herstal, Antwerp, Ypres, Malines, Dunkirk, and Ghent.

A great central building at Brussels contains offices, an English night school, a Bible and evangelistic school, and an English-speaking Church, a French-speaking Church, offices for

administration, and headquarters for publication, colportage, and evangelistic work.

We have a share in the Union Protestant hospital in Brussels, the only Protestant clinic in Belgium. This work has grown from twenty patients admitted in 1914 to more than five hundred admitted in 1926, including Protestants, Catholics, Jews, Mohammedans, and one hundred and forty-nine without any religious affiliation.

Institutional Churches are maintained at Molenbeek, Dunkirk, and Herstal, and a day school at Comines.

Fully organized Churches with Sunday school, Epworth Leagues, etc., are located in the following towns: Brussels (French, Flemish, and English); Molenbeek (French and Flemish); Antwerp (French and Flemish); Herstal (French); Dunkirk (French and Flemish); Aerschot (Flemish); Diest (Flemish); Ypres (French and Flemish); Malines (Flemish); Comines (French); Wevelghem (Flemish); Ghlin (French); Ecaussines and Le Hameau (French); Hoboken (French and Flemish); Ghent (French and Flemish); Liege (French); St. Gilles (French); Messines (French).

The influence of Methodism is tremendous, although the actual membership is comparatively small, about seven hundred, with an equal number of probationers, and twenty-four Sunday schools enrolling eight hundred and nine boys and girls.

IN BELGIUM TO-DAY

The Bible is in great demand in Belgium to-day, and this keen interest in the Scriptures is believed to be largely due to the violent anti-Protestant propaganda that has been carried on by the Roman Catholic clergy all over the country since the marriage in November, 1926, of the Crown Prince to a Protestant princess. Under the big umbrella that is set up in the market places of the towns for open-air-services, thousands of copies of the Scriptures are being circulated. One of the most interesting demands for the Bible came from the Royal Palace itself. On Saturday before Easter a telephone message came to our headquarters asking that a French Bible (Protestant of course) be sent to the palace to be used on Easter Sunday. That this was demanded from our Church was considered particularly interesting in view of the fact that there is a Belgian

Protestant Church. On Monday, May 9, at the famous procession and fair of the Holy Blood in Bruges, two hundred copies of the New Testament were sold in one day.

Open-air preaching in the market places is a great feature of the work, and in many places especially if the commune is socialistic this privilege is readily granted, for the Socialists of Belgium are not anti-religious but strongly anti-Catholic. Although forbidden to preach in the market place in Antwerp, the same privilege is granted to the preacher as to the other shop keepers—that of recommending his wares. Therefore Mr. A. Parmentier, in charge of the Flemish work there, offers his Bibles for sale in the market and at the same time explains to the crowds that surround his little wagon what the Bible is and what it contains, and many copies are sold each Saturday afternoon.

PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR

The Belgian Mission is making a steady progress year by year. The following extracts from the annual report of the Superintendent, Dr. W. G. Twynham, touch some of the more important features:

"I am quite safe in saying that in the matter of connectional coöperation, a very significant form of progress, has been made. It is not yet entirely perfect in form, but it is shaping to that end; and if the reaction of all the brethren shall be in the future years what it has been my privilege to witness here and there during the past year, our work bids fair to become just such a part of our great connection and Church as to evoke both gratitude and a larger measure of helpful coöperation at home.

"A year ago we were running behind schedule on our monthly budget. In view of the financial stress at home, great care was necessary in expenditure on the field, but in this important matter there has been fine coöperation. The careful and wise expenditure of money from America may be a large and determining factor with them in entrusting us with their gifts. The past year's efforts of our people have, I believe, shown this to be a reasonable conclusion, for whereas at the Conference of 1925 there was raised on the field 23,374.98 francs there has been raised this year the sum of 57,672 francs.

"As pastor of our American Church here at Brussels, I can say it has been a happy task. Throughout the summer months

when visitors come to the Continent some of them find our Church and enjoy with us the privilege of worship. On the whole, our congregations, while subject to fluctuation, have been very good. This congregation has raised 1,462.25 francs for the Missionary Special, and by one offering per month the sum of 884.50 francs, which has been sent to Nashville.

"The work of the Sunday school has been carried on faithfully, being composed largely by the students of our school, Les Marronniers. With a balance left on hand and regular offerings, the Sunday school has raised during the year the sum of 351.60 francs.

"The Bible Training School ended its third year's work at the beginning of June this year. There have been seven students in attendance this year. The curriculum has embodied the following subjects: Christian Ethics, Sunday School Work, History of Religion, Old and New Testaments, Life of John Wesley, the General Rules and Articles of Religion, the Sermons of Wesley, the Discipline, Introduction to the Bible, and the Psalms.

"Colportage work and the distribution of Christian literature have been particularly progressive. On the field evangelistic efforts have met with encouraging signs of success, particularly in tent campaigns. Our Epworth Leagues, of which there are seven, are well organized and render a useful service among the young people generally. The Epworth League membership for the whole field is now two hundred and seventeen.

"A marked development has taken place in our Sunday school work. An attempt has been made to equip some schools with proper furniture and equipment, while much serious thought has been given to placing the general work on such a level as to bring it nearer the standard plan.

"Property interests have been well cared for. An excellent piece of property has been purchased at Comines which more than meets our present needs, but is in every way specially adapted to the general and increasing program of our work at Comines.

"A new church and parsonage are now in course of construction at Ecaussines. This will be in every way an ideal plant when completed and should become the center of a growing rural charge. Property improvement has had considerable at-

tention here and there, making both churches and institutions as serviceable and as comfortable as practicable. Moreover, the question of insurance has also been carefully safeguarded."

MISSION MEETING

Bishop U. V. W. Darlington held the Belgian Mission at Brussels on August 18–22, 1926. The following are the official statistics and appointments:

Number of districts	3
Pastoral charges	20
Societies	22
Local preachers	7
Members	699
Infants baptized	22
Epworth Leagues	8
Epworth League members	253
Sunday schools	16
Officers and teachers	42
Scholars enrolled	445
Woman's Missionary Societies	4
Members	56
Educational institutions	4
Teachers	23
Students	202
Value of property	$ 75,000 00
Orphanage	1
Officers and teachers	5
Children in orphanage	45
Hospital	1
Officers and nurses	5
Patients	25
Value of property	$ 10,000 00
Contributions:	
Foreign Missions	$ 189 00
Home and Conference Missions	$ 70 00
Superannuate Endowment Fund	$ 25 00
Grand total	$ 2,337 00
Houses of worship	16
Value	$ 98,500 00
Parsonages	11
Value	(Included in value of houses of worship.)

Appointments

Superintendent and Treasurer of Mission and Pastor of American Church at Brussels.—G. W. Twynham.

Northern District—W. Thomas, Superintendent

Aerschot.—A. Mietes; P. Van Seuningen, assistant and colporteur.

Antwerp.—Christ Church, W. Thomas; Flemish, A. Parmentier

Hoboken.—Milet de St. Aubin.

Malines.—A Mietes.

Central and Western District—W. G. Thonger, Superintendent

Brussels.—Central Church, W. G. Wilmot.

Molenbeek.—K. Blommaert; O. Geerling, assistant and colporteur.

St. Gilles.—A. M. Serex.

Comines.—J. Schyns.

Dunkirk.—H. Van Oest.

Ecaussines and Le Hameaux.—J. Fischer.

Ghent.—To be supplied.

Ghlin.—H. H. Stanley; F. Geva, assistant and colporteur.

Herstal.—M. Geva.

Liege.—F. Cuenod.

Messines.—J Schyns; G. Freyne, assistant and colporteur.

Ypres and Wevelghem.—F. Van den Wyngaert.

Woman's Work, Etc.

Les Marconniers.—Miss E. Dean, Directrice; Miss Ruth McCain, assistant.

Children's Home.—Mlle. Mattele, Directrice; W. G. Thonger, Chaplain.

Superintendent of Building.—H. H. Stanley.

Mission Accountant, Secretary, Epworth League Secretary.—P. Brunnarius.

Bible School.—G. W. Twynham, principal; W. G. Thonger, Dean; H. H. Stanley, Secretary; A. Serex, W. Thomas, W. G. Wilmot, Teachers.

Superintendent of Colportage and Editorial Secretary.—W. G. Thonger.

Assistant Editorial Secretaries.—Flemish, K. Blommaert; French, J. Fischer; English, H. H. Stanley.

Sunday School Literature.—A. Serex, A. Parmentier.

Secretaries of Woman's Missionary Work.—French, Mme. Brunnarius; Flemish, to be supplied.

Colporteurs.—P. Van Seuningen, F. Geva, J. Van Blankenberg, J. Leblond, J. Van den Bussche, O. Geerling, G. Freyne.

BRAZIL

(*Mission established, 1876*)

THE Republic of Brazil is nearly half of the continent of South America. Out of the 7,413,279 square miles of territory in this continent, 3,300,000 belong to Brazil, which has a coast line over 4,000 miles long. Out of the 65,000,000 people in South America, Brazil claims nearly 35,000,000.

The vast area of Brazil exceeds the territory of the United States, excluding Alaska, by 250,000 square miles; it would take almost seventeen French republics to cover the Republic of Brazil.

In Brazil the mighty Amazon, the "Mediterranean of South America," navigable for large steamers for more than 2,300 miles from the coast, discharges more water than any other river in the world, and with its fourteen large tributaries offers a means of inland navigation for more than 20,000 miles. These tributaries drain a vast territory that produces rubber, cacao, and tropical woods that would be of little use to man were it not for this natural pathway.

Brazil is the "coffee cup" of the world, producing not only four-fifths of all the coffee that is used, but the sugar to sweeten it, as it ranks fourth among the cane sugar producing countries. Sugar, cotton, rubber, leather, hides, and meat are among its other exports.

The mines of Brazil abound in rich minerals, practically untouched, such as manganese, coal, gold, and others.

This great country was discovered in 1500 by a companion of Columbus, who made no settlement. The same year it was also discovered by the Portuguese Admiral Pedro Alvares Cabral, who claimed it in the name of Portugal. It has remained Portuguese in language and general characteristics ever since, though the language of all other Latin-American countries is Spanish. When Napoleon threatened Portugal with invasion in 1807, the seat of government was transferred to Brazil, and in the end this led to Brazilian independence.

Dom Pedro, son of the king of Portugal, was made the first constitutional emperor when Brazil declared its independence in 1822, which independence was recognized by treaty with Portugal three years later.

The history of modern Brazil begins with the revolution of 1889, which overthrew the rule of Dom Pedro II and established the United States of Brazil. There are in this republic twenty states, one territory, and a Federal District, wherein is located the national capital, Rio de Janeiro, a city of 1,300,000 inhabitants. The constitution and general scheme of government in Brazil are patterned frankly on that of the United States.

Brazil is the great mixing ground of the races in the modern world. Portuguese, Indian, Spanish, Negro, Italian, French, German, Russian, and Japanese strains are all to be found among its people, and no one race may be said to predominate. The white people are descendants of Portuguese settlers; there are a large number of Negroes, descendants of African slaves; and something over a million aborigines, or Indians. Intermarriage of any or all races is practiced freely, for there have never been any evidences of race consciousness in Brazil.

Nearly the entire population of the republic is found on a comparatively narrow strip of land along the Atlantic coast. In the interior of Brazil the population will average not more than one or two to the square mile. In fact, the interior of the Amazon territory, an area of nearly three-quarters of a million square miles of fertile and habitable territory, is yet unimproved and largely unexplored.

Education in Brazil is free in the primary grades, but not compulsory, save in some progressive cities. There is no system of universal primary education above the fourth grade. For the most part private and parochial schools, conducted by individuals, Catholic priests, and missionary agencies, supply the needs of those students who can go beyond this grade. For advanced work students usually go to Europe or America.

Southern Methodist women are largely responsible for the present type of public education in Brazil. As early as 1879 a school for girls was founded at Piracicaba, and the money appropriated for it was one of the first acts of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Church. This school was attended by the children of Senhor Prudente Moraes Barros, at

that time governor of the state of Sao Paulo. So pleased was he with the working of this institution that he set to work to develop a system of public schools for Sao Paulo, frankly taking the school at Piracicaba as a model. Later when Senhor Barros became the first constitutional president of Brazil, he offered Miss Martha Watts, then principal of the school in Piracicaba, the position of Minister of Education, that she might develop a national school system along the same lines.

All but about 100,000 people in Brazil are nominally Roman Catholics, but the constitution guarantees religious toleration to all. Brazil is the only state in South America which forbids religious instruction in its public schools. Here Church and State are entirely separate. Just as in North America, the Romanist leaders are avowed enemies of the public school system and would destroy it if they could. Even as late as 1925 two amendments to the Brazilian constitution were proposed by Romanist leaders, one declaring that Catholicism was the prevailing faith of the country, and the other favoring religious instruction in public schools. A bitter fight against these measures was waged by Protestants and many so-called Catholics of the upper classes who have drifted away from Romanism, and the bills were defeated.

In speaking of the settling of the two Americas it has been strikingly said that the Pilgrims came for God and the Portuguese for gold, and this probably accounts for the differences between the people of these two continents. North America was settled by people seeking religious liberty with the open Bible as their chart; while Latin America was opened up by conquerors, always accompanied by Catholic priests, which conquerors were devout Catholics no matter how bad men they were.

For years Brazil has been fighting to free herself from the evils of unrestrained Romanism, among which are unrestrained and legalized vice in every city; a double standard that allows people to live so far from the ideal of a religious life that to men of any conscience religion becomes a hollow mockery; superstition and bigotry; gambling and lotteries sanctioned and blessed by the Church.

In the face of such evils, a great number of people, especially among the educated classes, while still Roman Catholic in

name, are indifferent to religion or frankly atheistic. The Commission of "Survey and Occupation" of the Panama Congress in 1916 says of the religious situation in Brazil: "The vast majority are professed Roman Catholics, but do not go to church, do not confess, do not commune, regard the use of images with repugnance, do not like the priests, and have mental reservations upon the authority of the Church. Without a new presentation of Christianity, the future of these people means the triumph of atheism."

WHEN METHODISM FIRST CAME TO BRAZIL

Methodism in Brazil is closely identified with Methodism in the South, for even before the separation of the two branches of the Church, the Rev. Fountain E. Pitts, of Tennessee, was sent to South America in 1836 to investigate religious conditions there. He organized the foreigners into a congregation and recommended that the Board of Missions send missionaries to Brazil.

The Rev. Justin Spaulding was sent out in 1837 and the Rev. P. D. Kidder in 1838. Mr. Kidder, who knew Portuguese, was the first Protestant to preach along the borders of the Amazon and delivered the first Protestant sermon ever preached in Sao Paulo.

A little over fifty years ago the Rev. J. J. Ransom, the first official Southern Methodist missionary to Brazil, landed in that country February 2, 1876, and after a year's study of Portuguese began evangelistic work. At the end of 1877 the mission in Rio de Janeiro reported forty-two members, only one of whom was a Brazilian.

In 1886 Bishop John C. Granbery organized the Brazil Annual Conference with three members—Rev. H. C. Tucker, of Tennessee; Rev. J. L. Kennedy, of Tennessee; and Rev. J. W. Tarboux, of South Carolina. It was the smallest Conference ever organized. Those three members remained the leaders of Brazilian Methodism for over forty years. In making a tour of the Brazil Mission at this time Bishop Granbery found here 7 organized societies, 6 local preachers, 3 exhorters, 211 members, 42 candidates for membership, 6 Sunday schools, 164 pupils, and 3 church buildings worth $52,500.

Brazil was the second mission field entered by the women of

Southern Methodism, when, in 1879, they made an appropriation for the school for girls at Piracicaba that had been opened by the Rev. J. W. Newman and taught by his daughter, who later became Mrs. J. J. Ransom. Miss Martha Watts, of Louisville, Ky., sailed for Brazil in 1881, the pioneer woman missionary to this field, and took charge of the school at Piracicaba.

AFTER FIFTY YEARS

The fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of Methodism in Brazil was celebrated May 16, 1926, in all Methodist Churches in Brazil. In Brazil, which is the only Portuguese-speaking country of the Western Hemisphere, the Southern Methodist Church has the monopoly of Methodism by agreement with the Northern branch of the Church. After fifty years of work in this country we have three fully organized Annual Conferences—namely, the Brazil, including the states of Rio de Janeiro and Minas; the Central Brazil, including the state of Sao Paulo; and the South Brazil, embracing practically all of the state of Rio Grande do Sul. Any one of these Conferences is larger than any other single mission of our Church.

We have in Brazil at present 77 missionaries including wives. Of these 56 are maintained by the Department of General Work, while 21 are supported by the Woman's Department. Assisting these are 8 native presiding elders, about 90 native preachers, and approximately 200 native teachers and other workers.

The educational work of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Brazil is carried on by both the General Department and the Woman's Department of the Board of Missions. The schools operated by the General Department are four institutions for boys, one coeducational institution, and a Bible School, as follows:

1. Granbery College at Juiz de Fora has eleven buildings, and a new building, Lander Hall, is now being erected by the alumni of the school. During the past year 513 students were enrolled, sixty per cent of whom came from Catholic homes, and yet all took the Bible courses and attended the chapel exercises. Half of the native preachers in all three Conferences in Brazil were students at Granbery.

2. People's Central Institute, at Rio de Janeiro, operates both a day and night school and a dental clinic. Counting the sewing

classes and the school for the deaf and dumb, more than five hundred matriculated during the past year.

3. Union Seminary, Rio de Janeiro, is a theological training school conducted in the buildings of the Central Institute. Several denominations are interested in this work. One of our Methodist missionaries is dean of the school.

4. Porto Alegre College, at Porto Alegre, although only four years old, is steadily gaining in popularity among Brazilians who can appreciate a real education. The school, which can accommodate only about sixty boarders, is always full to capacity with a number on the waiting list. The total enrollment is about one hundred.

5. Union College, at Uruguayana, has property valued at $50,000 and about one hundred and fifty students enrolled.

6. Instituto Gymnasial, Passo Fundo, has recently been given government recognition, and is now allowed the privilege of holding government examinations required for entrance into college courses of law and medicine. Ten boys and one girl, ranging in ages from thirteen to eighteen, recently took these examinations under a government officials, all making a passing grade, and some making as high as 90. This is the only school within a radius of two hundred miles offering this advantage to students and the first Methodist school in Rio Grande do Sul to be accorded this recognition.

About forty day schools are maintained in various cities, conducted in connection with the Churches. In these are enrolled nearly 2,000 children.

Other work maintained in Brazil includes the Imprensa Methodista, the great Methodist book concern and publishing house in the city of Sao Paulo, the finest in Brazil. This publishes the Sunday school literature for all Protestant Churches in Brazil except the Baptist. Literature for the woman's missionary societies and the mission study classes is also published here, as well as the *Bem-Te-Vi*, the only children's magazine in the Portuguese language in Brazil, which is gotten out under the Department of Woman's Work. The *Christian Expositor*, the official organ of Brazilian Methodism, is also published here.

Institutional Church, at Porto Alegre, is a coöperative effort on the part of both departments.

In coöperation with other denominations we share in the support of the union hospital at Rio de Janeiro.

The work of the Southern Methodist women in Brazil deals largely with the education of women and girls. The schools maintained by the women are:

1. Bennett College, Rio de Janeiro, a high school specializing in teacher training. It employs four missionaries and nineteen Brazilian teachers and has an enrollment of 248. A new building was completed in 1926.

2. Collegio Isabella Hendrix, Bello Horizonte, a boarding school for girls with a faculty of 3 missionaries and 20 Brazilians. Enrollment, 175.

3. Collegio Piracicabano, at Piracicaba, the oldest Methodist girls' school in Brazil, founded in 1881. This school has been officially designated as a preparatory school to the Brazilian national professional schools of law, medicine, etc. It employs 5 American and 16 Brazilian teachers and enrolls 200 students.

4. Collegio Methodista, at Ribeirao Preto, is now twenty-six years old. Enrollment, 220; faculty, 3 American and 13 Brazilian teachers.

5. Collegio Centenario, Santa Maria, although only six years old, has 142 students enrolled. This school has a teacher-training department. Staff: 3 missionaries and 12 Brazilian teachers.

6. Collegio Americano, at Porto Alegre, has also been authorized as an official gymnasium, preparatory to the Brazilian professional schools. This school, founded in 1901, has 150 students.

A day school is maintained at the Institutional Church in Porto Alegre with 5 Brazilian teachers and an enrollment of 201 pupils. In the district of Rio de Janeiro five day schools are conducted under the supervision of one missionary with 16 native teachers assisting and a total enrollment of 825.

TO-DAY IN BRAZIL

Many, many are the calls for the gospel in Brazil to-day. The Rev. J. M. Terrell, presiding elder of the Rio de Janeiro District, in which are located the national capital with its 1,300,000 inhabitants and Nictheroy, the state capital with 86,000, says that in this section such calls are so numerous as

to be actually embarassing, for recently it has not been possible to enterprise any new work because of lack of funds, and our missionaries have been doing double duty to carry on the work already established.

The Northwest District, which until fifteen years ago was in the hands of wild Indians and was marked on the map as "unknown country," is now an open field for the gospel of Christ. Where ten years ago we had nothing, to-day we have a splendid district with eleven church buildings, more than six hundred Church members, a good school for girls, and more people eager to listen to the preaching of the gospel than our one missionary in this section can possibly reach. It is the plan of the Northwest District that every charge shall become self-supporting by its fifteenth birthday, and it now seems that many of them will reach self-support at the end of ten years. The increase toward self-support this year in some of the charges was one hundred per cent.

Not only is Brazil to-day an open field for the gospel, but, following the five months' evangelistic tour of Portugal made last year by the old ex-priest and superannuate Methodist preacher, the Rev. Hippolyto de Oliveira Campos, urgent appeals have come to the evangelical forces in Brazil to open permanent work not only in Portugal, but in the Madeira Islands and in Portuguese possessions in Africa. So far, however, nothing has been done because of lack of funds.

The Brazilian Methodists are doing their full share in the evangelization of their country, not only paying their benevolences in full, but in many instances one-fourth over, and are making every effort to relieve the Board of Missions of their support. In the greatest laymen's conference ever held in Brazil, which met in Juiz de Fora in February, 1927, lay leaders adopted resolutions urging laymen in every Church to work for self-support in the immediate future.

The organization of a Central Conference for Brazil, which was asked by the Brazilian delegation and voted by the General Conference, of May, 1926, will result in the Christian and fraternal union of the three Annual Conferences in Brazil and will be the initial step toward the founding of a national Methodism in that great country.

During the past fifteen years a marked change toward Prot-

estants has taken place in Brazil, and to-day the name Protestant, formerly a term of reproach, is fast becoming a badge of honor.

RÉSUMÉ OF THE YEAR

A glance at the work of the Church in Brazil during the year is afforded in the reports from some of the presiding elders. Rev. J. R. Saunders, of the Santa Maria District, South Brazil Conference, writes as follows:

"The total number of new members received was fifty-four. Exactly one-half this number were lost by transfer, death, or dismissal. Financially, the district improved its record of the preceding year. The total sum raised was 47,697 milreis, eight hundred reis. This, translated in dollars at 6 milreis, five hundred reis to the dollar, gives $7,338.12. Should we divide this by 533, the number of members on the district, we would find that the average contribution was $13.76.

"Last year there were organized in the South Brazil Conference two Daily Vacation Bible Schools. The second of these was organized in Porto Alegre. The honor of organizing the first one goes to Rev. and Mrs. G. D. Parker, who are in the frontier city of Santa Anna do Livramento. Mr. and Mrs. Parker have done a splendid work in Brazil in interesting young men in the Christian ministry. Some of these are in the States now studying in our colleges and seminaries, while others are in the ministry in Brazil. Mr. and Mrs. Parker organized a parochial school in Santa Anna. The matriculation was 65. In Rio Pardo there is another parochial school, and on the Rio Pardo Circuit still another. The two are under the direction of Senhor Armando Lima, pastor. The number of students matriculated in the two was 105.

"Woman's Missionary Societies and Young Woman's Missionary Societies are organized in each of the Churches. The Epworth League is active. There is a discussion on in Brazil as to the desirability of giving this organization a new name. This will probably be done before many years pass. The name League of Christian Young People has been suggested. Such a name would mean more to our people here, taken as a whole, and certainly more to those who are not of us, than the present name."

Thus writes Rev. H. I. Lehman, of the Colonial District, South Brazil Conference:

"Last year we had 9 preachers and 12 day school teachers in this district, this year we had 7 preachers and 5 day school teachers, and for this next year we have 5 preachers and 3 day school teachers. If the Mission appropriations are reduced again, it will mean still further cuts in the number of our workers. Our Church membership has been reduced by many of the members moving away and by our failure to receive many new members; but while the teaching force was reduced fifty-eight per cent, the matriculation in our schools was reduced only thirty-three per cent, and although our Church membership was decreased twenty-five per cent, the Churches increased their giving by thirty-seven per cent."

Rev. Charles A. Long, presiding elder of the Rio de Janeiro District, Brazil Conference, describes the work of the year as follows:

"Thanks to consecration and activity of all of the pastors in its bounds, all of the charges paid their assessments for benevolences in full and one-fourth over, and all of the charges, save one, did the same for pastoral support. *The pastors preferred paying their benevolences to receiving their own salaries.* All of the charges reported substantial gains in membership by profession of faith and goodly numbers of children baptized.

"There were a few outstanding features that are worth mentioning:

"1. Brazilian Methodism has sent her first missionary to a foreign land. Rev. Hippolyto de Oliveira Campos, the ex-priest, now a superannuate, was sent on an evangelistic tour of five months to Portugal through the efforts of the Portuguese colony and the People's Central Institute Church in this district. The tour was crowned with the most remarkable success both in Portugal, where five Roman priests presented themselves as candidates and more than a thousand other people manifested their desire for evangelical Christianity, and in Brazil, where the interest grew to such intensity, fanned by the enthusiasm of Sr. Evaristo Rodrigues, one of the main promoters, morally and financially, of the enterprise and who accompanied Rev. Hippolyto over the greater part of Portugal, that our Annual Conference requested the cabinet to send one

of the younger men to that country for permanent work. We did not have funds sufficient to grant the request.

"2. The Villa Isabel Church, one of the livest Churches in the district, composed largely of mill workers, paid off its debt to the Centenary of ten thousand milreis (about $1,666 U. S.), by building a chapel worth twice the amount in a suburban town where it launched an active and fruitful evangelistic campaign. The Church was struggling in despondency in its effort to pay the debt till it obtained this concession and began building. In one year's time the debt was cancelled, the Church received an electrical thrill, and *now wants to build another chapel* in another section of the city where it maintains a Sunday school. It will build if it can find some one who will furnish the lot. It cannot do both. A very excellent increase in membership is the legitimate fruit of such activities.

"3. Another event of the year was the visit of Rev. D. Willia Caffray, an ordained local deacon of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who held a meeting of special power and blessings in the Villa Isabel Church, and revival services in the People's Central Institute and in Bennett College (also Presbyterian Church and penitentiary). She preached New Testament pentecostal power in a good old Methodist way, and God blessed her work with conversions and reclamations at every service. The Preachers' Union (all denominations) was so impressed with her work that on motion of Rev. Julio Nogueira, Moderator of Rio de Janeiro Presbytery, the Committee of Coöperation in Latin America was requested to see if she could not be secured to direct a training class in evangelism for our pastors.

"4. Another feature was that the district entertained both the annual meeting of the Woman's Missionary Society and of the Annual Conference. Both of these were of great benefit to our people.

"5. The district was the seat of the Jubilee Celebration, Dr. J. J. Ransom having initiated work here fifty years ago, and the Annual Conference was organized forty years ago in the chapel of the Cattete Church, with two of the original three members, Rev. J. L. Kennedy and Dr. H. C. Tucker, in attendance. Dr. J. W. Tarboux, the other member, is still living, but now a superannuate. In these forty years as an organized

Conference, we have grown from a mere handful to three organized Annual Conferences with some fifteen thousand members.

"6. We are beginning to reach the more influential classes. On September 8, Hon. Nextor Gomes, ex-senator and ex-governor of the state of Espirito Santo, made his profession of faith in Cattete Church. During the pastorate of Dr. Tarboux he was converted and began paying the tithe, which ran up into large figures. There was an impediment in his life that prevented his coming into the Church, but he remained true all these years, ruled his state according to Biblical ideals, made a great name, and when the impediment was removed sometime ago, he celebrated his birthday by kneeling at God's altar, assuming the vows of the Church, and receiving the Holy Communion. I have never been so happy in administering the communion as I was that night.

"7. The Centenary impulse continues in the district. The Cascadura Charge, under the able leadership of Rev. E. Moura, is in an active campaign to remodel the church, which with difficulty holds the ordinary congregation. The Jardim Botanico Church has taken on new life and under the leadership of Joao Amaral, just returned from Southern Methodist University, has secured a small parsonage in the rear of the church and has almost enough in hand to paint and repair the church. Cattete Church is painting and repairing its whole plant. The People's Central Institute occupied the new superintendent's home, gift of the Centenary. The Nictheroy Church, organized in February, 1925, received more members during this Conference year than it had at the beginning, August, 1925, and raised nearly $1,000 cash on a building fund. '*The Lord's money is too precious to waste on rents,*' is the slogan of that plucky little group.

"8. All of the eight pastoral charges, except Merity, which is very weak, are doing active propaganda in one or more parts of the city and surrounding country in the form of Sunday schools, prayer meetings, and preaching services, some points becoming definite and permanent.

"9. One woman, a wealthy widow, has fitted up a chapel on her farm, where there is a large population, and is supporting a local preacher to serve as pastor. I am told that she has made

her will, in which she is to leave one of her farms to the Church for an orphanage.

"The Realengo charge has made splendid progress also.

"Rio de Janeiro, national capital, has about 1,300,000 people; and the neighboring city, Nictheroy, capital of the state of Rio de Janeiro, twenty minutes away by ferry, has 86,000. Yet we have only *eight* pastoral charges in all this territory. We ought to have three or four times as many.

"And now that the designs of the Roman Catholic Church to saddle itself on Brazil again as the State Church were thwarted in the defeat of the so-called "religious amendments" during the year, we have heretofore unknown opportunities in this district and in Brazil. Our Church is aglow, and we look forward with great interest to the future."

Rev. J. L. Becker, of the Petropolis District, Brazil Conference, thus writes:

"In the district we have twelve Churches with big circuits, good congregations, and about sixty places where the gospel is preached regularly. There are six itinerant preachers, all natives; 1,400 members; 800 in the Epworth Leagues; 1,200 pupils in the Sunday schools; a goodly number of missionary societies, and several parochial schools. There is a great need of pastors, as the six natives are not able to do all the work. We have no missionary in the district.

"At Anta, where we have some of the most active work, the members are building a good temple and remodeling the parsonage. This congregation did not receive any help from the Centenary, and they are doing all this by their own efforts. The pastor, Rev. Messias dos Santos, has worked hard to accomplish this. They will spend $5,400.

"We are working hard to build a church in the city of Theresopolis, which is an important summer resort with an excellent climate. It is a city with a great future, and our Church should be established there.

"In Sao Pedro de Alcantara a small church is being built on the farm of one of our new converts. About four years ago this man was a fervent Roman Catholic. He spent his time making and selling whisky, and neither he nor any members of his family knew how to read. Now he has become a Christian, has left off making whisky, and is educating his family. We

have there a congregation of forty-five members with a good Sunday school and an active work on the farms around. This man is doing all that he can to spread the gospel.

"The centers of our work are: Petropolis, Anta, Porto Novo, Caiapo, Parahyba do Sul, Barra Mansa, Laranjeiras, Vargem Alegre, Cabo Frio, and Macahe, all scattered so widely over the state that it takes a month for the presiding elder to make the rounds.

"We are working as never before for self-support. The people grow more interested all the time in evangelization. Last year the district raised for all purposes $12,000."

From the Central Brazil Conference, Rev. W. B. Lee, presiding elder of the Sao Paulo District, writes as follows:

"This is the oldest district in the Conference, and between the two extreme points lie 625 kilometros. It contains eleven circuits and stations served by seven men, three Americans and four Brazilians. Of the Brazilians only one is a member of the Conference. We have 1,593 members, 5 local preachers, 28 Sunday schools with 127 officers and teachers and 1,626 pupils, 7 Epworth Leagues with 211 members, 7 Bright Jewel Societies with 151 members, 15 societies among the women, of which 9 are missionary with 339 members, 3 aid societies with 130 members, and 3 girls' societies with 60 members. One parochial school, has 4 teachers and 59 pupils.

"We have 6 parsonages, 1 episcopal residence, and 1 residence for the Agent of the Imprensa Methodista, with a total value of 343,800 milreis, 13 churches and houses of worship with a total value of 815,695 milreis, and other properties valued at 165,604 milreis, not including the Imprensa Methodista with a capital of 966,332 milreis, making a total of 2,296,431 milreis, more than half the property of the Conference.

"In 1925 the district raised 19,640 milreis on pastoral support, 8,905 milreis on assessments, and 108,400 milreis for all purposes, which is more than $10 *per capita* at present exchange; 230 members were received and 97 children baptized.

"In more than fifteen years the district has only once failed to pay all assessments. We have paid three years of our quota for Superannuate Endowment, raised fifty per cent more than its quota of paid subscriptions to the History of Brazilian Methodism that is being prepared for publication.

"It is the first district in which a charge ever paid as much as 10,000 milreis a year to its pastor—that charge was the Byrd Memorial in the city of Sao Paulo, one of the best church plants on any mission field, so I am told. It is the first district in the Conference in which a charge paid the entire support of its pastor, the charge was Jerico, on top of the Serra do Mar, nearly forty miles from the railroad, and the pastor was Manoel Monteiro, who is now in glory. In membership Jerico stands second in the Conference. They built their first meeting house at their own expense. When it became too small, they built a larger one. Last year they built a parsonage and spent 4,000 milreis on this church. And now they are building a school. On this they are receiving the first help from outside.

"There are two self-supporting charges in the district and next year three more will go on that list."

THE ANNUAL CONFERENCES

As stated above, there are three Annual Conferences in Brazil, now presided over by Bishop James Cannon. The Brazil Conference met on October 8–12, 1926, the Central Brazil on October 14–18, and the South Brazil on October 22–25. The statistics and appointments of the three Conferences follow in order:

BRAZIL CONFERENCE

Number of districts	4
Pastoral charges	42
Societies	61
Local preachers	15
Church members	6,635
Adults baptized	863
Infants baptized	606
Epworth Leagues	56
Epworth League members	2,423
Sunday schools	184
Officers and teachers	463
Scholars enrolled	4,949
Woman's Missionary Societies	35
Members	1,239
Young Women's Societies	10
Members	302
Aid Societies	22
Members	285

Colleges		3
Teachers		69
Pupils		931
Parochial day schools		12
Teachers		23
Pupils		549
Contributions:		
Foreign Missions	$	4,189 00
Domestic Missions	$	2,517 00
Church Extension	$	599 00
Education	$	1,077 00
American Bible Society	$	180 00
General Conference Expense	$	505 00
Woman's Missionary Society	$	4,981 00
Support of the ministry:		
Bishops	$	863 00
Presiding elders	$	1,635 00
Preachers in charge	$	54,186 00
Conference claimants	$	2,154 00
Sustentation Fund	$	3,231 00
Grand total	$	205,315 00
Houses of worship		52
Value	$	1,139,250 00
District parsonage		1
Value	$	32,500 00
Parsonages belonging to pastoral charges		16
Value	$	245,000 00

Appointments

Bello Horizonte District—J. A. Guerra, P. E.

Barbacena and Sitio.—Augusto Schwab, supply.
Bello Horizonte: Central.—Cesar Dacorso Filho.
Praca.—A. P. Fraga.
Juiz de Fora.—J. A. Guerra.
Lima Duarte.—Saulo Almeida, supply.
Palmyra.—Augusto Schwab, supply.
Santa Maria e Santa Barbara.—F. Wiedrehecker.
Sete Lagoas.—A. P. Fraga.
Granbery College.—W. H. Moore, W. M. Carr, Jalmar Bowden, A. Weaver.
Correspondence School.—W. M. Carr.
Seminario.—Jalmar Bowden.

Cataguazes District—Jose Antonio de Figueiredo, P. E.

Campos.—Jose Henrique da Matta, Jr.

Caparao.—Oswaldo Machado, supply.
Carangola.—Joao Pereira do Couto.
Cataguazes.—Antonio de Campos Goncalves.
Faria Lemos.—Joao Pereira do Couto.
Guarany.—Alberto Eiras, supply.
Leopoldina.—Antonio de Campos Goncalves; Lafayette Ferraz, supply.
Manhuassu.—Isaias Sucasas.
Miracema.—Giacomo Milazzo.
Muriahe.—Ernesto Bagno.
Ponte Nova, Entre Folhas, and Oculo dos Pintos.—Manoel Pereira Pinto.
Rio Novo e Goyana.—Alberto Eiras, supply.
Sao Joao do Rio Preto.—Isaias Sucasas.
Sao Manoel.—Ral Fernandes da Silva.
Uba.—Victorino Goncalves.

Petropolis District—Paul E. Buyers, P. E.

Anta.—Messias C. dos Santos.
Barra Mansa e Rezende.—Benjamin S. Reis.
Cabo Frio.—A. J. Rodrigues.
Dr. Astolpho and Sao Pedro.—Juvenal S. Pereira.
Fagundes.—Messias C. dos Santos.
Laranjeiras and Vargem Alegre.—Jose R. Ferreira.
Macahe.—A. J. Rodrigues.
Parahyba do Sul and Entre Rios.—Benjamin S. Reis.
Petropolis.—Paul E. Buyers; one to be supplied.
Porto Novo.—Juvenal S. Pereira.
Therezopolis.—To be supplied.

Rio de Janeiro District—J. M. Terrell, P. E.

Cascadura.—Epaminondas Moura.
Cattete.—J. L. Becker.
Jardim Botanico.—Joao A. Amaral.
Merity.—J. E. Tavares.
Nictheroy and Rio Bonito.—J. L. Becker; one to be supplied.
Realengo.—Epaminondas Moura.
Sao Joao.—J. M. Terrell.
Villa Isabel and Sao Joao de Merity.—Osorio Couto Caire; one to be supplied.

Instituto Central do Povo.—J. M. Terrell, Superintendent; one to be supplied.
Agent of American Bible Society.—H. C. Tucker.
Conference Treasurer.—P. E. Buyers.
Professor in Union Seminary.—J. M. Terrell.
Trustee of the Property of the Legal Association.—J. E. Tavares.
Subredactor of "Expositor Christao."—J. E. Tavares.
Treasurer of the Mission and of the Superannuate Endowment Fund.—P. E. Buyers.
Member of the Commission on Coöperation.—J. M. Terrell.
Secretary of Epworth League.—Antonio de C. Goncalves.
Absent on Leave.—Charles A. Long.

CENTRAL BRAZIL CONFERENCE

Number of districts		5
Pastoral charges		38
Societies		51
Local preachers		15
Members		5,811
Adults baptized		458
Infants baptized		615
Epworth Leagues		85
Epworth League members		1,387
Sunday schools		83
Officers and teachers		393
Scholars enrolled		4,173
Woman's Missionary Societies		34
Members		1,167
Educational institutions		7
Teachers		53
Students		822
Value of property	$	350,000 00
Contributions:		
Home and Conference Missions	$	10,580 00
Church Extension	$	300 00
Education	$	600 00
American Bible Society	$	300 00
Woman's Missionary Society	$	4,937 00
Support of the ministry:		
General funds	$	637 50
Presiding elders	$	964 50
Preachers in charge	$	16,121 50
Conference claimants	$	1,875 00
Superannuate Endowment	$	200 00
Grand total	$	89,024 75
Houses of worship		44

Value	$ 515,871 00
Indebtedness	$ 20,000 00
Parsonages	20
Value	$ 99,150 00
Indebtedness	$ 222 00

Appointments

Campinas District—S. A. Belcher, P. E.

Amparo.—S. A. Belcher.
Boa Esperanca.—A. Bevilacqua.
Campinas.—W. B. Lee; Joaquim Buena, supply.
Capivary.—A. J. de Mello.
Lagoa, Vargem, and Tambahu.—A. M. Duarte.
Piracicaba.—O. L. Silva.
Pirassununga.—Onofre Di Giacomo.
Pocos de Caldas.—H. Prado.
Santi Rita.—Onofre Di Giacomo.
Collegio Piracicabana.—Miss L. A. Stradley, Director; Miss M. J. Baxter, Vice Director. Missionaries: Miss Mary Hinton, Miss Ruth Merritt, and Mrs. Sophia Schalch.
Secretary of Sunday Schools.—Oswaldo L. Silva.

Northwest District—O. L. Silva, P. E.

Aracatuba.—Antonio Martins.
Biriguy.—C. B. Dawsey.
Lins.—Joao C. dos Santos, supply.
Pennapolis.—Affonso Romano.
Promissao.—Affonso Romano.
Presidente Alves.—Belmiro Andrade.

Ribeirao Preto District—Joao Franca, P. E.

Araraquarense.—V. Pacitti.
Cravinos and Serra Azul.—M. M. Moraes.
Franca.—J. T. Ziller.
Igarapava.—B. H. Ferreira.
Ribeirao Preto.—J. Franca.
Ribeirao Preto Circuit.—J. Franca; one to be supplied.
Uberaba.—B. H. Ferreira; Paulo Periera, supply.
Collegio Methodista.—Miss Rachel Janett, Director. Missionaries: Miss Lydia Ferguson, Miss Viola Matthews; Miss Jessie Moore, Teacher.
Conference Colporteur.—J. A. Costa.

Sao Paulo District—C. L. Smith, P. E.

Braz.—G. Silveira.
Central and Missao.—M. Dickie; one to be supplied.
Itapecerica.—Jose Andrade, supply.
Jerico.—Pedro Modesto, supply.
Luz.—Dr. E. Escobar, Jr.
Palmeiras.—Jose Andrade, supply.
Pindamonhangaba.—J. L. Kennedy; one to be supplied.
Santo Amaro.—M. Dickie; one to be supplied.
Santos.—W. G. Borchers.
Sao Roque.—W. B. Lee; one to be supplied.
Taubate.—J. L. Kennedy.
Editor of "Expositor Christao."—E. Escobar, Jr.
Book Editor and Translator.—W. B. Lee.
Imprensa Methodista.—C. L. Smith, Manager; J. J. Becker, Assistant Manager.
Editor of Bem-Te-Vi.—Miss L. F. Epps.
Editor of Sunday School Literature and Secretary of Epworth League.—Guaracy Silveira.

Sorrocabano District—G. Silveira, P. E.

Avare.—G. Silveira; J. Affini, supply.
Candido Motta.—Leopoldo Ramos, supply.
Cerqueira Cesar.—J. Affini, supply.
Maristella.—G. Silveira; J. Affini, supply.
Ourinhos.—Antonio Pacitte, supply.
Parana.—A. Pacitte; L. Ramos, supply.
Presidente Prudente.—Raul Gomes.

SOUTH BRAZIL CONFERENCE

Number of districts	5
Pastoral charges	33
Societies	37
Local preachers	13
Members	2,929
Adults baptized	214
Infants baptized	436
Epworth Leagues	27
Epworth League members	1,407
Sunday schools	69
Officers and teachers	315
Scholars enrolled	4,825
Woman's Missionary Societies	27

Members		1,147
Schools		5
Professors		59
Students		766
Parochial schools		13
Professors		32
Students		755
Value of property		$1,069,628 00
Contributions:		
General assessments	$	1,430 00
Pastoral support	$	34,340 00
Superannuate endowment	$	3,838 00
Grand total	$	85,639 00
Houses of worship		26
Value	$	516,250 00
Parsonages		17
Value	$	159,500 00

Appointments

Colonial District—H. I. Lehman, P. E.

Alfredo Chaves and Guapore.—To be supplied.

Bento Goncalves, Garibaldo, and Carlos Barbosa.—Cassiano Monteiro, supply.

Caxias, Nova Viconza, and Forqueta.—H. I. Lehman; Antonio Curz, assistant.

Gramado and Varzea Grande.—Olympio Oliva, supply.

Margom, Estrella, and Novo Hamburgo.—Jose Wagner.

Santo Antonio, Conceicao, and Taquara.—Eljo Lima.

Secretary of Education.—J. W. Price.

Cruz Alta District—Joao Ignacio Cerilhanes, P. E.

Cruz Alta Circuit.—J. I. Cerilhanes; Utalino Fernandes, assistant.

Julio de Castilhos Circuit.—J. I. Cerilhanes; Utalino Fernandes, assistant.

Palmeira Circuit.—C. E. Becker.

Passo Fundo Circuit.—D. L. Betts.

Santo Angelo Circuit.—Norberto Schutz.

Sao Lucas Circuit.—To be supplied.

Sao Luiz Circuit.—Norberto Schutz.

Soledade Circuit.—Oscar Koeche.

Instituto Gymnasial.—C. H. Marshall, Director; D. L. Betts, Vice Director; Miss Zula Terry, Professor.

Porto Alegre District—E. M. B. Jayme, P. E.

Barra de Ribeiro Circuit.—Mariano D. de Moraes.
Central Church.—J. W. Daniel.
Gloria.—Jose B. Silva.
Institutional Church.—E. M. B. Jayme.
Wesley.—Accacio Goulart.
Porto Alegre College.—A. K. Manchester, President; J. E. Moreland, Vice President.
Porto Alegre Bible School.—J. W. Daniel, Director.
Treasurer of the Mission.—J. W. Daniel.

Santa Maria District—J. R. Saunders, P. E.

Cachoeira Circuit.—S. U. Barbiere.
Guia Leige Conferencial.—Helio C. Gonzales.
Rio Pardo Circuit.—Armando E. Lima.
Santa Anna and Rosario.—G. D. Parker.
Santa Maria and Circuit.—J. R. Saunders.
Sunday School Secretary.—G. D. Parker.
Student in Emory University.—Derly Chaves.

Uruguayana District—Joao Wagner Filho, P. E.

Alegrete and S. Francisco de Assis.—A. M. Ungaretti; Alvaro Torres, assistant.
Itaquy.—Francelino Almeido.
Quarahy.—A. M. Ungaretti; Alvaro Torres, assistant.
Sao Borja and Circuit.—Joao Franco, supply.
Uruguayana and Circuit.—Joao Wagner Filho.
Union College.—J. E. Ellis, Director.
Secretary of Epworth League.—J. E. Ellis.
Absent on Leave.—W. R. Schisler, J. W. Price, J. E. Moreland, Miss Louise Best.
Centenary College, Santa Maria.—Miss Eunice F. Andrew (Director), Miss Rosalie S. Brown, Miss Mabel Jetton, Miss Gertrude Kennedy.
American College, Porto Alegre.—Miss Mary Sue Brown (Director), Miss Kate Sikkellee, Miss Sue Pruitt.

CHINA

(Mission established, 1848)

CHINA, the oldest nation in the world, with a history going back more than two thousand two hundred years before Christ, is also Southern Methodism's oldest mission field, the first missionaries going out in 1848, just four years after the division of the Church.

China was the home of a highly civilized nation when Europeans were still in the Bronze Age, and when Abraham left Ur of the Chaldees China had already existed longer than the total life of any of the so-called "World Empires," such as Egypt, Babylon, Persia, Greece, and Rome.

In this vast nation of more than four and one-half million square miles, stretching from Siberia on the north to the well-nigh impassable barriers of the Himalaya Mountains on the south, live more than 400,000,000 people, one-fourth the inhabitants of the globe. China is made up of five divisions—China proper, or the eighteen provinces; Manchuria, Mongolia, Chinese Turkestan, and Tibet—and extends from north to south 1,860 miles and from east to west about 1,500 miles. Some sections of this vast territory are the most densely populated on the globe, showing 872 people to the square mile.

In the midst of this teeming mass of people there are only 1,000 modern doctors, or one doctor to every 400,000 people. At this same rate only sixteen cities in the United States would be entitled to the full-time services of a physician, and not one of those would be in the South. China is overrun with the sick and the diseased. It is estimated that there are one million blind people and over 400,000 deaf, and countless numbers of lepers and insane. The doctors can care for only one per cent of the sick people.

China is intensively agricultural; and although the holdings are small and the implements rude, irrigation, and rotation of crops have long been practiced, and the food values have been replaced in the soil for many years.

Cotton is grown extensively in the Yangtsekiang Valley, the yield in 1922 being estimated as considerably more than a billion pounds. About 520,000 acres are devoted to the cultivation of tea. The silk industry has flourished in China for more

than 4,000 years, but China produces to-day only twenty-seven per cent of the world's supply, having recently yielded first place to Japan. Rice, the staple food of the Chinese, is grown in all but three provinces, the average annual production being 3,750,000 tons. Other crops are wheat, barley, corn, millet, peas, and beans in the north, and sugar, indigo, and several cereals in the south.

Cotton manufacturing in the modern sense was introduced into China in 1895, at which time she had six mills with 183,000 spindles. To-day there are one hundred and eighteen mills with about 3,500,000 spindles and 25,000 looms. In the silk industry China has thousands of looms in private homes and seventeen large silk filatures. She also has four woolen mills, one hundred and twenty-five modern flour mills, four hundred and forty-five glass factories, and some iron and steel works.

China's 350,000,000 hens lay something like twenty-six billion eggs annually, the export value of which is estimated at $25,000,000.

China has great mineral wealth. She is one of the world's greatest coal countries, her coal fields covering more than 133,000 acres. Iron ore is abundant, and it is claimed that in China is located the oldest iron industry in the world. There is much petroleum, although this industry has not been developed.

Other minerals found are copper, tin, gold, silver, lead, mercury, tungsten, bismuth, and antimony.

Education has yet made small headway among the masses in China, it being estimated that ninety-five per cent of her people are unable to read or write. Since 1905 a decided movement has been made toward education; and while the number of pupils in schools (4,500,000) is small in proportion to the population, the number is growing rapidly. One of the chief difficulties along this line is the language. There are said to be 50,000 separate and distinct characters in the Chinese language, each one of which is a word, for there is no Chinese alphabet. There are many, many dialects, usually unknown except in certain localities.

There are five organized religions in China to-day—Buddhism, Taoism, Confucianism, Mohammedanism, and Christianity. There are about 10,000,000 Mohammedans, and the Atlas of

Christian Missions for 1925 gives the Protestant communicants as 795,075, while the Roman Catholics, whose reports include their "constituency" as well as actual communicants, claim one million adherents.

Up to February, 1912, when China became a republic, it was one of the most ancient monarchies. According to the provisional constitution, the government comprises a president, a vice president, and a two-house legislative body—the Senate and the House. The executive authority is vested in a premier named by the president and nine ministers nominated by the premier and confirmed by the parliament. The constitution gives wide latitude to the provinces in the matter of self-government, but prohibits any province from maintaining a standing army.

THE COMING OF METHODISM

China is Southern Methodism's oldest mission field, the Board of Missions authorizing the opening of work in that field in 1846 and the first missionaries setting sail two years later. Not a convert was made until 1852, and the first eleven years of hard work show only eleven native Church members.

During the war of 1861–65 communication with China was entirely cut off, but Dr. J. W. Lambuth and Dr. Young J. Allen, our two missionaries in China at that time, set to work to support themselves and continued to teach and preach until they could again get into communication with the home base.

Bishop E. M. Marvin organized the China Mission in 1876, and two years later the first woman missionary was sent to China by the Woman's Missionary Society. In an inspection of the work in China at this time Bishop Marvin found that the Board was supporting only one missionary in the field, Dr. J. W. Lambuth, as Dr. Young J. Allen was in the employ of the Chinese government and was giving his Sundays to mission work, while Dr. A. P. Parker, the first foreigner to carry the gospel to Soochow, was supported by the Missouri Conference. There were 6 native preachers, 2 not supported by the Mission, a membership of 104, and a Sunday school enrollment of 141.

The China Annual Conference was organized by Bishop A. W. Wilson in 1886 with 6 members, 146 lay members, 61 Sunday school teachers, and 576 pupils enrolled.

The work of the Southern Methodist Church is confined to a section of the Pacific Coast surrounding Shanghai, the great commercial center with a population of a million and a half. Southern Methodist territory also contains Soochow, the intellectual center, with 550,000 people; and Huchow, the silk center with 250,000. Southern Methodism is responsible for 5,000,000 people in this area.

METHODISM IN CHINA UP TO 1927

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has 139 missionaries including wives, assigned to China, 63 of whom are supported by the Woman's Department of the Board of Missions. The major centers of the work are Shanghai, Soochow, Huchow, Sungkiang, Nanzing, Changchow, and Taichang. Institutional and social service plants are operated in connection with Churches at Shanghai, Soochow, Huchow, and Changchow.

The Church supports 65 institutions of learning with a staff of 468 teachers and more than 6,000 students enrolled. The Department of General Work has organized all its educational work, including primary schools, formerly known as day schools, under the Soochow University system, which includes Soochow University (College Department); Soochow University Law School at Shanghai; Middle School No. 1 at Soochow; Middle School No. 2 at Shanghai; Middle School No. 3 at Huchow; Wusih Technical School at Wusih; Bible and Training School at Sungkiang; Higher Primary Schools at various points; Lower Primary Schools at various points. Soochow University in its entirety is one of the greatest Methodist universities in the world.

The Department of General Work maintains three hospitals in China, as follows:

Soochow Hospital ranks as one of the finest institutions in China, with a nursing force second to none. During the past year 764 patients were received into the hospital and 15,793 treatments given in the clinic. Both a chaplain and a Bible woman are maintained at this hospital to carry on Christian work with the patients.

Huchow Union Hospital, operated in connection with the Baptists.

Changchow General Hospital, supported by the General

Department and the Department of Woman's Work. This hospital has undergone recent improvements and is better able to minister to the people than at any time in the past.

Southern Methodist women support 63 missionaries in China engaged in educational, medical, evangelistic, literary, and administrative work. Some special features are:

City evangelistic work carried on in connection with the Institutional Churches at Shanghai, Soochow, Huchow, and Changchow, among the Chinese women of these cities, and social evangelistic work in the silk filature at Wusih and in the Moka Garden Embroidery Mission at Soochow.

District evangelistic work carried on by missionaries who travel about in house boats accompanied by the native Bible women.

Medical work in the Margaret Williamson Hospital in Shanghai and in the Shanghai Medical College and the support of a nurse and a doctor for the Changchow General Hospital.

The work of creating and circulating Christian literature in China is aided by one missionary supported by the Department of Woman's Work.

Educational work at the following institutions:

Ginling College, Nanking, a union enterprise founded in 1913.

Bible Teachers' Training School, another union institution at Nanking, founded in 1915.

The Hayes-Wilkins Bible School at Sungkiang, a Junior High School.

Laura Haygood Normal School, Soochow, with 7 missionaries and 23 Chinese teachers on the faculty and 279 students, 90 of whom are boarders, enrolled.

McTyeire High School, Shanghai, self-supporting with the exception of the missionaries' salaries. Total enrollment, 321, of whom 284 are boarders.

Virginia High School, at Huchow, with 331 students enrolled, 162 as boarders, has two correlated primary schools with a combined enrollment of 125.

Atkinson Academy, Soochow, a high school for boys, enrolls 234 students and employs 3 missionaries and 16 Chinese teachers.

Susan B. Wilson School, at Sungkiang, a junior high school

with 3 missionaries and 11 native teachers on the faculty and 165 students enrolled, 63 of whom are boarders.

Davidson Girls' School, at Soochow, with 2 missionaries and 14 Chinese teachers, and 289 students enrolled.

Centenary Institute, at North Gate, Changchow, a junior high school, with a faculty of 1 missionary and 8 Chinese teachers and a student body of 202.

Humbert Day School, at East Gate, Changchow, has 151 students enrolled in its seven grades and employs 12 native teachers.

Eslick Day School, at Hutsun, has 1 missionary and 7 native teachers on the faculty.

Mary Virginia Nabors Day School, at the South Gate, Wusih, has a faculty of 1 missionary and 7 Chinese teachers, and teaches eight grades.

Maria L. Gibson Day School, Soochow, has 160 enrolled and 1 missionary and 8 Chinese teachers on the faculty.

Faith Johnson Day School, Changshu, now enrolls 132 students, taught by 8 Chinese teachers.

Theodosia Wales School, Changshu, has 6 Chinese teachers and 109 students.

McCall Day School, at Nyishing, employs 5 native teachers and has an enrollment of 60.

District Primary Schools, 21 in number, located as follows: Taichang, 1; Sungkiang, 6; Shanghai, 6; Nanzing, 4; Changchow, 2; Soochow, 2.

THE CHINESE REVOLUTIONS

Swept by violent anti-foreign and anti-Christian agitation, China during the past year has been the scene of wars, rioting, and bloodshed. Differing widely from other civil wars to which China has so often fallen prey, the present war is not only a conflict between leading militarists for power, but a rising tide of the hopes and desires of the Chinese people for a national government for the Chinese and by the Chinese.

It is very difficult for the average American, who is dependent for his news on the daily press, to understand the present Chinese agitation. Its roots lie far back in history, and it is bound up with the general attitude of Western powers toward China, which has too often been one of extortion, exploitation, and injustice.

When China began to be visited by representatives of Western nations, these nations found a perfectly helpless land which possessed great riches. Commerce was immediately begun, and to this day the Westerners have been interested in China almost exclusively from the standpoint of business. The helplessness of China enabled the nations to take such strips of territory as they chose, and near the close of the nineteenth century Germany, Russia, England, and France had all acquired sections of China which they occupied and controlled for purposes of trade.

Under the influence of modern education and the democratic ideas which drifted into China from the outside, the people began gradually to resent this situation and quite naturally to desire her territory to be freed from foreign control and subject only to China. A secret society called the Boxers arose, which had for its object the driving out of all foreigners. This society staged an uprising in 1900 which resulted in the massacre of a great many foreigners and which was put down by an international army. As a result of this uprising the foreign nations still further strengthened their hold upon Chinese territory and forced China to pay to the Western nations an indemnity of $337,500,000.

In 1911, the old Manchu dynasty of China was overthrown and an attempt was made to set up a republic. Therein lies the immediate explanation of the present civil war in China. The nation was not prepared intellectually to become a democracy, and as a result the central government was unable to maintain itself. The various provinces or states of China were governed by governors called tuchuns or, as they are now called, tupans. These governors had the right to raise armies and taxes in their respective provinces.

When the Manchu dynasty fell in 1911, Dr. Sun Yat Sen became the provisional president, but in 1912 he turned the office over to Marshal Yuan Shih Kai. Yuan Shih Kai was a soldier, and he immediately placed military tupans in the various provinces, thereby sowing dragons' teeth all over China. The various war lords of China to-day are, for the most part, the old generals who were placed in charge of the provinces by Yuan Shih Kai. When the president died in 1916 the impotency of the central government offered a golden opportunity

to the tupans who had armies behind them. Each aspired to the presidency vacated by Yuan Shih Kai, and thus began the civil wars which have been raging in China intermittently for ten years.

We can get an exact picture of the situation if we imagine that the governors of Virginia, Alabama, and Texas each had strong armies while the Washington authorities had none, and that each of these governors, aspiring to rule at Washington, was waging war on all the others.

Most of these campaigns were purely personal, however, and none of the embattled tupans had any constructive program for China. The only real program looking to the betterment of the land is that of the so-called Nationalist party or Kuomintang. It is composed of the Southern or Cantonese Chinese and was the creature of the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen. The program of this party may be summarized as follows:

1. It demands that the city of Shanghai be turned over to the Chinese. The situation in Shanghai now is very peculiar. Here the foreign powers have almost absolute control. They have charge of the taxation, the courts, and nearly all other provinces. The breaking of the grip of foreigners on the city of Shanghai is, therefore, one of the leading elements in eliminating the foreign influence from China.

2. A second element in the program of the Nationalist party is the doing away with all unequal treaties, foreign concessions, and special privileges in China.

3. The Nationalists also are opposed to the principle of extraterritoriality. On this principle, the foreigners living in China are not subject to Chinese courts and laws. The United States, for example, has American judges in China administering American laws, and it is to this court that the Americans in China are subject. This, of course, is an infringement of the sovereignty of China, and the Nationalist party demands that it be done away with and all foreigners in China be made subject to Chinese courts.

4. It is further demanded that autonomy be granted to China in tariff matters. Here also is another peculiar situation. In order to guarantee the payment of the Boxer indemnity the foreign powers took over the administration of China's tariff

and control it until this day. It is now demanded that the tariff be turned over to nationals.

It is difficult to find any objection to this program of the Nationalist party. Every point is a commonplace among all the other civilized nations of the world. The various European nations involved have promised to grant practically everything thus demanded, but they have not done so.

Unfortunately, the Nationalist party contained a large Bolshevik element. The army carried along an adviser from Soviet Russia, and in its train followed a motley crew of communist agitators. When this army took over a city, therefore, there was an immediate social upheaval. Strikes, lootings, and disorder broke out. This was not always due to the undisciplined rabble, for it has now been established that the looting of Nanking was by soldiers who were under the control of and thoroughly obedient to their officers; when the foreign gunboats began to shell the city while the looting was at its height, bugles sounded and the looting soldiers withdrew in orderly fashion.

After the Nanking outrages the Nationalist leader, Chiang Kai Shek, made an attempt to expel the radical Bolshevists from the Kuomintang. This resulted in a division of the Nationalist party, the radicals retiring to Hangkow and setting up a government of their own. This division weakened the Nationalist forces and will no doubt have the effect of prolonging the wars.

At the present time the issue is between the north and the south, the Nationalists and all the other forces in China. Reports indicate that the various northern tupans have united under the leadership of Chang Tso Ling, the Manchurian war lord, while the so-called "Christian general," Feng Yu Hsiang, who has been supposed to be under the influence of Bolshevik Russia, has joined the conservative Nationalists under Chiang Kai Shek. Such an alignment simplifies matters, as it at least places the contending forces in two camps and gives some prospect that they may fight out their issues to a definite conclusion. The only otherwise indeterminate factor is the split in the ranks of the southern party.

Following the Nanking outrage, all Americans were ordered by the American Consul General to come to Shanghai for protection in the international settlement there. The radio calls sent out

each day became more and more persistent, finally calling each missionary by name and urging evacuation even in those places where there had been no trouble of any kind, in view of international complications that might arise, until by the first of April all our missionaries in China were concentrated in Shanghai.

As the missionaries left their posts, the work was turned over to the Chinese assistants, and in practically every instance they have made good, carrying on the work in spite of the presence of soldiers and near-by fighting. The foreign missionaries and teachers were usually escorted to the waiting boats by crowds of Chinese students, friends, and even servants, many of whom wept at their departure, urging their return as soon as possible.

At Soochow University Dr. Nance had resigned as president of the institution at the beginning of the spring term, and his resignation had been accepted by the Board of Trustees to take effect as soon as a Chinese successor could be found. When the American members of the staff left Soochow, they were followed by expressions of friendship and warm feeling on the part of the Chinese constituency, both teachers and students, and they left with a deep conviction that in the hour of the University's need a new spirit had been released in those Chinese teachers who were left to carry the load.

After the missionaries left Soochow it was feared that the Kong Hong Institutional Church would be confiscated by the Nationalists, but Chinese Christians themselves took up the matter and stopped such a movement. Some of the rooms of the church have been taken over for offices by the government, interfering with the half-day school for native women, but the Chinese young women left in charge of this work have managed to carry on the work, even taking some of the classes into the homes of the girls and women.

To meet the present crisis in China and relieve congested conditions in Shanghai, missionaries whose furloughs were due in 1928 have been ordered home for furlough during 1927. Several have been transferred, at least temporarily, to other Oriental fields where the need is great, while others are still concentrated in the international settlement in Shanghai awaiting the opportunity to return to their work in China.

Missionaries working under the General Work Section of the Board of Missions who have been transferred from China are:

Rev. Roy Price, Richmond, Va., from Changchow to Choon Chun, Korea.

Rev. William T. Steele, Nashville, Tenn., from Changchow to Japan.

Rev. Richard D. Swinney, Fayette, Mo., from Huchow to Songdo, Korea.

F. P. Manget, M.D., from Union Hospital at Huchow to Severance Hospital at Seoul, Korea.

The following missionaries, General Work, were instructed to come to the United States on furlough:

Mr. W. L. Nash, Fayette, Mo., who was stationed at Soochow.

Herbert P. Ramsey, M.D., Washington, D. C., stationed at Soochow Hospital.

W. H. Park, M.D., Athens, Ga., stationed at Soochow Hospital.

Rev. D. L. Sherertz, Roanoke, Va., stationed at Wusih.

Mr. S. H. Lowrie, Goldthwaite, Tex., stationed at Soochow Univerity.

Mr. A. C. Jacobson, Missoula, Mont., also at Soochow University.

Rev. Edwin F. Moseley, Laurens, S. C., stationed at Sungkiang.

The following transfers from the Woman's Section are announced by Miss Esther Case:

Miss Ella D. Leaveritt, of Monroe, Ga., from Changchow to Japan.

Miss Lucie Clark, Russellville, Ark., from Sungkiang to Songdo, Korea.

Missionaries under the Woman's Work whose furloughs would be due in 1928 were instructed to return to the States as follows:

Miss Lochie Rankin, Milan, Tenn., stationed at Shanghai.

Miss Alice G. Waters, Murray, Ky. (Nanziang).

Miss Julia Wasson, Ethel, Miss. (Shanghai).

Miss Jessie Bloodsworth, Hartshorne, Okla. (Shanghai).

Miss Margaret Pilly, Mineral Wells, Tex. (Huchow).

Miss Mary Belle Winn, Ridgeway, S. C. (Soochow).

Miss Louise Ballard, Atlanta, Ga. (Shanghai).

Miss Mary Blackford, St. Louis, Mo. (Huchow).

Miss Cornelia Crozier, Fayetteville, Ark. (Sungkiang).
Miss Elizabeth Claiborne, Jackson, Tenn. (Soochow).
The following are now in the States on furlough:
Rev. A. C. Bowen, native of Alabama (Sungkiang).
Rev. J. H. H. Berckman, Albertville, Ala. (Shanghai).
Rev. H. L. Sone, Denton, Tex. (Huchow).
Rev. J. L. Hendry, Austin, Tex. (Soochow).
Dr. O. G. Nelson, Alabama (Huchow).
Rev. Sid R. Anderson, Rising Star, Tex. (Shanghai).
Rev. J. C. Hawk, Holston Conference (Harbin, Manchuria).
Mr. William F. Keye, Fargo, N. Dak. (Soochow).
Missionaries remaining in China are:

Alabama.—Rev. Joseph Whiteside (Soochow), Miss Louise Robinson, New Decatur (Soochow).

Arkansas.—Rev. J. W. Cline, Little Rock (Shanghai); W. A. Hearn, Little Rock (Soochow); and Miss Eda Cade, Lono (Huchow).

Georgia.—Rev. W. B. Burke, South Georgia (Sungkiang); Dr. V. P. Patterson, Canton (Soochow); Miss Emma Lester, Augusta (Shanghai); and Miss Lucy Jim Webb, Forsyth (Shanghai).

Louisiana.—Mr. Frank E. Tomlin, Houma (Soochow).

Mississippi.—Rev. R. T. Henry, North Mississippi (Soochow); Miss Nell Drake, Port Gibson (Sungkiang); Miss Ida Anderson, Jackson (Wusih).

Missouri.—Mr. J. W. Dyson, Montgomery City (Soochow); Rev. W. M. Smith, Marshall (Shanghai); Miss Nina Stallings, Mexico (Soochow); Miss Mary Tarrant, St. Louis (Soochow); Miss Mary McDaniel, Savannah (Shanghai); Miss Susan W. Brown, Columbia (Shanghai).

Maryland.—Dr. Bessie Noyes, Baltimore (Shanghai).

New Mexico.—Miss Annie Campbell, Roswell (Shanghai).

North Carolina.—Miss Sallie Lou McKinnon, Maxton (Shanghai); Miss Naomi Howie, Waynesville (Soochow); Miss Ethel Bost, Cornelius (Soochow); Miss Nina Troy, Greensboro (Soochow); Miss Alice Green, Graham (Changchow).

South Carolina.—Mrs. Marian Babb, Honea Path (Huchow); Miss Leila J. Tuttle, Lenoir (Shanghai); Miss Anne Herbert, Florence (Shanghai).

Tennessee.—Morris Paty, M.D., Bellbuckle (Changchow);

Dr. W. B. Nance (Soochow); Mr. E. C. Peters, Tennessee Conference (Shanghai); J. A. Snell, M.D., Tennessee Conference (Soochow); Miss Mary Culler White, Nashville (Sungkiang); Miss Mary Hood, Brownsville (Shanghai); Dr. Hattie Love, Sweetwater (Changchow); Miss Sadie May Wilson, Nashville (Soochow).

Texas.—Miss Alice Alsup, Maypearl (Soochow); Miss Lorena Foster, Pearsall (Changchow).

Virginia.—Miss Bettie Jane Wingfield, Bristol (Changchow); Miss Marguerite Clark, Sunnyside (Shanghai); Miss Anne Bradshaw, Lynch Station (Soochow); Miss Margaret Rue, Norfolk (Changchow).

Ohio.—Rev. W. A. Estes, Columbus, Ohio (Soochow).

SOOCHOW UNIVERSITY

In line with the Nationalist regulations requiring all heads of schools to be native Chinese, and also in accordance with his convictions concerning the future welfare of the institution, Dr. W. B. Nance has resigned the presidency of Soochow University, Mr. J. M. Pan took over administrative duties, and a search is being made for a president. "There is good hope," says Dr. Nance, "that a most suitable person, an old-time member of the Kuomintang, active in the second revolution of 1913, and a member of our own Church, will accept this position to which he has been invited." In spite of the confusion incident to the evacuation of Soochow by the missionaries, the work of the University has been carried on satisfactorily.

The enrollment during the fall term of 1925 and 1926 are given herewith for the purpose of comparison. College students enrolled, fall of 1925, 264; fall of 1926, 207; Senior Middle School, fall of 1925, 150; fall of 1926, 143. The decrease in enrollment is accounted for by conditions more or less local and temporary, which will probably right themselves within a year.

During the past year schools of every grade throughout the country have been deeply affected by the nation-wide agitations. As reported a year ago, religious study in college is now required in the first two years and elective thereafter. The interest in these courses, however, during the past year has seemed to be quite as good as in other subjects, and very grati-

fying numbers have elected courses in religion and pursued them with interest and profit.

At the commencement last June, 26 students were graduated from the college of Arts and Sciences, 14 with the degree of B.A., and 12 with the degree of B.S.; 25 received the LL.B. from the Law School; 5 students completed their work and received their diplomas at the end of the fall term, 4 with B.A. and one with B.S. One student received the M.A. degree in Biology. From the Senior Middle School 38 received certificates of graduation and 20 from the Junior Middle School.

The administration of the Law School has been made entirely Chinese. The functions formerly carried by the American dean are now distributed between two Chinese officers. John C. H. Wu, an alumnus of the Law School, J.D. University of Michigan, graduate student in France and Germany, afterwards Fellow at the Harvard Law School, a personal friend and correspondent of Justice Holmes of our Supreme Court, and for the past few months one of the judges of the Shanghai Provisional Court, has been elected principal of the school, while R. C. W. Sheng, A.B., LL.B., Soochow University, J.D. Northwestern University, has been elected dean. One of the first plans which Dr. Wu has taken up is that of a Graduate School of Law, for which he has strong hopes of securing the services of Dr. Wang Chung Hui, one of the greatest living jurists. Dr. Wang lectured in the Law School some years ago, received the degree of LL.D. from Soochow University two years ago, and has spent most of his recent years as one of the judges of the International Court of Justice at The Hague, at the same time serving on the committee for the codification of international law of the League of Nations.

The Law School has received provisional recognition from the Chinese government, and a number of its graduates have been allowed to practice law without examinations. Dr. King Shih and Judge C. H. Chang have recently been added to the faculty as full-time professors. Dr. Shih is a graduate of the school, finishing in 1923. He took his LL.M. at the University of Michigan in 1924 and his S.J.D. at Yale University in 1925 and also studied one year in France. Judge Chang resigned from the District Court at Shanghai to accept a professorship in the school. Mr. Zia Zong San, who received his LL.B. de-

gree from the Soochow University School of Law in 1924 and who is now studying in the United States, where he will receive his B.D. degree next May, will have charge of the religious education work in the Law School next year. Dr. George Sellett, formerly acting dean, has been appointed United States District Attorney for China. Dr. Sellett will continue his connection with the school.

THE CHINA CONFERENCE

The China Conference, under the presidency of Bishop W. N. Ainsworth, was held at Soochow, November 10–15, 1926. Rev. Wesley M. Smith was the secretary. Statistics were reported and appointments made as follows:

Number of districts		7
Pastoral charges		63
Societies		190
Local preachers		110
Members		12,829
Adults baptized		155
Epworth Leagues		44
Epworth League members		3,379
Sunday schools		191
Officers and teachers		951
Scholars enrolled		10,935
Woman's Missionary Societies		63
Members		2,926
Educational Institutions		65
Teachers		468
Students		6,124
Hospitals		4
Contributions:		
Foreign Missions (Manchurian Chinese Mission)	$	4,862 55
Home and Conference Missions	$	390 00
Church Extension	$	150 00
Education	$	75 00
American Bible Society	$	25 00
Woman's Missionary Society	$	1,872 00
General Conference Expense	$	10 00
Support of the ministry:		
Bishops	$	75 00
Preachers in charge	$	15,455 68
Conference claimants	$	220 33
Local preachers	$	240 33

Superannuate Endowment	$	554 04
Grand total	$	85,722 75
Houses of worship		72
Value	$	422,208 00
Indebtedness	$	184 00
Parsonages		71
Value	$	184,378 00

Appointments

Changchow District—Yoen S-oen, P. E.

Carriger Memorial.—W. T. Steele, Tsang Hai-iung, Li Liang-ting.

East Changchow Circuit.—Loh Hoen-zung, at Wangsanjau.

North Changchow Circuit.—Woo Tsoong-ji; Roy Price, Superintendent of Institutional Features; Yang Soong-nyi, supply at Wooliuz.

North Wusih Circuit.—Yang Vi-sing; D. L. Sherertz, supply.

Nyishing Circuit.—Dzung Pao-san; Koo Yoong-tsho, supply.

South Wusih Circuit.—Wang Vi-oen; one to be supplied.

Tsangts Circuit.—Li Chi-me; Tseu Kyungnyoen, at Tsangts.

Woojau Circuit.—Dzau Nyoh-z; Dzau Chifah, supply.

Zahtsaung Circuit.—Sung Ts-ziang; Hoen Ts-ching, supply.

Zohsan Circuit.—Tsang Ih-ling, Dzung Yuidaung; one to be supplied.

Changchow General Hospital.—Li Liang-ting, Chaplain; R. M. Paty, Jr., Superintendent.

District Treasurer.—D. L. Sherertz.

Secretary of Manchurian Mission Work.—Yoen S-oen.

Soochow University Middle School No. 4 (at Wusih): D. L. Sherertz, Principal.

Huchow District—W. A. Estes, P. E.

Hatau Station.—Faung Yoeh-foo.

Central Huchow Circuit.—Wang Zau-ziang; R. D. Swinney, Superintendent of Institutional Features.

North Huchow Circuit.—Faung Zung-ah; Sung Tsoong-ming, supply.

Mechi Circuit.—Tsang Tsz-daung; Woo Fohlien, supply at Siauz.

Woobing Circuit.—Dzau Siang-zien, supply; Mok Liang-foo at Hongsingjau; Oo Vung-sien, at Woobing; Kyung S-Ming, supply at Nyikajau.

Dedeu Circuit.—Ling Kyi-ziang; Bang Kwe-yong, supply at Tsingsan.

Zanshing Circuit.—Hau Z-tse; Tsang-Tsung-foo, at Huchi.

Sanjaupp Circuit.—Li Dzong-san; Vi Tsingfoo, supply at Badeu.

Saungling Circuit.—Bang Meu-ji; Tsaung San-foo, supply; Sung Teh-daung, at Zoenlien; Zia Da-zien, supply at Moyau.

Soen Circuit.—Tsaung Ping-tsung; Me T-vung, supply.

District Treasurer.—Faung Zung-ah.

Secretary of Manchurian Mission Work.—W. A. Estes.

Soochow University Middle School No. 3.—W. A. Estes, Principal.

Huchow Union Hospital.—F. P. Manget, Superintendent.

On Furlough.—O. G. Nelson.

Nanzing District—Sz Yen-lan, P. E.

Nanzing Station.—Loh Ts-tsaung; one to be supplied.

Wuchen Circuit.—Zien Kyih-sung; Li Zaukew, supply at Wangka; Wen Kuh-jung, supply at Wooday; Ting Ts-woo, supply.

Lienz Circuit.—Zi Vung-zien; Li Yoeh-zah, supply at Zahmenwe; Loh Tsung-hoo, supply at Tefongjau.

Zangzah Circuit.—Zien Kyih-sung; Sung Tsz-dau, at Zangsah; Koo Zeh-kyung, supply at Tiennyungtsaung.

Tsingzah Circuit.—Sung Foh-sung; one to be supplied.

East Taihoo Circuit.—Oen Vung pah, Oo Yung-san; one to be supplied.

West Taihoo Circuit.—Wu Mei-z, supply at Tongzahhoo; Zien Yih-o, at Tongtsa.

South Taihoo Circuit.—Loh Be-ah, supply; Yang Kheoh-hyang, supply at Ziatsung.

Nyimo Circuit.—Sung Foh-sung, Lieu Oongzien; Sung Kyeu-z, supply.

Lookyui Circuit.—Yoh Boo-tsing, supply; one to be supplied.

Taihoo Evangelist.—Lieu Oong-zien; two to be supplied.

District Treasurer.—W. A. Estes.

Secretary of Manchurian Work.—Sz Yen-lan.

On Furlough.—J. L. Hendry.

Shanghai District—J. W. Cline, P. E.

Moore Memorial.—Yui Tz-tsa, S. R. Anderson; Tsa Hyi-yong, at Chapei; Dzung Chi-auh, at Observatory Road; Dzau Kyung-sung, at Tsdih.

Young Allen Memorial.—Kaung Zang-tse; Tse Me-tsung, supply at Woosung; Yih Faung-kwe.
Haygood Memorial.—J. W. Cline, Kaung Zang-tse.
East Shanghai Circuit.—Tsang Tsih-foo.
Nanzing Circuit.—Tseu Vung-ming; Tseu Sz-zing, supply at Yauli.
Loongwe Circuit.—Tsa Suh-tz.
Manchurian Chinese Mission.—Tsoh Kew-sung, Sung Vung-we.
Missionary to Russia.—H. C. Ritter.
District Treasurer.—Kaung Zang-tse.
Secretary of Manchurian Mission Work.—J. W. Cline.
Soochow University Middle School No. 2.—John W. Cline, Principal; F. K. Hill, Teacher.
Soochow University, Comparative Law School.—W. W. Blume, Dean.
Mission Treasurer.—E. C. Peters.
Secretarial Work.—Miss Ruth Hilton.
On Furlough.—J. C. Hawk, J. H. H. Berckman.

Soochow District—Li Yoeh-fong, P. E.

East Soochow Circuit.—Mau Nyung-ze, Walter A. Hearn; Li Dzong-doen, Sup.
Central Soochow Circuit.—Yang Kwe-tsang; R. T. Henry, Superintendent of Institutional Features; Woo Sau-san, supply.
West Soochow Circuit.—Li Yoeh-fong, J. Whiteside; Yoh Kyung-foo, supply.
Changshu Circuit.—Wesley M. Smith, Wang Chia-pau, Tsu Kwe-noong.
Lohzeh Circuit.—Tsiang Foh-z, supply.
Secretary of Manchurian Mission Work.—Li Yoeh-fong.
Soochow Hospital Chaplain.—To be supplied.
District Treasurer.—R. T. Henry.
Soochow University.—W. B. Nance, President; J. W. Dyson, Dean; A. C. Jacobson, Bursar; J. Whiteside, W. L. Nash, S. H. Lowrie, W. A. Hearn, J. F. White, F. E. Tomlin, Miss Bessie Noyes, Miss Myra L. Brown, Professors.
Soochow Hospital.—J. A. Snell, Superintendent; W. H. Park, H. P. Ramsey, Vivian Patterson; Miss Bettie J. Wingfield, Superintendent of Nurses; Mrs. M. S. Babb, Nurse.
On Furlough.—C. H. Hendry, Miss Ann Tandy, W. F. Keye.

Sungkiang District—P. D. Woo, P. E.

Sungkiang Circuit.—Te Hyang-kyung, W. B. Burke; Dzung Me-sung, supply; Yi Hoen-bing, at Brace Church; E. F. Moseley; Tsu Dan-dzung, at Zahwoodaung.

South Sungkiang Circuit.—Zung Loh-tshoo, supply; Tsa Sih-san, supply at Soongying; one to be supplied at Koenhong.

Chukiakok Circuit.—Tong Ts-van; Zung Oong-sung, at Koong-zah; Zung Pauchung, supply at Kyungkatsung; Tsiang Foo-pah, supply at Sunghong; Tseu Hai-z, supply at Dazud-unjau.

Tsangien Circuit.—Tsu Uhg-hwa; Tsz Yong-foo, supply at Dingling; Ng Yeu-ching, supply at Nyoenhong; one to be supplied at Ngazien.

Pootong Circuit.—Dzau Tse-sung; Li Viming, at Singz; Tsang Yuin-tse, supply at Nankajau; one to be supplied at Nanwe.

Poonan Circuit.—Yao Ping-shun; Tsang Ming-zien, at Nanjau; Zien Hyang-dien, supply at Kienkajau.

Poopeh Circuit.—Ng Yong-vung, supply at Mojau; Li Zoen-z, supply at Pohjau; one to be supplied at Singtsaung; one to be supplied at Minghong.

Tsangliendaung Circuit.—Nyi Tsi-kwan; Koo Pao-tsang, supply at Lohtiawe.

Sidaung Circuit.—Ling Zeuzung, supply at Sidaung; Li Dzongz, supply at Kyungzak.

District Treasurer.—W. B. Burke.

Secretary of Manchurian Mission Work.—P. D. Woo.

Soochow University Bible School.—W. B. Burke, Principal; E. F. Moseley, Teacher.

On Furlough.—A. C. Bowen.

Taichang District—Tsu Vi-yui, P. E.

Taichang Circuit.—Ysu Vi-yui, Dzung Schang; two to be supplied.

Swatow Circuit.—Dzung Ang-faung; Tseu Mong-z, supply at Kiukatsaung.

Wangching Circuit.—Loh Tsing-san, Tseu Sing-poo, supplies; one to be supplied.

Kading Circuit.—Sung Zung-chung, Tseu Kyien-bing, supplies; one to be supplied.

Saungvong Circuit.—Zien Yih-myr; Woo Zang-me, supply; one to be supplied.

Zahba Circuit.—Wang Zui; one to be supplied.
Quinsan Circuit.—Tseu Hong-z, supply.
Ngowangz Circuit.—Te Hong-tshung, supply.
Liuho Circuit.—Tsang Z-kya; two to be supplied.
Voojau Circuit.—Sung Vong-ziang, supply.
Dzongming Circuit.—Yui Ts-tsoh; Tseu Lien-chen, supply at Miautsung.
Heimen Circuit.—Vong Kwe-sung.
Pohsoh Circuit.—Loh Zoang-iung, S. Kyiung-ziang.
Paitsung Circuit.—Woo Tsung-ziang.
District Treasurer.—S. R. Anderson.
Secretary of Manchurian Mission Work.—Tsu Vi-yui.

CUBA

(Mission established, 1900)

CUBA, the "Pearl of the Antilles," lies between the Gulf of Mexico, Florida, and the Atlantic Ocean on the north and the Caribbean Sea on the south. Including the Isle of Pines and other islands, it has an area of 44,164 square miles, with a coast line, including the larger keys, of 2,500 miles.

When Columbus first viewed this island from the deck of his vessel, October 28, 1492, he exclaimed: "It is the most beautiful land that eye ever saw." And to-day, clothed in all the gorgeousness of tropical vegetation with royal palms lifting their lofty heads fully seventy-five to one hundred feet and dominating every landscape, Cuba is still one of the most beautiful lands the eye has ever seen.

The soil of Cuba is rich and alluvial, and under the tropical heat and humidity the vegetation is of rare richness. All tropical fruits and vegetables flourish. Sugar has been the dominant crop for one hundred and fifty years, and tobacco raising and the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes form the second largest industry, the value of the tobacco crop being between seventy and eighty millions of dollars annually.

The population of Cuba is about three and one-half million, 60 per cent being native white, 30 per cent colored, and 10 per cent foreign white. About 200,000 tourists visit the islands each winter.

Discovered by Columbus in 1492, Cuba was settled by the

Spaniards in 1511 and was held by that country for almost four hundred years. The rule of Spain was harsh and tyrannical and all of the original inhabitants of the island were exterminated during the early years of Spanish rule.

Against the unmixed despotism of Spain, Cuba at last rebelled and for seventy-five years war and bloodshed swept the island until her people were reduced to a minimum and her country desolated. America intervened after the destruction of the Maine, February 15, 1898, and when the Treaty of Paris was signed in December, 1898, Cuba was declared independent.

The Americans occupied Cuba for four years, until the island should be able to take over the reins of government for herself, and in this time cities were cleaned up, sewerage and water systems installed, a public school system established, roads built, railroad construction pushed forward, and, as a crowning gift to the country, the yellow fever plague, which for one hundred and fifty years had annually decimated the country, was stamped out by American surgeons. Gambling, the national lottery, bullfighting, and cockfighting were suppressed. When the Americans took charge there were only 87,000 children in school, and when they left there were 171,000.

On May 20, 1902, the Stars and Stripes came down from the government building and the Cuban flag was raised, and the new republic was begun.

The constitution of Cuba provides for religious freedom, thus ending the absolutism of the Roman Catholic Church in the island. Protestantism has been in Cuba only twenty-five years, for under the Spanish rule the Catholic was the established Church and no other Church was allowed to hold services. During the centuries of Romanism, ignorance and superstition reigned supreme. There were no schools worthy of the name prior to 1900, and even to-day, after twenty-five years of effort, Cuba has been able to reduce her percentage of illiteracy only to forty per cent.

METHODISM IN CUBA

To Bishop Warren A. Candler belongs the honor of organizing the Methodist Mission in Cuba, and the first annual meeting

of that Mission at Matanzas in 1900 shows a Church membership of 21 on the entire island.

In Cuba we now have a full-fledged Annual Conference, organized in 1923, with 3 districts, 28 pastoral charges, 44 Churches, and about 5,000 members. There are 53 Sunday schools, with 350 officers and teachers and 4,450 pupils; and 22 Epworth Leagues, with about 800 Leaguers.

Southern Methodism is the only Methodist body at work in Cuba and by far the most influential Protestant force in that country.

Some of the leading towns and cities where we maintain work are: Havana, Camaguey, Pinar del Rio, Herradura, Jovellanos, Cardenas, Colon, Cienfuegos, Santa Clara, Nuevitas, Minas, La Gloria, Moron, Preston, Santiago de Cuba, Jamaica. We also have work on the Isle of Pines.

Our Church owns 39 church buildings, valued at $311,000, and 26 parsonages, valued at $106,000.

Our Central Building at Havana is the finest and largest Protestant church in Cuba, containing two complete modern churches, one for the American and the other for the Cuban congregation. On the second floor is a school, and on the third floor are apartments for pastors and teachers.

The Church in Cuba publishes its own Sunday school quarterly, *Revista Trimestral*, and its own official organ, *El Evangelista Cubano*, which also has a wide circulation among the Cuban Methodists in Florida.

In addition to several day schools, the General Department of the Board of Missions maintains two institutions for boarding students in Cuba—namely:

Candler College, at Havana, with an enrollment of more than 250. This school trains our native preachers in Cuba. It is located on an elevation overlooking one of the finest suburbs of Havana in the midst of a fine Methodist colony composed of Leland Memorial Church, Buenavista College for girls, and three missionary residences.

Pinson College at Camaguey, enrolling about 200 boys and girls.

The Woman's Department of the Board of Missions maintains:

Buenavista College, at Havana, across the street from Cand-

ler. * This is a normal school enrolling 155 girls and is practically self-supporting.

Irene Toland College, at Matanzas, probably the most influential institution in that city, enrolls 150 girls.

Eliza Bowman College, at Cienfuegos, with nearly 200 girls enrolled, is housed in an old residence, with the classes meeting in the teachers' rooms, on the porches, and under the trees because of the lack of proper buildings.

Centro Cristiano, at Quinta Tosca, in Matanzas, is the first social evangelistic center to be established by Methodist women in Cuba. It was opened in September, 1926, and during the first three months 387 people were ministered to in its clubs and classes. In addition there is a supervised playground and a large afternoon Sunday school.

IN THE YEAR PAST

The outstanding event in the history of our mission work in Cuba during the past year is the hurricane, which devastated many towns in the Havana Province in September, 1926, taking a toll of 600 lives and destroying some $75,000,000 worth of property. It is estimated that at least a $25,000 loss was suffered by our Church. One building at Candler College was unroofed and another damaged considerably by tiles blown off the roof of the first one. The total property damage at that place was upward of $8,000. The Mission in Havana stood the storm in fine shape with but little damage and offered refuge to many sufferers.

"Retrench," has been the slogan for our work in Cuba during the past year. In spite of the fact that the missionaries have doubled in many cases their work, many plans for the extension of the work and even some work that had already been enterprised have had to be abandoned. Promised schools have not been able to open, and work has been closed and the missionaries have moved away while little children, regular attendants on the Sunday school, daily ask: "When will we have services again?"

And yet many and varied are the opportunities open in Cuba to-day where because we have so few missionaries one man's charge is equal to one-fourth the size of the entire Tennessee Conference. A new main line of railroad is being built through

a rich corn- and tobacco-growing section, and six important new centers have been opened to commerce, but not to the gospel. In the city of Cardenas, a town of 30,000 on the north coast about one hundred and fifty miles from Havana, there are thousands of people who are not being touched by any Protestant Church and have no contact with the Catholic Church. San German is a sugar center some distance from Antilla, and in this place of 800 there is neither Church nor school. And these are but a few of the hundreds of opportunities that are open in Cuba to-day.

There are great things to do to-day in Cuba. In this "most beautiful land that the eye has ever seen," where the percentage of illiteracy is more than forty per cent, there are great educational programs to be launched and proper equipment to be provided to meet the educational needs; in view of the most serious economic crisis known since the beginning of the republic, there are great philanthropic projects to be inaugurated; in provinces where there is not a really good city street or a passable country road during the rainy season, there are miles of roadways to be constructed; and in this land where there is a great unchurched multitude there are thousands of people to be reached by the gospel story.

CUBA ANNUAL CONFERENCE

The Cuba Annual Conference was held at Pinar del Rio on March 25-28, 1926. Bishop James Cannon presided. The following reports and appointments were made:

Number of districts	3
Pastoral charges	28
Societies	44
Local preachers	24
Members	5,181
Adults baptized	324
Infants baptized	468
Epworth Leagues	24
Epworth League members	792
Sunday schools	52
Officers and teachers	350
Scholars enrolled	4,314
Woman's Missionary Societies	10
Members	298
Education institutions	11

Teachers		98
Students		1,343
Value of property	$	710,493 00
Contributions:		
Foreign Missions	$	674 00
Home and Conference Missions	$	809 00
Church Extension	$	214 00
Education	$	125 00
American Bible Society	$	57 00
General Conference Expense	$	61 00
Woman's Missionary Society	$	1,423 00
Support of the ministry:		
Bishops	$	196 00
Presiding elders	$	5,795 00
Preachers in charge		645 00
Grand total	$	27,894 00
Houses of worship		39
Value	$	311,140 00
Parsonages		26
Value	$	106,550 00

Appointments

Central District—W. K. Cunningham, P. E.

Abreus.—Gerardo San Pedro.
Aguada Circuit.—Gerardo San Pedro.
Camaguey: American Congregation.—B. O. Hill.
Cuban Congregation.—Juan G. Munoz.
Ciego de Avila Circuit.—Garfield Evans.
Cienfuegos.—W. K. Cunningham; one to be supplied.
Fomento Circuit and Baez.—Ray Ortiz de Leon.
Manicaragua Circuit.—M. J. Rodriguez.
Nuevitas and La Gloria Circuit.—V. P. Henry, Maximiliano Salvador.
San Juan de los Yeras.—J. R. Rhodes.
Santa Clara Circuit.—J. R. Rhodes.
Trinidad.—Victor Lopez.
Eliza Bowman School.—Miss Francis B. Moling, Principal; Miss Annie Churchill, Missionary.
Pinson College.—B. O. Hill, Director.
Secretary of Education.—W. K. Cunningham.

Eastern District—Ignacio Gonzalez, P. E.

Antilla Circuit.—Prospero Guerra; one to be supplied.
Guantanamo Circuit.—G. D. Naylor.

Holguin Circuit.—Ramon Moraleda.
Preston.—English Congregation, W. E. Armstrong, supply.
Santiago de Cuba.—Ignacio Gonzalez.

Western District—E. E. Clements, P. E.

Cardenas y Colon.—C. V. Morris, Angel Virelles.
Havana.—American Congregation, E. E. Clements.
Cuban Congregation.—O. K. Hopkins, R. L. Whitehead.
Herradura Circuit.—J. B. Board.
Hoyo Colorado.—Miguel Soto; one to be supplied.
Isle of Pines.—A. H. Scudder, supply.
Jovellanos and Pedro Betancourt.—L. H. Robinson; Juan Milian, supply.
Leland Memorial.—B. F. Gilbert.
Matanzas Circuit.—Agustin Nodal; Miss Bertha Tucker.
Pinar del Rio Circuit.—Silvano Sanchez.
Santiago de las Vegas.—Miguel Soto.
Candler College.—H. B. Bardwell, President; N. J. Castellanos and H. E. McNeel, Professors; B. F. Gilbert, Dean of Theological Department.
Buenavista School.—Miss Ione Clay, Principal.
Central Methodist School, Havana.—R. S. Whitehead, Director.
Irene Toland School, Matanzas.—Miss Clara Chalmers, Principal; Miss May Johnson, Missionary.
Conference Evangelist.—Luis Alonso.
Methodist School, Jovellanos.—L. H. Robinson, Director.
General Sunday School Secretary.—S. A. Neblett.
Cuban Evangelist, Luis Alonso, Editor; B. F. Gilbert, Business Manager.
Conference Treasurer.—E. E. Clements.
Student in Emory University.—Juan Rutz.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

(*Mission established, 1922*)

THE new republic of Czechoslovakia is a creation of the World War, coming into existence with the break-up of the Austro-Hungarian Empire in 1918. Of its thirteen and a half million people, only 9,000,000 are Czechoslovaks, 3,000,000 of the remainder being Germans, and the others Jews, Magyars,

Poles, and Ruthenians. This new state lies almost in the exact center of Europe and is about the size of the State of Illinois.

Czechoslovakia is one of the richest agricultural countries of Europe, and intensive farming is carried on. The crops are wheat, barley, oats, rye, potatoes, and sugar beets. In 1924-25 this country produced approximately 15,000,000 tons of beet sugar. Immense quantities of foodstuffs are exported, the food surplus being larger than for any other country of Europe. Within the past few years agriculture has been restored to almost normal. Mineral wealth is great—coal, iron, graphite, copper, lead, gold, silver, and garnets are abundant.

Czechoslovak is a term for two branches of the same Slav nation. The beginning of the independent kingdom of Bohemia in Europe goes back to the fifth century, and the Czechs are the oldest Protestants in the world. Three-quarters of a century before Martin Luther preached the Reformation in Germany, John Huss, a professor in the University of Prague, was teaching the doctrines of Protestantism to his pupils and was burned at the stake for his heresy at the Council of Constance in 1415, in spite of the fact that his safety had been guaranteed by both the pope and the emperor. When the Reformation began in Germany there were already 200,000 Protestants in Bohemia and Moravia

Driven out of their own country by fierce Catholic persecutions, a little band of Moravians formed a settlement at Herrnhut in Saxony, and sent out missionaries to the Indians in the New World. These missionaries founded a mission in Savannah, Ga., and here they came in contact with John Wesley, and just how much these Moravian Protestants influenced Wesley and the future Methodism will never be known.

It is known, however, that Wesley attended the Moravian meetings after his return to London, and even spent a number of months in their headquarters at Herrnhut, and it is believed that this visit did much to shape his future religious life.

In 1526 the Hapsburgs established over Bohemia a rule that meant four hundred years of oppression, persecution, and desolation. The Hapsburg rulers were strong adherents of Catholicism and the pope, and they established the Jesuits in Bohemia to exterminate Protestantism, root and branch. Generation after generation of war and bloodshed followed, the

Czechs fighting to regain their political and religious freedom, the Catholics to wipe out Protestantism forever. In 1620 the Czechs were crushed at the battle of White Mountain, and Jesuitism and the Hapsburgs fastened their clutches upon this unfortunate people until the World War set them free. Not only was Protestantism wiped out with fire and sword, but Bohemia almost as well, for out of a population of 3,000,000 only 800,000 remained.

THE COMING OF THE METHODISTS

But Protestantism was not dead. Southern Methodism first entered Czechoslovakia at the close of the World War with a relief program, but soon the Church had a fast-growing body of adherents to care for. The old teachings of Huss that had been smothered under a blanket of Catholicism for four hundred years came to life and the people turned back to Protestantism in vast numbers, and to-day there are more than 10,000 members of the Mission, which was organized in 1922. Unlike other mission fields, the Churches in Czechoslovakia are not weak and small, but many rival our Churches in America in size of congregations. Much of the work has been done by tent meetings, and wherever the Methodist tent is set up thousands flock to listen to the preaching of the gospel, and at each place a Church is established, usually with one hundred or more members. The Czechs are making strong efforts toward self-support, and during the past year contributed $6,400 for all purposes.

Romanism, which has been greatly exercised over the spread of Methodism in Europe, has issued a warning against the doctrines and practices of the Methodists. The closing statement is particularly noteworthy: "It took many experiences before Methodism became what it is to-day—a real and serious menace to the Roman Catholic Church, which no other Protestant Church can boast of."

METHODISM IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

In Czechoslovakia, unlike any other field, the work is confined to evangelistic work, and our Churches cover the whole country. We have only one school, a Biblical Seminary at Prague. This school is now five years old and has an enrollment

of twenty-one students studying for the Methodist ministry. The first graduating class ever to finish this school was in the spring of 1926 and consisted of four young Czech preachers.

In Prague, the capital city, we own a fine central building, which houses the administrative offices, a regular Church congregation, and the Bible School.

Because of the large congregations that attend, we have had to acquire some fine property in Czechoslovakia. The Church at Vrsovice, with its more than 2,000 members, would do honor to any city. We have fine congregations in other points, such as Bratislava, Moravska Ostrava, Uzhorod and Munkacevo, Vrutky, Prague, Most, Pilsen, Velvary, Sedlcany, Trebon, Sedlec, Sered, Liberec, Litomerice, Myto, Slany and Zlonice, Smecno, Strasnice and Zabelice, Usti and Lovosice, Bechyne, Bernartice, Milevsko, Lomnice, Mukarov, Protivin, Netolice, Straz, Tyn.

An important religious work is being carried on among the Ukrainian students, thousands of whom came from Russia and the Ukraine to the great University of Prague at the close of the war. By establishing relief kitchens for these men, who were homeless and starving, our Church has won the loyalty of these future leaders of the Slavic race.

UNDER THE METHODIST TENT

During the past year the Methodist tent has been set up in Budejovice, Moravska Ostrava, and Klatovy, and Churches have been established in each of these strategic points of the republic which will do much toward making our position much stronger. New church buildings are going up. The corner stone of the church at Bernatice was laid early in October, and for the new building at Pilsen on National Independence Day, October 28. This Church has a congregation of 1,000 and is one of the strongest in the republic. The opening of the church is scheduled for July 6, 1927, and immediately following the national Epworth League convention will be held here.

One of the one hundred and fifty new converts at Budejovice says: "The name of the Methodist Church was new and strange to us, but we have learned that our salvation is not decided by the name of a Church, but by a living faith in Jesus Christ."

THE ANNUAL MEETING

The General Conference of 1926 raised our work in Czechoslovakia to the dignity of an Annual Conference, and it is expected that the organization will be completed in 1927. The annual meeting of the Mission was held at Prague, July 6–9, 1926, Bishop U. V. W. Darlington presiding. The statistics and appointments follow:

Number of districts		3
Pastoral charges		29
Societies		34
Local preachers		28
Members		10,130
Infants baptized		109
Epworth Leagues		15
Epworth League members		298
Sunday schools		37
Officers and teachers		98
Members		1,696
Woman's Missionary Societies		20
Members		468
Educational statistics		1
Teachers		8
Students enrolled		22
Value of property	$	120,000 00
Orphanage		1
Teacher		1
Orphans		4
Value of property	$	18,000 00
Contributions:		
Foreign Missions	$	5 84
Woman's Missionary Society	$	847 41
Support of the ministry:		
Local pastors	$	433 02
Superannuate Endowment	$	147 94
Grand total	$	6,324 89
Houses of worship		15
Value	$	139,950 00
Parsonages		12
Value	$	17,550 00

Appointments

Eastern District—D. P. Melson, Superintendent of the Mission, Vaclav Vancura, P. E.

Bratislava.—Vaclav Vancura; Victor Martincek, assistant.
Jihlava.—Karel Nicek.

Moravska Ostrava.—Vaclav Hunaty.
Sered.—Eduard Szabo.
Uzhorod and Munkacevo.—Ferdinand Vagner.
Vrstky.—Ondrej Rumpel, supply.
District Colporteurs for Slovakia.—Jan Galad and Ladislav Jetleb.
District Colporteur for Moravia.—Jakub Tobola.
Secretary for Sunday School Work.—Mrs. Martha Vancura.

North and West Bohemia District—J. P. Bartak, P. E.

Central Church, Prague.—J. P. Bartak; Rudolf Luhan, assistant.
Liberec.—Adolf Hora.
Litomerice Circuit.—Josef Kulich.
Most.—Ladislav Schneider.
Myto Circuit.—Jaroslav Kucera.
Pilzen.—Jan Kotouc.
Slany and Zlonice.—Frantisek Cadek.
Smecno.—Jaroslav Veverka, supply.
Strasnice and Zabehlice.—Josef Matejka.
Usti and Lovosice.—Frantisek Podrabsky.
Velvary Circuit.—Jaroslav Korf.
Chaplain for Orphanage.—Josef Zloch.
District Evangelist.—Vaclav Hlavacek.
Epworth League Secretary.—Mrs. J. P. Bartak.

South Bohemia District—Josef Dobes, P. E.

Bechyne.—Vaclav Hora.
Bernartice and Milevsko.—Joachym Erlebach.
Lomnice.—Jan Hunaty.
Mukarov.—Karel Drahorad.
Protivin and Netolice.—Vaclav Hezlek.
Sedlcany.—Josef Prihonsky.
Sedlec.—Frantisek Belada.
Straz.—Rudolf Hromadko, supply.
Trebon.—Jan Leidorf.
Tyn Circuit.—Josef Kocourek, supply.
Vrsovice.—Josef Dobes; Metodej Hejlek, assistant.
District Evangelist.—Josef Zakoucky.
Secretary for Woman's Missionary Society Work.—Mrs. Josef Dobes.
Editor of Krestansky Buditel.—Josef Dobes.

Biblical Seminary.—D. P. Melson, Director; Josef Dobes, J. P.Bartak, Vaclav Vancura, teachers.

JAPAN

(Mission established, 1886)

IN spite of the fact that according to tradition an empire was founded in Japan as early as 660 B.C., and that reliable records are found dating back to 522 A.D., Japan has made all her progress toward modernization during the past seventy-five years. Since Commodore Perry first opened the ports of Japan in 1853, Japan has grown from a secluded Oriental kingdom to one of the five great powers of the modern world.

In less than fifty years after Perry's expedition, Japan had established a constitutional government (1890) which included a clause granting religious liberty, had defeated China in 1895, and whipped the Russian Bear in the Russo-Japanese War in 1904, establishing her power over the East.

The empire of Japan, composed of four thousand islands stretching for one thousand miles in the North Pacific Ocean off the coast of China, is the size of the State of Texas minus Delaware. If laid upon the east coast of the United States Japan would stretch from Cuba to Labrador, with Tokyo, the capital, due east of Norfolk, Va. The southernmost island of Japan is subtropical and the northernmost subarctic.

The population of Japan proper is 60,000,000, while, including Formosa and Korea and other possessions, it approximates 84,000,000. Tokyo, the capital city, has more than three and a half million inhabitants, and Osaka, the second city, about two millions. There are some seventy-five cities in Japan with population over 30,000.

The soil of Japan is not noted for its fertility, and three-fourths of it is too mountainous for cultivation, and yet by intensive cultivation of the remaining fourth half the people make their living by farming. Fish of many kinds are abundant in the surrounding seas, and a daring race of fishermen has developed.

More than half the arable land is used for growing rice, the staple food of the country. Other crops raised are wheat, barley, rye, millet, buckwheat, maize, beans, potatoes, and also

tobacco and tea. Mulberry trees are widely grown, and nearly two million families are engaged in silk culture. Raw silk was exported in 1925 to the value of nearly 900,000,000 yen (approximately $450,000,000).

Japan has nearly fifty thousand factories, including cotton mills, iron foundries, ship-building yards, toy factories, etc. She is also a heavy producer of coal and petroleum.

Japan, formerly an absolute monarchy, established a constitutional government in 1889, with the emperor at the head. The Imperial Diet consists of two chambers, the House of Peers and the House of Representatives. Every law requires the consent of the Diet.

There is absolute religious freedom, the chief religions being Buddhism, Shintoism, and Christianity. There are twelve sects of Buddhism with 71,750 Buddhist temples, large and small, and 51,000,000 believers. Shintoism, which originated from ancestor worship and imperial veneration, has 171,725 shrines and about 17,000,000 followers.

There are twelve forms of Christianity in Japan, this being the only mission field in the world where Greek Catholics, Roman Catholics, and Protestants of many denominations maintain missionary work. Of the 432,000 Christians in the Japanese Empire listed in the Missionary Atlas of 1925, 275,000 belong to Korea, leaving 157,000 for Japan proper. Of the number the Greek Catholics have 65,000; the Roman Catholics, 14,200; the Anglican and American Episcopal Mission, 16,000; the Methodist Mission, 14,000; and the Congregationalist Mission, 15,800. And yet these figures do not give any real conception of the infiuence of Christianity in the island kingdom. The *Tokyo Times*, one of the leading newspapers of Japan, owned and edited by Japanese, made the Christmas celebration the subject of two prominent editorials in its special issue of December 25, 1926, in which it declared: "More and more our people are turning Christian every year, even though the number of Church members may not have appreciably increased. The influence of Christianity in Japan should not be measured by the number of Churchgoers, but by the degree in which our national thinking has been altered by Christian faith and morals."

Japan has recovered in a marvelous way from the great earth-

quake and tidal wave and fire which, on September 1, 1923, practically destroyed Tokyo, the third largest city in the world, Yokahama, the chief seaport, and many other towns, killing nearly 150,000 people and destroying property valued at 5,500,000,000 yen.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE JAPAN MISSION

The first forty years of our Japan Mission have passed into history. During the forty-first annual meeting, held in Kobe in January, 1927, an evening was set apart for the celebration of the opening of Methodist missionary work in Japan. In 1886 Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Lambuth, Dr. and Mrs. W. R. Lambuth, and Dr. and Mrs. O. A. Dukes, our first missionaries to Japan, landed in that country, having been appointed by Bishop McTyeire, presiding over the China Mission. The Mission was formally organized September 17 by Bishop A. W. Wilson. Dr. R. W. Lambuth was superintendent of the Mission.

Our work in Japan is located around the Inland Sea with Kobe as its base. This is Japan's most fertile and richest industrial section, numbering within its bounds the following cities: Kobe, with the greatest tonnage of any port in the Orient; Kyoto, with 880 Buddhist temples; Osaka, Okayama, Hiroshima, and Shimonoseki.

Sufficient progress was made to organize an Annual Conference in 1892, but in 1907 the Japan Methodist Church was set up, under the authorization of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Bishop A. W. Wilson and Dr. W. R. Lambuth representing our Church at the first session of the new body. At its organization the Japan Methodist Church reported 11,000 members, 139 preachers, and 128 congregations. In recent years this Church has always been reported either second or third in Protestant bodies working in Japan. In 1923 over 23,000 baptized persons were reported. Bishop Usaki, the present bishop in charge, was formerly a member of the Southern Methodist Church.

IN JAPAN TO-DAY

We have no Annual Conference, but the work of the Mission is divided into three districts with 27 pastoral charges and 109 societies. The total membership is about 3,300.

There are 59 Epworth Leagues, with 900 members; 117 Sunday schools, with 335 officers and teachers and more than 7,000 boys and girls enrolled. We have 71 missionaries, including wives in Japan, 49 of whom are supported by the General Board and 22 by the Woman's Department.

The General Board maintains the following educational institutions:

Kwansei-Gakuin, at Kobe, one of the largest Methodist schools in the world, having an annual attendance of more than 1,800. Its staff is composed of 12 foreigners and 83 Japanese.

Palmore Institute, Kobe, a night school founded thirty-seven years ago, which is crowded with Japanese business men and boys engaged in the study of English, Bible, and other subjects. This school has a long waiting list.

Frazer Institute, Hiroshima, a night school for young men enrolling upward of 200 students. English, music, and Bible are taught.

The work carried on by the Woman's Department includes:

Hiroshima Girls' School, which was transferred to the Department of Woman's Work by the General Board, January 1, 1927. This school has four departments—college, high school, primary, and kindergarten—with 800 students and property valued at more than $107,000.

Lambuth Training School for Christian Workers, Osaka, with six missionaries and Japanese teachers on the faculty.

Commercial School for Women, Kobe, founded in 1921, not only trains the native women in commercial subjects, but is an evangelistic center for work among the women.

Social Evangelistic Center, Oita, called by the Japanese the "House of Brotherly Love."

Social Evangelistic Center, Kure, called by the Japanese the "House of Neighborly Goodness."

The Department of Woman's Work supports 27 kindergartens enrolling 1,267 children, and also maintains 33 Bible women, who visit the homes in the rural districts and are responsible for thousands of conversions.

THE YEAR JUST PAST

Missionaries returning to Japan after a furlough of a year or a year and a half note many changes and forward steps taken

in that country during their absence. One of the steps considered the most progressive is the new law forbidding drinking by minors, and no longer will parents feed sake—20 per cent alcohol—to their children, formerly not an uncommon sight in Japan.

A great change has come over the people in their attitude toward the licensed enslavement of the women of the country, and so great a cry has been raised against this practice that it seems that this will also soon be legislated against.

The native Church has moved far toward financial independence, and the Japan Board of Missions has declared itself able to carry on without any further subsidy from the American Mission Boards.

Since 1921 the Japanese Christians have increased their giving toward pastoral support three huudred and fifty per cent, and for all purposes fifty-nine per cent, until at present their contributions average almost $12 a member.

The summer school for Christian workers in Japan, held at Beppu during the month of August, was one of the greatest signs of Christian progress. Lectures and addresses by leading Japanese and American Christians marked the session, and the effects of the school will probably be far-reaching. One of the direct effects was the conversion and baptism of the most prominent political leader on the island of Kyushu.

The people of Japan are to-day turning to the gospel for the sake of the gospel itself. Formerly it was accepted largely because it came along as a part of Western civilization, but since the passage of the immigration law Western things have not been so popular in Japan. And yet in spite of this feeling the people of Japan are displaying a keener interest in the gospel to-day than has been evidenced for many, many years. Japan, like other Oriental nations, is earnestly seeking the things that are real and that will bring permanent good to her country and her people, and to-day she is turning to the gospel for the sake of the gospel itself.

The progress of Christianity and other religions of the country is shown in the following statement by Mr. Shimomoura, head of the State Religious Bureau of the Department of Education:

"Although Buddhism represents about seventy-five per cent

of the population of Japan, we cannot say that its followers are real believers in Buddhism in the same sense in which Christians believe in Christianity. Investigations of the religious beliefs of students in 177 colleges show in these institutions 222 religious organizations with 11,975 members. While the Buddhists represent fifty-two and a half per cent of this number, the Christians number forty-one per cent, the Shintoists have only one and a half per cent, and the other religions five per cent.

"As the students in the colleges represent the intelligent classes of the future, we conclude that this survey shows the relative strength of these religions among the intellectual and thoughtful classes of Japan. Generally speaking, there are few sincere inquirers after truth among the Buddhists. Also, Buddhism does not make a great showing along philanthropic and social lines. If Buddhists do not consider this matter seriously within the next fifty to one hundred years Buddhism will lose its position of power and influence in the nation. The leaders of industry, politics, journalism, and our country's future officials are to be found in these colleges and universities where this survey was made."

SIGNS OF PROGRESS

It should be remembered that in Japan we have set up an independent Japan Methodist Church; and since most of our converts unite with that Church a report of our own work in Japan gives no adequate conception of the extent of Methodism or the gains being made. Rev. S. E. Hager, Superintendent of the Kobe District, has prepared a comparative statement of our work in Japan in 1887 and in 1926 which is indicative of our success. The report of 1887 showed the following:

Ordained missionaries	4
Missionaries' wives	3
Single lady missionaries	1
Station where missionaries resides	1
Outstations	9
Adult baptisms	64
Adults received by certificate	11
Removed	4
Total number of communicants	71
Children baptized	10
Probationers	66

Sunday schools	3
Teachers	7
Scholars	114
Bible classes	6
Students	120
Day schools (girls)	2
Pupils	47
Members of missionary society	59
Organized Churches	3
Exhorters	2
Theological students	4
Contributions for the year	$ 2 58
For missions	$19 04
For the support of the gospel	$65 03
Total	$86 65

From the yearbook of 1926 the following figures are taken:

EVANGELISTIC WORK.

Self-supporting Churches	11
Aided Churches	33
Chapels	37
Other preaching places	52
Resident members	3,360
Absent members	3,109
Total full members	6,469
Adult probationers	436
Additions on profession of faith	530
Additions by certificate	250
Members lost	690
Net gain	90
Adult baptisms	552
Infant baptisms	62
Sunday schools	146
Officers and teachers	535
Scholars	3,467
Wesley Endeavor Societies	22
Members	388
Male evangelistic missionaries	13
Female evangelistic missionaries	6
Ordained Japanese	26
Preachers on trial	10
Evangelists	36
Bible women	28
Church buildings	38
Parsonage buildings	36
Contributed on pastoral support	$13,274
Contributed for all purposes	$54,806

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

Institution	Faculty.	Students.
Kwansei-Gakuin	111	1,830
Hiroshima Girls' School	38	741
Lambuth Training School	24	53
Palmore Institute	9	847
Palmore Woman's Institute	8	266
Frazier Institute	9	189

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Japan Mission is customarily held in January, but for special reasons the 1926 meeting was moved forward and met in Kobe on October 14, 1925. Bishop H. A. Boaz presiding. Bishop W. N. Ainsworth is now in charge of the field. The statistics and appointments follow:

Districts	3
Pastoral charges	27
Societies	109
Members	3,278
Adults baptized	329
Infants baptized	22
Wesley Endeavor Societies	59
Members	895
Sunday schools	117
Officers and teachers	335
Scholars enrolled	7,041
Educational institutions	6
Teachers	189
Students	4,307
Value of property	$1,155,950 00
Contributions:	
Preachers in charge	$ 5,720 00
Grand total	$24,578 00
Houses of worship	29

Appointments

Kobe District—S. E. Hager, Superintendent

Ashiya-Toyanaka Circuit.—S. E. Hager, G. Kubota, and S. Takebayashi (from the West Conference).

Himeji Circuit.—S. E. Hager, P. L. Palmore (in charge after completing language course), S. Niwa, Y. Kuramoto, M. Ito, and G. Maekawa.

Hyonan Chapel.—J. B Cobb; one to be supplied.

Kyoto Circuit.—S. E. Hager, H. M. Waters (part time and lan-

guage study), K. Higuchi, S. Ohashi, S. Takeuchi, and S. Harano (from the West Conference).

Osaka Circuit.—S. E. Hager, Y. Kobayashi, and T. Oho.

Wakinohama-Oishi Circuit.—H. P. Jones, T. Sunamoto, and K. Fujita.

Kwansei-Gakuin.—T. H. Haden, W. K. Matthews, N. S. Ogburn, H. P. Jones, J. J. Mickle, and George L. Waters (until July 15, 1926).

Student Work.—Roy Smith.

Palmore Institute.—J. S. Oxford, Principal (at home on furlough); J. B. Cox, Acting Principal; W. O. Phillips and Miss C. R. Porter.

Christian Literature Society.—S. H. Wainright.

Harada Mura Kindergarten.—S. E. Hager and Mrs. M. Matsumoto.

Evangelist for Mission.—T. Kigimeza.

On furlough.—W. E. Towson and J. T. Meyers (Osaka Circuit from time of return from furlough).

Woman's Work

Lambuth Training School for Christian Workers.—Miss Mabel Whitehead, Principal of Bible Woman's Department; Miss M. M. Cook, Principal of Kindergarten Department; Miss Ethel Newcomb (on furlough after December 1), and Miss Blanche Hager.

Kobe Evangelistic Center.—Miss Charlie Holland,Miss Myra P. Anderson.

Osaka Evangelistic Work.—Miss I. M. Worth (on furlough after July 1, 1926).

On furlough.—Miss A. B. Williams.

Language School Students.—H. M. Waters and Miss Mary Finch (each until June 30, 1926).

Hiroshima District—W. A. Wilson, Superintendent

Fukushima Cho.—S. A. Stewart; one to be supplied.

Hiroshima Circuit.—W. A. Wilson (until July 15), George L. Waters (from July 15), S. Yagi (from the West Conference), A. Kinawa.

Kure Circuit.—S. A. Stewart, Y. Norisue (from the West Conference).

North Korea Circuit.—W. A. Wilson, S. Nomura, K. Homma, K. Yoshiara, J. Takata.

Okayama Circuit.—W. A. Wilson, K. Yamagata, Y. Oshita, and T. Takahashi (from the West Conference); K. Kuniyoshi, J. Nomura.

Onomichi.—S. M. Hilburn (part time for language study).

Tokuyama-Mitajiri Circuit.—W. R. Weakley, M. Matake, S. Fukuhara, K. Yamazaki, S. Yamamoto.

Yamai-Oshima Circuit.—W. R. Weakley, T. Kumagai, K. Iwasaki, and B. Umeda.

Frazer Institute.—Miss Nellie Bennett; Principal.

Hiroshima Girls' School.—S. A. Stewart, Principal; Miss N. B. Gaines, Principal Emeritus; Miss I. L. Shannon, Miss K. Shannon, Miss Manie Towson, Miss Rachel Gaines, Miss Katherine Johnson, Miss Helen Thornton.

School Chaplain.—S. A. Stewart; Miss I. L. Shannon, Assistant.

Pastor of School Church.—K. Motoyoshi.

Woman's Work

Kure Social Evangelistic Center.—Miss M. E. Rowland (part time for language study), Miss Anne Peavy (language study), and Miss Lois Maddux (language study).

On furlough.—Miss Mary Searcy.

Matsuyama District—W. J. Callahan, Superintendent

Beppu Circuit.—T. W. B. Demaree, Arva C. Floyd (for language study), S. Fukushima, I. Fukuchi, and K. Koshimura.

Matsuyama Circuit.—W. J. Callahan, H. Fukuchi, S. Fukuda, Y. Mukai, Y. Numano, and Sterling Fisher (for language study; Kwansei-Gakuin after September 1, 1926).

Nakatsu Circuit.—I. L. Shaver, S. Honda, K. Miyahara, I. Maruyama, and Y. Yamamoto; one to be supplied.

Oita Circuit.—T. W. B. Demaree, J. Yonekura, K. Sakamoto (from the West Conference), K. Kudo, M. Watanabe, Semba, and R. Taoda.

Uwajima Circuit.—J. W. Frank, T. Nagamachi (from the West Conference), S. Konishi, H. Kawakami, and R. Matsumoto.

Woman's Work

Oita Social Evangelistic Center.—Miss Annette Gist, Head Resident; Miss Mozelle Tumlin (part time for language study until July 31, 1926).

KOREA

(Mission established, 1897)

THE story of Korea goes back into the dim and shadowy past for more than 4,600 years. According to legend, Korea had a great king, whose fame has come down to the present time, before David established his kingdom in Palestine, and civilization in Korea was well advanced even at that time.

According to tradition, in 1122 B.C., Prince Ki-tse left China with 5,000 followers after the establishment of the Chu dynasty and established a kingdom in Korea. The first authentic date in Korean history is 108 B.C., when Korea was annexed to China.

Korea, or Chosen as it is called by the Japanese, was long known as the Hermit Kingdom, for the country was nearly 2,000 years old before Europe ever heard of it. It occupies a peninsula in northeastern Asia, dividing the Yellow Sea from the Sea of Japan. Its mainland is as large as the State of Minnesota and its coast line over 6,000 miles long. On the northwest it borders Manchuria for 500 miles, and in the expreme northeast it touches Siberia about 100 miles from the city of Vladivostok.

There are in this country about 19,000,000 Koreans and nearly a half million Japanese. Korea, although not one-third as large as Texas, has four times as many people as that great State.

Korea has long been a bone of contention in Asia. Japan has claimed that Korea was a "dagger pointed at her heart," and for this reason Korea was the cause of the war between Japan and China in 1895, and of the Russo-Japanese War in 1904-05. In spite of the violent opposition of the Koreans a Japanese protectorate was established at the close of the war in 1905, and in 1910 Japan annexed Korea outright. The Emperor, Yi Wang, who was forced to abdicate, received the treatment of a prince of the blood in Japan, and died in April, 1926. The government of the country is in the hands of a military governor responsible only to the throne.

Korea is often called the Land of the Morning Calm; it is declared that the mornings are really filled with a calm that is restful to the mind and soul. The climate of Korea is dry and

bracing; although the winters are very cold, the summers are warm and sometimes sultry in July and August, the rainy months. The valleys are rich and fertile, but a large part of the country is not tillable, as the mountains are barren and rugged. The mulberry tree thrives in this climate, and about 60,000 acres are planted with them and some 400,000 families engage in the silkworm culture. The cultivation of tobacco is fostered by the Japanese government, and cotton is also an important crop. Stock-raising is one of the chief industries.

Korea abounds in minerals—gold, silver, zinc, copper, lead, iron, coal, tungsten, graphite, and kaolin being present. In 1924 the gold produced was valued at nearly 5,000,000 yen.

The great masses of the people of Korea are poor even beyond the realization of the average American. They live in small mud huts covered with rice straw and eat only the poorest food. When Korea came under Japanese control only the children of the upper classes, about ten per cent of those of school age, were in school, where they were learning something of the Chinese classics. In 1922 there were in Korea 903 public schools attended by more than 200,000 pupils, and 700 private schools of which 279 were connected with the foreign mission work.

The real religion of Korea to-day is not Buddhism, not Confucianism, not Shamanism, but Christianity. The introduction of Christianity found Korea a country without a strongly entrenched national religion, for Confucianism had become a mere system of ethics; Shamanism, the old primitive faith based on the dread of spirits, had been relegated to a remnant of the lower classes; and Buddhism, proscribed centuries before when it was found that its priests were meddling in politics, had never gained a strong hold on Korea. Therefore, Korea has turned to Christianity as no other mission field in the world. Her progress toward Christianity has been termed the "modern miracle of missions."

Dr. John R. Mott declares that if Christianity should die out in the United States, Korean Christianity is sufficiently vigorous in spirit, evangelical in aim, and missionary in outlook to bring the Christian faith to America without any lessening of purity or power.

The mission force in Korea to-day numbers about 2,500, and there are some 300,000 Korean Christians of all denominations.

A Jesuit missionary entered Korea in 1594, but made little impression; in 1784 and 1835 other Catholic missionaries came in. The first Protestant missionary efforts were through a Scotch Presbyterian missionary in Manchuria, who sent native colporteurs into Korea with the New Testament, which he had translated into the Korean language. When the Protestant missionaries arrived in 1884 and thereafter they found whole communities in the north studying the Bible and professing Christianity.

WHEN METHODISM CAME TO KOREA.

The founding of the Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Korea is a romantic story. Baron T. B. Yun, a Christian nobleman, came to America and was a student at Emory College and at Vanderbilt University. While in this country he gave a sum of money for the founding of an industrial school for Korean boys. This fund was increased by a gift from America, and with this money later the Songdo Higher Common School was founded, of which institution Baron Yun has twice served as president.

When Baron Yun returned to Korea he became a member of the Korean cabinet, and in this capacity he invited Southern Methodism to enter Korea. Bishop Hendrix and Dr. C. F. Reid entered Korea shortly after the murder of the queen, and in spite of this they received a cordial welcome by the king, who encouraged them in sending teachers. This was an unique experience, for in no other mission field, save the Belgian Congo, have the missionaries of Southern Methodism entered with the favor and support of the governmental authorities.

Our first Methodist society was organized in Korea in 1897, and Baron Yun preached the first formal sermon under the auspices of the denomination.

IN KOREA TO-DAY

The Methodist Episcopal Church has about 25,000 adherents in Korea to-day, including full members, probationers, and enrolled seekers. Our work lies in the heart of the nation, including three of the chief cities—Seoul, Songdo, and Wonsan—together with innumerable villages and rural districts with a population of 1,400,000 Koreans our responsibility in Korea to-day.

The work is organized as a full-fledged Annual Conference, with six districts, 69 charges, 446 societies, 396 church buildings, and 74 parsonages. We have 58 missionaries including wives, and more than 200 native workers, including preachers, Bible women, and colporteurs. There are 388 Sunday schools with 13,000 pupils, 227 missionary societies with 3,500 members, and 33 Epworth Leagues with 1,000 members. For all purposes this Conference contributed during the past year $40,414.

The educational institutions maintained by the General Board are:

Chosen Christian College, Seoul, a union institution supported by the Northern and Southern Methodists and Presbyterians, with 250 students enrolled.

The Songdo Higher Common School, Songdo, with an enrollment of 679 boys. Baron Yūn was long president of this school, and his two sons, who received special training along agricultural and industrial lines in the United States, are now on the faculty of the school, teaching improved methods to their own people.

Union Theological Seminary, Seoul, a ministerial training school conducted by both branches of Methodism, with 66 students now enrolled.

Pearson Memorial Bible Institute, Seoul, trains native workers for Christian Service.

Lambuth Institute, Wonsan, an English night school and a great evangelistic center.

Boys' schools in various towns similar to the Songdo Higher Common School. In the Wonsan district alone there are three such schools enrolling upward of 900 boys and girls.

Nurseries of the Church are the keulpangs or village schools in the remote rural districts of Korea. Because they are eager that their children shall have an education, the schoolhouse, the fuel, and part of the teacher's salary are provided by the Koreans themselves, and the cost of operating one of these little village schools is only about $90 a year. In these little mission schools the seed is sown and not only the children, but often the parents are brought into the Church. There are now 67 of these keulpangs in operation and more than 2,000 children enrolled.

Our Church maintains three hospitals in Korea:

Ivey Hospital, Songdo, is not only a hospital but an evangelistic center. As a result of the work of the hospital preaching band 23 new Churches have been formed in Korea during the past five years with a membership of 836. Ivey Hospital annually gives treatment in some form to about 12,000 people.

Wonsan Christian Hospital, Wonsan, treated 937 inpatients during the past year and more than 22,000 in the outpatient department.

Severance Hospital, Seoul, is a union enterprise, conducted by the Presbyterians and the two branches of the Methodist Church. During the year 1925-26, the dispensary of Severance gave 71,327 treatments, and 1,968 patients were treated in the hospital. Severance Union Medical College has obtained full government recognition, and its graduates are allowed to practice without further examination. A school of nursing with a course of study covering three years is also conducted.

The Christian Literature Society of Korea is a great union enterprise supported by the six Protestant denominations working in Korea—namely, the Northern and Southern Methodists, the Northern and Southern Presbyterians, the United Church of Canada, and the Australian Presbyterians. During the past thirty years this society has published and distributed practically all the Church, Sunday school, and general literature of the supporting denominations.

During the year ending June, 1926, the Society published 106 titles, sold 130,000 books, 285,000 copies of periodicals, and one and one-half million leaflets—a total of over forty million pages. The business is steadily increasing, the income last year being over $51,000, and the total expenditure less than $48,000.

The Southern Methodist women have 28 missionaries in Korea, and carry on the following work:

Carolina Institute, Seoul, a high school for girls with 623 students.

Holston Institute, Songdo, a school for girls with 1,048 students.

Lucy Cuninggim Girls' School, Wonsan, with 450 girls enrolled.

Union Bible Training School, at Seoul, for training women for Christian service.

Social Evangelistic Center, Seoul, a union social service institution supported by both Northern and Southern Methodists.

Social Evangelistic Center, Songdo, a center of evangelistic work for women.

District Evangelistic Work, carried on by district workers who superintend the 120 Bible women and the country day schools for girls.

City Evangelistic Work carried on in Wonsan, Chul Won, and Choon Chun by five missionaries.

Medical Work done in connection with the hospitals. Nurses are provided and a nurses' training school maintained at Ivey Hospital.

A YEAR OF PROGRESS

Decided progress along some lines and no retrogression along any line is the way the past year in the Korea Mission has been characterized. Statistics show increases in Church membership, Sunday schools, Epworth Leagues, and Woman's Missionary Societies.

The most outstanding piece of work for the year 1926 is that of the Seoul City Mission, which, since its establishment in September, 1925, has won more than 8,000 souls for Christ. Although these meetings have been held every night for more than a year and a half, the interest seems to increase rather than decrease, and the supply of people passing by on the streets, from which the huge audiences are drawn, seems inexhaustible. Some of the volunteer workers have been developed from those who have come into the Church through the Mission, and each night they come to the services and strive faithfully to win their fellow Koreans to Christ.

In connection with the Seoul City Mission, children's meetings are held every evening, and usually the room is filled to overflowing. Also house-to-house visiting is done by the follow-up workers among those people who have taken a stand for the gospel at the evening meetings.

A strong movement for a national Church is making headway in Korea. It is the plan to unite the Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and thus organize a Korea Annual Conference. A petition to this effect will be presented to the General Con-

ference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1928 and of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in 1930.

This desire for a national Church does not mean there will be any less necessity for missionaries and does not indicate any desire to sever the cordial relations that have existed between the Koreans and the missionaries for all these years. Under the new plan the work of the missionaries would be to extend the gospel into untouched areas, and as congregations were organized and raised to a self-supporting basis they would be turned over to the national Church. In Korea there are already more than 50 native preachers and several native presiding elders.

In spite of floods and famine, the Korean Christians out of their dire poverty have managed by extreme self-sacrifice not only to give liberally toward self-support, but to contribute in 1926 more than 6,000 yen for the spread of the gospel among their own people. This is considered a most encouraging sign, and Korean Christian leaders believe that the difficult problems, economic as well as political, that Korea is facing to-day will be but stepping-stones for her to go forward in the work of the establishment of the kingdom of God in her midst.

The recent change of attitude on the part of the anti-Christian element in Korea is also encouraging, even though slightly amusing. The leaders of the anti-Christian movement held a council and after much discussion decided that the Christian Churches in Korea should remain unmolested, in recognition of the fact that these Churches are really doing "some good" among the people of Korea.

In spite of anti-Christian agitation, in spite of floods and famines, Korea is a country that "is making great strides toward God."

KOREA CONFERENCE

The Korea Annual Conference was held at Seoul on September 2-6, 1926, by Bishop W. N. Ainsworth. Rev. James W. Hitch was Secretary. Salient facts about the work and the appointments for the year are as follows:

Number of districts	6
Pastoral charges	69
Societies	446
Local preachers	99
Members	8,733

Adults baptized		681
Infants baptized		253
Epworth Leagues		33
Epworth League members		911
Sunday schools		388
Officers and teachers		1,032
Scholars enrolled		12,888
Woman's Missionary Societies		227
Members		3,596
Hospitals		3
Contributions:		
Foreign Missions	$	54 56
Church Extension	$	33 61
General Conference Expense	$	165 17
Woman's Missionary Society	$	1,299 25
Support of the ministry:		
Bishops	$	33 60
Presiding elders	$	125 00
Preachers in charge	$	9,895 40
Superannuate Endowment	$	307 24
Grand total	$	40,414 47
Houses of worship		396
Value	$	219,190 00
Parsonages		74
Value	$	27,477 50

Appointments

Choonchun District—Chung Choon Soo, P. E.

Choonchun Station.—Sin Suk Soo.
Choonchun North Mission.—Yi Choong Won, supply.
Choonchun South Mission.—Kang Chai Fui.
Chochong Mission.—Yu Duk Soo; one to be subplied
Haian Mission.—Pak Doo Pyung, supply.
Hongchun Mission.—Hong Soon Kwan, supply.
Hongchun East Mission.—Kim Yung Nok, supply.
Injay Mission.—Pak Pum Woo.
Kantong Mission.—Kim Hang Meuk, supply.
Kapyung Mission.—Kim Hung Soon.
Mokok Mission.—Yi Yun Suk.
Suhsuk Mission.—Chung Kei Chong, supply.
Whachun Mission.—Kim Sung Tai.
Yanku Mission.—Nam Chun Woo.
District Missionary.—L. C. Brannan.
District Evangelist and School Work.—Chang Pyung Ik.

Siberia-Korean Mission.—Kim Yung Hak.
Student in Scarrit College.—Kim Hyung Sik.
Student in Seminary.—Kim Kwang Ho.

Woman's Work, Etc.

Woman's Evangelistic Center.—Miss Annie J. Hanson.
Alice Thomas Bible Institute, Woman's Work, and Country Schools.—Miss C. U. Jackson.
Choonchun Hospital and Country Clinics.—P. L. Hill.
Evangelistic Work and Language School.—Miss Olive Smith.
On furlough.—Miss Mamie D. Myers and Miss Alice Furry.

Chulwon District—M. B. Stokes, P. E.

Anyhup Mission.—Yun Si Pyung, supply.
Changdo Mission.—Won Chun Bong, supply.
Chulwon East Circuit.—Yi Suk Won.
Chulwon West Mission.—Chang Chong Sik.
Kimwha Mission.—Kim Ki Soon.
Kimsung Mission.—Chun Chai Poong.
Pochun Mission.—Han In Soo.
Pyungkang Mission.—Han Sah Yun.
Sangyung Mission.—Yu Chul Soo.
Yunchun Mission.—Pai Sun Pum, supply.
Siberia-Korean Mission.—Yi Wha Choon.
Woman's Work and Day Schools.—Miss Kate Cooper.
On furlough.—Miss Cordelia Erwin.

Seoul District—F. K. Gamble, P. E.

Chakyo-Keitong Mission.—Kang Cho Won, J. W. Hitch.
Kwanghimoon Station.—Kim Chai Sun.
Chongkyo Station.—Paik Hyung Ki, supply.
Soopyokyo Station.—Hong Chong Sook.
Sukkyo Mission.—Yun Sang Un.
Yangju Mission.—Ahn Bong Chin, supply.
Superintendent of Seoul City Mission.—M. B. Stokes; Won Ik Sang, assistant.
Koread Work at Osaka, Japan.—Pak Yun Suh.
Professor in Chosen Christian College.—J. W. Hitch.
Professors in Theological Seminary.—R. A. Hardie, F. K. Gamble, and J. L. Gerdine.
Conference Missionary Secretary, Superintendent of Siberia-

Korean Mission, and Professor in Theolgical Seminary.—J. S. Ryang.
Professor in Woman's Bible School.—Kim Chong Man; Cho Min Hyung, supply.
Teacher in Pierson Memorial Bible School.—Hong Chong Sook.
Sunday School Association of Korea.—Han Suk Won.
Student in Emory University.—Kim In Yung.
Students in Theological Seminary.—Yi Soo Man and Song Chung Kun.
On furlough.—A. W. Wasson.

Woman's Work, Etc.

Carolina Institute and Water Gate Girls' School.—Miss Hallie Buie, Principal.
Carolina Institute.—Miss Rubie Lee, Music Department.
Woman's Evangelistic Center.—Miss Ellasue Wagner.
Woman's Evangelistic Center and District Evangelistic Work.—Miss Laura Edwards.
Ewha Kindergarten Normal Training School.—Miss Clara Howard.
Language School.—Miss Ruth Diggs.
On furlough.—J. E. Fisher and Mrs. Velma H. Maynor.

Songdo District—C. N. Weems, P. E.

Central Church Station.—Yi Kyung Choong.
Central Evangelistic Plant.—C. N. Weems, Yi Ki Yun.
Changdan Mission.—Chung Chai Duk.
Korangpo Mission.—Pak Doo Wha, supply.
Kwangduk Mission.—Yi Won Sup, supply.
New Changdan Mission.—Sin Hung Chul, supply.
North Ward Station.—Oh Wha Yung.
Songdo Mission.—Yi Kwan Woon.
Songdo South Mission.—Whang Yong Choon, Supply.
Songdo West Mission.—Chun Kyu Suk, supply.
South Ward Station.—Yu Si Kook.
Vice Principal of Songdo School.—Lim Doo Wha.
Conference Superintendent of Sunday School Work.—Kim Joon Ok.
Student in Southern Methodist University.—Yu Paik Hui.
Student in Theological Seminary.—Yi Ho Bein.
Hospital Evangelist.—Noh Moon Kyung, supply.

Woman's Work, Etc.

Woman's Evangelistic Center.—Miss Agnes Graham.
Joy Hardie Bible Institute, Woman's Work, and Country Schools.—Miss Bertha Smith.
Woman's Work and Language School.—Miss Euline Smith.
Holston Institute.—Miss Lillian E. Nichols, Principal; Miss Ida Hankins, Vice Principal.
Mary Helm School.—Miss Ida Hankins, Principal.
Ivey Hospital.—W. T. Reid.
Ivey Hospital.—Miss Rosa May Lowder, superintendent of nurses; Miss Helen Rosser, nurse.
Songdo Boys' School.—L. H. Snyder, President; C. H. Deal, Industrial Department.
On furlough.—Miss Mary Vic Mauk and Miss Alice McMakin.

Songdo North District—Sin Kog Sook, P. E.

Echun Station Mission.—Pak Chin Ha.
Echun North Mission.—Noh Hyung Kun.
Echun South Mission.—Kim Ung Soon, supply.
Hanpo Circuit.—Sin Hoo Sung.
Kumchun Mission.—Choo Yong Koo, supply.
Pyungsan Mission.—Yi In Koo.
Sinkei Mission.—Han Duk Yuh, supply.
Tosan Mission.—Chun Pyung Yong, supply.
Tongmoon-An Station.—Chun Chin Kyu.
District Missionary.—C. N. Weems.
Student in Theological Seminary.—Moon In Sook.
Woman's Work and Country Schools.—Miss Bertha Smith.

Wonsan District—L. P. Anderson, P. E.

Anpyun Mission.—Yi Poong Woon, supply.
Choongni Station.—Yu Han Ik.
Hyupkok Mission.—Han Yung Soo, supply.
Hoiyand East Mission.—Yi Tong Chin, supply.
Hoiyang West Mission.—Cho Chai Soon, supply.
Kosung Mission.—Sun Won Pil.
Kojeh Circuit.—Suh Kui Hoon.
Sangni Station.—Noh Pyrung Duk.
Tongchung Mission.—Choi Choo Kook, supply.
Tukwon Mission, to be supplied.
Yangyan Mission, to be supplied.

Wonsan Christian Hospital.—E. W. Anderson.
Chaplain of Girls' School.—Chun Hui Kyun, supply.
On furlough.—V. R. Turner.

Woman's Work, Etc.

Wonsan Christian Hospital and Boys' School.—J. B. Ross.
Superintendent of Nurses in Wonsan Hospital.—Miss Blanche Hauser.
Alice Cobb Bible Institute, Woman's Evangelistic Center, Woman's Work, and Country Schools.—Miss Kate Cooper.
Alice Cobb Bible Institute and Woman's Evangelistic Center.—Miss Sadie Maud Moore, Teacher.
Lucy Cuninggim Girls' School.—Miss Bessie Oliver, Principal; Miss Nannie G. Black, Music and Language School.

MEXICO

(*Mission established, 1873*)

MEXICO is our nearest neighbor, located just across the Rio Grande and adjoining the United States by a continuous border of more than 1,800 miles. Although its territory is as large as that of the United States east of the Mississippi River, its total population is only 15,000,000, nearly eighty per cent of whom are ranked as illiterate.

Mexico has always been a land of wars and insurrections. Conquered by Spain in 1521, it was ruled with an iron hand by that country for three hundred years, until in the early years of the nineteenth century led by the patriot-priest Hildalgo, the Mexican people revolted and forced Spain to recognize their independence in 1821. For the last hundred years the history of Mexico has been an unceasing struggle to accomplish three things—namely, to throw off the yoke of Spain; to break up the domination of the Roman Catholic Church which at the beginning of the present era of Mexican life held one-third of the land of the country and had vast holdings of churches, monasteries, and houses in the cities; and to transfer the control of the land and resources, such as mineral and petroleum rights, from the hands of a few into the hands of the Mexican people.

After the establishment of the republic in 1824, Mexico passed through various vicissitudes of fortune. Her early

presidents were as tyrannical as had been the Spanish viceroys, and in 1864 she again became for a short time an empire under the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian of Austria, who was shot at the overthrow of the empire in 1867. For more than thirty years General Porfirio Diaz, nominally president, held Mexico under the rule of a tyrant. He was forced to resign in 1911, and Francisco Madero, the reformer, became ruler for two years. After his murder the notorious General Huerta seized the government and several years of civil war followed. General Carranza, who succeeded in driving out Huerta, became president only to be driven out and murdered in 1920. General Obregon, the first constitutionally elected president of recent times, set up a government which was recognized by the United States in 1923, and at the close of his term of office, President Calles, the present incumbent, was regularly elected to succeed him.

There is no race problem in Mexico. The people are a mixture of the native races and several European peoples, an analysis showing that nineteen per cent of the people are white; thirty-eight per cent Indians, and forty-three per cent mixed breeds.

Mexico is a marvelously rich country, but the land has barely been scratched, and the most primitive methods of cultivation prevail. It is estimated that there are about 300,000,000 acres of fine cultivable land, only about 17,000,000 of which are under cultivation. Beans, corn, cotton, wheat, coffee, tobacco, sugar, and molasses are the chief products. The exports are cattle, hides, and tallow.

Between the two mountain ranges in Mexico lies the vast table-land of Mexico, altitude of about 5,000 to 8,000 feet, with a delightful climate (like New York in September) and with vegetation of the temperate zone. The lowlands along the coast are tropical.

Mexico is rich in minerals, having produced two-thirds of the world's silver for four hundred years. It now yields one-third of the world's production of silver and about five per cent of its gold. Other minerals are lead, copper, tin, mercury, arsenic, zinc, iron, and graphite. According to official government reports in 1926 Mexico has 14,820,000 acres of oil land, of which only one-tenth have been exploited. In 1925 114,000,000 barrels of petroleum were produced.

STRUGGLE WITH THE CHURCH

During the past year affairs in Mexico have been more to the front than in any other mission field except China. President Calles has made strong efforts to enforce the dormant religious and educational clauses of the constitution of 1917. The real purpose of this constitution is to insure entire separation of Church and State and to give the Mexican people a chance for education and for ownership of the lands of the country. Many of its measures were intended to check the activities of the Roman Catholic Church, to which for many years was entrusted the task of caring for the masses. The fact that the old system of peonage still continues after one hundred years of independent government, and that nearly eighty per cent of the people are illiterate, does not bear out the claim of the Church that she has protected the lower classes.

Under the new constitution education is placed under Federal control and is free and compulsory from six to sixteen, and every effort is being made to extend elementary education to all classes of people, while vocational education, particularly in agriculture, is being promoted.

To overthrow the system of peonage, whereby the masses have been exploited for the few, the government is enforcing the laws in regard to property holding, with the avowed intention of breaking up the large landed estates, some in the hands of foreigners and many in the hands of native land owners, among the people, the present owners being reimbursed in the form of bonds to be retired when the new settlers are able to pay for their holdings.

Enforcing the old Mexican law that the rights to all "subsoil" products are held to reside perpetually in the state, the constitution would make the present holders of titles to oil wells tenants of the government, paying leases instead of taxes.

In this struggle on the part of the government to better the conditions of the masses in Mexico, the Catholic Church took the part of capitalism and the landed aristocracy against the government and the people. Whereupon President Calles set to work early in 1926 to enforce the religious clauses of the constitution, which, taken over and strengthened from the constitution of 1857, nationalized the Churches, taking all places of worship—episcopal residences, rectories, seminaries, orphan

asylums, collegiate establishments or religious institutions, convents, etc.—the property of the nation. Other provisions are that only a Mexican by birth can be a minister of a religious creed in Mexico, and that no minister of religious creeds shall criticize the fundamental laws of the country. That these regulations were aimed primarily to break down control of Mexico by the Church of Rome is proved by the fact that when the constitution was first passed in 1917 and the Protestants of the country went at once to see what they should do, both Carranza and Obregon said plainly: "They are not meant for you. You have tried to keep the law." And yet when the laws were enforced, Protestant as well as Catholic Churches in Mexico had to fall under the laws of the land.

Steps in the progress of the enforcement of the constitution in Mexico in 1926 are:

February 11, 1926, the attorney general declared that all Church property not already in the possession of the state had been nationalized and issued orders for the arrest and deportation of all foreign priests, Roman Catholic and Protestant clergymen alike. Deportation began immediately, and in many cases was accompanied by rioting on the part of faithful Catholics in clashes with troops and police.

February 12 the government ordered the closing of all schools and orphan asylums and convents where religious instruction was given and the deportation of foreign nuns.

February 26, all private primary schools were ordered to register or to close. Private primary schools were forbidden to give religious instruction, to possess any images, or to have any connection with Churches or religious corporations. Ministers of any creed, or members of any religious order, were forbidden to serve as teachers in any school, and the mention of anything religious, including the names of the saints, prohibited. Protestants in Mexico were advised by their leaders not to mix in politics and to conform to the laws of the land.

May 15, the government expelled Mgr. George Caruana, the Apostolic Delegate.

July 3, President Calles issued an order emphasizing that education must be given in official schools and be secular; that religious orders, convents, and monasteries were dissolved; that no religious publication could comment on national political

affairs; that all religious meetings must be held within the walls of a church; that no religious order may possess property or capital; and that churches and all Church property are the possessions of the nation.

July 31, the 25,000 Roman Catholic priests in Mexico, upon orders of the Archbishop of the City of Mexico and the other members of the hierarchy, withdrew from the churches and ceased their functions.

METHODISM IN MEXICO

The Methodist Mission was established in Mexico by Bishop Keener in 1873, although Protestantism had been introduced into that country nearly ten years before by a native Mexican, Sostenes Juarez, who, having lost faith in the Roman Church, had studied a Bible that had been brought from Europe, and had become a Protestant without any guidance save that of the Holy Spirit. In 1865 he and seven of his converts held the first Protestant service in a private house and organized the first Protestant Church in Mexico.

With Bishop Keener came Alejo Hernandez, a native, who had been converted in Brownsville, Tex., and was returning to preach the gospel to his own people. In Mexico City they found Sostenes Juarez and his first Protestant Church, who joined the new mission and served until his death in 1891. Thus it came about that the Mexican work, the second foreign mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was opened by native workers.

IN MEXICO TO-DAY

In times of peace Methodism among the Mexicans has made rapid progress, but it has often been interrupted by civil war. In the redistribution of the country by Protestant Missions in 1914, the entire northern section of Mexico, embracing a population of 2,225,000 people, was assigned to the Southern Methodist Church.

Our work in Mexico is organized into a regular Annual Conference, having 4 districts, 46 pastoral charges, and 73 societies. Our membership is about 4,500. There are 26 Epworth Leagues with 702 members, 59 Sunday schools with 2,755 members, and 24 missionary societies with 614 members.

The major centers of our work in Mexico are: Monterrey,

Parral, Chihuahua, Durango, Torreon, Saltillo, Piedras Negras, and Montemorelos.

The General Board maintains the following schools:

Instituto Laurens, Monterrey, a great school with property valued at more than a quarter of a million dollars.

Colegio Industrial Agricola, Montemorelos, an agricultural and industrial school that is proving wonderfully popular among Mexican young men and boys.

Colegio Elliott, Torreon, a fine building, a splendid enrollment and teaching staff.

Effie Edington Institute, a school for Mexican girls at El Paso, eight of whose graduates have given from one to five years in missionary service to their own people.

Lydia Patterson Institute, at El Paso, a training school for boys in connection with which is run an annex at Juarez, Mexico, Total enrollment, over 600.

Day schools are also carried on in different places in connection with the Churches.

Our hospital property in Mexico is valued at nearly $2,000,000. Three hospitals are maintained as follows:

Monterrey Hospital, our leading hospital in Mexico, at which institution 1,257 patients were treated in 1926. There is a large class of Mexican girls in nurse training.

Torreon Hospital, at Torreon, under the direction of a lady superintendent and two American trained nurses. Here also a number of Mexican girls are being trained as nurses.

Sanatorio Palmore, at Chihuahua, is a small sanitarium in which one doctor and one nurse are laboring.

The Department of Woman's Work of the Board of Missions has 29 missionaries in Mexico and property valued at $612,000. They carry on the following institutions of learning:

Colegio Palmore, Chihuahua, with an enrollment of approximately 500, which is turning away students for lack of room.

Colegio Progreso, at Parral, a noted school founded by the Congregationalist Church and taken over by the Methodists in 1918.

Instituto Ingles-Espanol, at Monterrey, a ten-grade school with 175 pupils.

Colegio Roberts, at Saltillo, a normal school with more than 400 enrolled.

Instituto MacDonell, at Durango.

In addition the women have three large social evangelistic plants: Centro Cristiano at Chihuahua, Centro Cristiano at Durango, and Centro Cristiano at Monterrey. These institutions work mainly among the women and girls. Their activities are a day nursery, a Daily Vacation Bible School, classes, a clinic, playgrounds, a kinergarten, etc.

AS THE WORK GOES ON

Methodists in Mexico during the past year have bent every effort toward keeping the law of the land. The native pastors have been more than faithful in spite of all restrictions that have been placed upon them and are working hard to bring the gospel to their fellow countrymen. The law forbids meetings in private homes or halls and thus leaves no way of propagating the gospel except in church buildings, or buildings used for such purposes. No restrictions, however, are placed on the distribution of Bibles, tracts, or periodicals, or on private conversations or visits with religion as the topic. Our native preachers stick close to the Bible and the articles of faith, and the Discipline is much in vogue with them. That the work is progressing under the Mexican preachers is indicated by the fact that in the Durango district alone 172 were received during the past year.

The theological students at Lydia Patterson Institute, El Paso, have spent their week ends during the year opening up work in the smaller towns near El Paso. In many of these places the entire population is Roman Catholic. The correspondence school at Lydia Patterson has 21 enrolled for courses in Bible and theology. This school hopes to begin a correspondence course for Mexican laymen at an early date.

Prof. Andres Osuna, of Mexico City, formerly commissioner of education in Mexico, who is special adviser of the Board of Missions in questions relating to missionary policy in Mexico, has had charge of arrangements whereby the Church will be able under the law to keep possession of her large holdings in Mexico. The plan suggested includes the nationalization of Church property by registering it with the government, the constitution guarantees that under such conditions church buildings shall be used by the people for the cause for which they

were erected. The government permits the holding of school property through the organization of a "Foundation," a Mexican corporation composed of men and women, foreign or native, who will meet annually to elect the boards of managers for the various institutions of learning of the Church. Both the Department of the Interior and the Attorney General of Mexico approve of such a plan, and the Department of Education has approved of the "Foundation" as a permanent board. It is expected that all Protestant schools in Mexico will be reorganized according to this plan.

In speaking of the present situation in Mexico, the Rev. Frank S. Onderdonk, superintendent of the Texas-Mexican Mission, says:

"There is no such thing as religious persecution in Mexico. In spite of the withdrawal of the priests from the altars by the Roman Catholic Church, the churches are still open and the faithful continue their devotions as in the past without any interference from the government. Also, Protestants who conform to the law, holding their services in regular church buildings with the native pastors in charge, are not molested in any way.

"The work of the Southern Methodist Church in Mexico has never had greater promise than to-day. I consider it providential that the evangelization of that country has been placed in the hands of the native ministry."

SOME REPORTS OF PROGRESS

At the 1926 meeting of the Mexico Conference it was necessary to withdraw all American preachers and turn the work over entirely to Mexican pastors and presiding elders. At that meeting some interesting reports were made concerning the work. Rev. Joseph Thacker, presiding elder of the Durango District, thus reported:

"I am able to report a good year in spite of many adverse conditions, the principal one of which is the present religious situation in the Republic of Mexico. The Mexican pastors have been faithful through all the restrictions which have been placed on their work and on their persons. The rigid enforcement of the law leaves no way of propagating the gospel except in church buildings or buildings used for such purposes. No meetings in

private houses or halls can now be held, and this practically closes the door to us in places where we have no work established. However, no restrictions are placed on the distribution of Bibles, tracts, periodicals, and other kinds of Christian literature, nor on private conversations on religious topics.

"There have been additions by baptism and on confession of faith on all the pastoral charges. In Durango, where we have two separate congregations, we have received about sixty-three persons during the year. In Torreon and San Pedro there has been a favorable response, also in the smaller places on the district. Our work was progressing very well in the outside places among the farming population until the above-mentioned restrictions came into force.

"Money is somewhat scarce in this part of Mexico, and we have had to work hard to pay up on our assessments; but practically all the charges met the amount assessed.

"Owing to the present conditions in Mexico and the lack of money at home for such purposes, no church building has gone forward this year. There is a need for a church building in San Pedro, Coahuila, where we have a splendid congregation, and a few chapels in the country places, where, in some instances, the Mexican brethren are collecting money and material to build. We have tried to keep our property in repair, and this is all we can do for the present.

"The hospital at Torreon, the schools on the district, and the Community Center at Durango are in good condition, and all are doing a splendid work. Members received during the year, 172."

The following is the report of Rev. E. B. Vargas, presiding elder of the Chihuahua District:

"During the first part of the year 1926 it looked as if the onward march of the gospel would come to a standstill, but the Lord was with us, and in spite of bad omens, success has smiled upon us. In my own circuit have been added 103 members. During the four years that I have served the circuit about 500 additions have been recorded on our books. Many of these were rescued from the gutter and from lives so vicious that they were a menace to home and to society.

"We have been praying that the Lord would call men and women to work in his vineyard. Recently two railroad men

felt the call to the ministry. One young man, formerly one of the most degenerate drunkards that ever walked the streets of Chihuahua, is now in Asbury College, preparing himself to preach the gospel. His teachers report that he stands at the head of his class. There are other men who have announced their willingness to answer the call and are waiting the opportunity to launch out into the work.

"After four years we are able to see the following practical results: (1) We have opened a mission for the Tarahumara Indians and own property worth 5,000 pesos with just 1,000 pesos debt. This beautiful property is in Bocoyna, the headquarters for our Indian work. (2) At San Isidro we have a beautiful church and a fine parsonage valued at 7,000 pesos. (3) At Minaca, near San Isidro, we remodeled a building whose value approximates 1,000 pesos. (4) At Colonia Esperanza we built a school costing 1,200 pesos. (5) In Chihuahua the congregation bought the house adjoining the church building for a parsonage, and, judging by the fact that the house next to ours is valued at 20,000 pesos, our property cannot be less than 1,500 pesos. (6) We have in bank 2,015 pesos to build another church at Madera. (7) Our beautiful church at Sta. Eulalia, valued at 8,000 pesos, has been completed. (8) The Romero family, at San Buenaventura, has donated to the church the building put up by their father, easily valued at 3,500 pesos. All together the property added to the Church during the past four years amounts to about 45,000 pesos.

"During the four years I have been pastor at Chihuahua my congregation has averaged more than 12,431.56 pesos collected annually. In the entire Chihuahua District we have collected the sum of 15,797.99 pesos, of which sum 12,455.64 pesos is credited to the Chihuahua Circuit. We have spent in salaries and for other purposes the sum of 33,590.63 pesos, and 17,792.64 pesos of this amount came from the Board of Missions.

"Realizing that the evangelistic spirit is one of the distinct characteristics of Methodism, we have been careful to see that revivals have not been neglected during the year. Seven revival services were held in the Chihuahua Circuit, and we had the privilege of helping nearly all our men in revival services. In El Paso we conducted a series of revivals both in Effie Edding-

ton School and in the church of El Mesias. These were successful even beyond expectation."

THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Under the existing laws of Mexico it was not possible for Bishop Beauchamp to exercise the functions of his office on Mexican territory, and the Mexico Annual Conference met at Eagle Pass, Tex., October 26-29, 1926. F. S. Montelongo was Secretary. The following are the statistics and appointments:

Number of districts	4
Pastoral charges	46
Societies	73
Local preachers	36
Members	4,424
Adults baptized	374
Infants baptized	177
Epworth Leagues	26
Epworth League members	702
Sunday schools	59
Officers and teachers	320
Scholars enrolled	2,755
Woman's Missionary Societies	24
Members	614
Educational institutions	7
Teachers	89
Students	2,121
Value of property	$930,000 00
Contributions:	
Foreign Missions	$ 1,248 69
Home and Conference Missions	$ 115 00
Church Extension	$ 120 75
Education	$ 115 00
American Bible Society	$ 78 00
General Conference Expense	$ 62 41
Woman's Missionary Society	$ 2,730 55
Support of the ministry:	
Bishops	$ 351 05
Presiding elders	$ 1,320 00
Preachers in charge	$ 19,839 56
Conference claimants	$ 250 00
Grand total	$ 48,099 06
Houses of worship	39
Value	$982,190 00
Parsonages	20
Value	$ 86,240 00

Appointments

Chihuahua District—R. M. Diaz, P. E.

Chihuahua Circuit.—R. M. Diaz.
Cusihuirachic.—M. M. Bustamante.
Los Lamentos.—Pedro Martinez, supply.
Madera.—F. Valazquez.
San Buenaventura.—F. Acosta.
San Isidro.—R. F. Diaz.
Evangelists.—Mrs. Carlota Nunez de Quezada, Misses Florence A. Hillburn, Sara Almanza, and Amalia Gutierrez.
Palmore College.—Miss Emma L. Eldridge, principal; Misses Hope Jack, Irna Matlock, and Helen Hodgson, teachers.
Secretary of Volunteers.—Miss N. E. Wynn.
Christian Center.—Miss Belle Markey, in charge; Miss Ellen B. Cloud, nurse; Miss Ethel McCaughan, missionary; Misses Eglantina Flores and Lucile Vail, teachers.
Palmore Sanitarium.—J. H. Ray, in charge; Miss Edna Potthoff, nurse.
Imprenta Palmore.—L. B. Newberry, manager.
Conference Treasurer, Board of Missions, Property Agent, and Manager of El Evangelista Mexicana.—L. B. Newberry.
Western Mexican Mission.—Joseph Thacker.
On Furlough.—Miss Lillie Fox.

Coahuila District—Benjamin Fernandez, P. E.

Acuna.—Jonas Gomez.
Allende.—B. Fernandez; Elejio Hernandez, assistant.
Cuatro Cienegas.—To be supplied.
Esperanza.—Pedro Cardenas.
Jiminez.—Ramon Rodriguez.
Monclova.—Elias Holguin.
Piedras Negras.—J. S. Pas.
Ramos Arispe.—To be supplied.
Sabinas.—To be supplied.
Saltillo.—F. S. Montelongo.
Roberts College.—Miss Lelia Roberts, principal; Misses Edith Park, Virginia Booth, Loraine Buck, and Mary Massey, missionaries.

Durango District—E. B. Vargas, P. E.

Balleza.—A. Rivera.
Ciudad Camargo Circuit.—E. Sierra.

Durango.—H. Pinales.
Principe de Paz. G. G. Bernal.
Gomez Palacios.—Jose Perez.
Guddalupe Victoria.—To be supplied.
Parral.—Manuel Escamilla.
Pasaje Circuit.—Andres Rojas.
San Pedro.—Felipe Rincon.
Santa Barbara Circuit.—L. V. Arredondo.
Tepehuanes.—Cristin Osuna.
Torreon and Viesca.—E. B. Vargas; E. Garza, assistant.
Valle de Zaragoza.—C. Loera.
MacDonell Institute.—Miss Myrtle Pollard, principal; Miss Eula Wynn, missionary.
Progreso College.—Miss Eva D. Massey, principal; Miss Veda E. Gilliland, missionary.
Elliott College.—E. H. Lang, principal.
Christian Center, Durango.—Miss Ruth Byerly, in charge; Misses Monclovia Herrera and Angela Chappelle, missionaries.
American Hospital.—Mrs. Helen M. Lang, in charge; Miss Bessie Baldwin, nurse.

Monterrey District—J. N. Pascoe, P. E.

Camargo Circuit.—P. Guerra.
Caracol.—Silverio M. Esqueda.
Hidalgo and Hipolito.—Pedro Covarrubia, supply.
Lampazas.—Albino Hernandez.
Los Herreras.—P. Moreno, supply.
Montemorelos.—A. C. Coronado.
Monterrey.—J. N. Pascoe.
American Congregation, to be supplied.
Nuevo Laredo.—To be supplied.
San Juan.—To be supplied.
Teran.—To be supplied.
Villaldama.—Z. O. Flores.
Laurens Institute.—Luz Marroquin, principal.
English-Spanish Institute.—Miss Dorah Ingram, principal; Misses Myrtle James and Irene Nixon, missionaries.
Industrial College.—Montemorelos, D. D. Steele, principal.
Monterey Hospital.—M. M. Tucker, in charge; Dixie D. Tucker,

assistant; Misses Naomi Chapman and Pearl Hall, nurses; Miss Alice Moerner, specialist.

Christian Center.—Miss Anne Deavours, in charge; Miss Amy Joe Burns, missionary.

Evangelists.—W. W. Jeffers, Miss Elodia Guerra.

Colporteur.—Tiburcio Martinez.

On Furlough.—J. B. Cox and Miss Sarah Warne.

POLAND

(Mission established, 1922)

DISMEMBERED and portioned out among her enemies for one hundred and fifty years, with not even a shadow of sovereignty left to her, Poland dreamed ever of freedom, and even sent her leaders, Kosciusko and Pulaski, to America to fight under Washington for liberty.

Poland in the seventeenth century was one of the most powerful states in Central Europe and the pioneer democratic nation of modern times. But her love of liberty led to her downfall. The very fact that she had established a Diet composed of a Senate and a Lower House, which legislature elected the king and defined his duties, caused her to be considered a menace by her autocratic neighbors, for democracy in the seventeenth century was not popular among the crowned heads of Europe.

Slowly but surely Russia, Austria, and Prussia laid their plans, and one after another the three partitions of Poland occurred, in 1772, 1792, and 1795. The liberty-loving Poles did not see their country torn limb from limb without a mighty struggle, but they were not able to stand against the combined armies of the other powers, and the fatal battle of Polish history was fought on October 10, 1794. Warsaw was taken, 15,000 of its inhabitants massacred, and Poland as a nation passed out of existence for one hundred and fifty years.

But Poland never once gave up her dream of liberty. The very children dreamed of freedom; they played not childish games, but games of soldiers, and sang not childish songs, but songs of freedom; the young men and maidens saw visions of a free country, and the old men passed on praying that their children might live to see Poland come into her own.

In 1830, in 1848, and again in 1863, the Poles revolted against

their oppressors, only to be driven back into bondage amid torrents of blood.

Then came the World War. The armies of the various nations swayed back and forth across the fields of Poland, and the country was devastated, as were Belgium and France. Three hundred towns, 20,000 villages, 2,000 churches, and billions of dollars' worth of property were destroyed. But what mattered this to Poland? Her hour had come and she struck wildly for liberty. First she fought with Russia, then with the Central Powers—it mattered little on which side if only Poland might come forth a free nation. Independence was declared November 9, 1918; the Treaty of Versailles recognized this independence in 1919, and the Republic of Poland took her place among the nations of the world.

Deprived of political liberty for so long, the Polish people found expression in literature and the arts. The "gift of tongues" has ever been theirs, and they are to-day the best linguists of the world. The second institution for higher learning in Europe was founded by the Poles at Cracow in 1364 and to-day enrolls 5,000 students. The University of Warsaw has on its roll 10,000.

Among its patriots Poland boasts Pulaski and Kosciusko; among its musicians, Paderewski, Chopin, Hoffman, and Sembrich; among its writers, Conrad and Sienkiewicz; and among its scientists, Copernicus and Madame Curie.

There is no established Church in Poland, but the constitution declares Roman Catholicism to be the dominant faith. There are 8,000 Roman Catholic priests and 2,500 Greek Catholic. The Russian Orthodox Church is also represented, and there are about 600 Protestants of every kind.

THE CALL OF POLAND

In 1919 Poland was free, but Poland was starving. Thousands and thousands of homeless and destitute people, many of them Russians driven out by the Bolsheviks, and multiplied thousands of orphaned children wandered aimlessly through her boundaries. Southern Methodism heard the call of Poland and sent out in 1921 a relief ship, laden with clothing, shoes, soap, food, and other necessities, a total valuation of $2,000,000. Soup kitchens were established at Warsaw and other places, and thousands of these people were saved from death by starvation

and freezing, and the multitudes of homeless children were gathered into orphanages and cared for. This greatest piece of relief work ever accomplished by the Church was formally acknowledged by the Polish government.

At the close of the relief work permanent quarters were sought for regular missionary work. A central building was purchased at Warsaw and became a center for social service, evangelistic, and educational work.

From the beginning our Mission in Poland has been fought by the Roman Catholic Church. Only by securing a charter as a Southern Trading Company were Methodists able to hold property in Poland. Under the inspiration of the Catholics an ancient law has been revived, forbidding the Protestant ministers to minister to any but their own "constituency," and any persons attending Protestant services are required by the police to show a membership card. This greatly hinders evangelistic work. Many outrages have been perpetrated by the Catholics to hinder our work. At one time the police, acting under orders of the priest, forcibly removed the children from the orphanage at Odolanow and placed them in the private homes of Roman Catholic constituency. No redress seemed possible, but the small boys took things into their own hands and ran away to return to the Methodist orphanage. At another time property had been bought for an orphanage, but the Roman Catholic Archbishop interfered and the land office refused to recognize the deed and forced us to close the orphanage.

In spite of the fact that the constitution guarantees religious liberty, the government has not yet recognized the Methodist Church, but steadily and more persistently come the rumors that this is to be done soon, and it is believed that the outlook for this recognition is more hopeful to-day than ever before, as the persecutions and outrages of the past have practically ceased during the past year.

WHAT WE HAVE IN POLAND

Our Mission in Poland was formally organized by Bishop W. B. Beauchamp in August, 1922, and bears the name of the Poland and Danzig Mission. Here we have 14 missionaries including wives, and 19 native workers. There are 5 presiding elders' districts, 11 pastoral charges, 13 organized congregations, and about 850 members.

Warsaw is the center of the work, and we also maintain work among the Germans in Danzig and among the White Russians at Wilno and Radoszkowice. Other centers are Mokotwo, Klarysew, Skolimow, Lwow, Poznan, Grudziaz, Chodziez, Czarnylas, and Katowice.

Our central building at Warsaw is open day and night, and its social service activities give employment to hundreds of people.

Official standing has been received for our night school, which is now called the English Language College. This work has been in progress for five years, and there are now about 1,400 students enrolled. This school has been the means of making numerous friends for the work.

In the building of the English Language College at Warsaw is also maintained a day school, and a Bible school has been established on the property at Skolimow.

The Methodist Gymnasium, School, and Orphanage is located at Klarysew. In this school are more than 100 students, coming from some of the best homes in Poland. We have here a fully organized Church with Sunday school, Epworth League, etc.

In addition to the day school at Warsaw other day schools are maintained in various centers.

At Radoszkowice in White Russia we have an internat, or hostel, for students from the country who come there to attend the Gymnasium. One of our workers is in charge of the hostel, and we are responsible for the moral and religious training of 60 young people enrolled here. We furnish these students with room, light, and heat, and they bring their own food. The work costs a little over a dollar a head per month.

THE WORK TO DATE

Teacher-training courses in Methodist teachings and history and in the evangelical doctrines of repentance and faith have been given to increasingly large numbers of teachers in Poland and White Russia during the past year. In the summer of 1926 our preachers gave two addresses a day, carried on services, and directed the sports at a teacher-training school in which forty took part. In February, 1927, a ten-day course in Methodism was given to White Russian teachers in Wilno with

about twenty-five present. The Bible was opened up to these young people, many of whom before this time had not the slightest idea of the evangelical interpretation of Christianity. We are hoping in this way to find native leaders who will serve their nation by giving themselves to the service of God.

The orphanage at Odolanow has been sold at a fair price and the children who remained there sent to their relatives and friends or to the members of our Church in the country until we can find some place for them. Some of the older boys have been taken to Skolimow where we have established a Bible school. We are running here a carpenter shop and a shoe shop trying to teach the boys a trade that will be useful to them later on. The regular classes for preachers will begin in the fall.

For several months we published a gospel paper in the two styles of printing in White Russia, which was a great help to our workers and had a good reception among the people. Because of the financial stringency this publication has been suspended.

THE YEAR'S PROGRESS

Progress continues in Poland. F. C. Woodward, superintendent of the Warsaw District and pastor of Central Church in Warsaw, thus reports his work:

"There are many evidences of spiritual progress in the Church now as compared with the same group one year ago. More persons attend the prayer meeting services; the spirit of our Sunday school pupils and teachers is healthy; the attendance during our special evangelistic services was gratifying; and on Sunday mornings the chapel now is generally crowded with earnest worshipers. More persons are coming to love their Bibles, and many more members are now ready to lead in prayer or to bring words of personal experience in the religious life.

"More than sixty members have contributed systematically during the year in true Methodist fashion. This habit is growing in popularity, and in time, under the favor of God, will make our Church completely self-supporting. We urge all our members and friends to adopt this envelope method of giving. Our Church has given one hundred per cent more this year than last year, and three hundred per cent more than two years ago.

"In 1922 we had 12 members, in 1923 we had 66, in 1924 the

number was 145, and this year we have 205. When we consider that these figures represent lives that have been changed from one line of thought to another, from one conception of religion to a concept radically different, we see how rapidly this Methodist movement is growing. By 1930 we ought to have one thousand loyal members in Warsaw alone. In the provinces the movemenJ is making steady gains.

"Our Board of Stewards has sent a petition to the Ministry of Religion for the official recognition of our Church. We are asking to be allowed to worship God as we choose, to bury our dead, marry our members, give metrica on the basis of our faith, hold property, build churches and schools, and operate publishing and printing agencies in all points of the territory of Poland. We wish to have no financial help from the government, as other Churches have. Our claims and requests are in keeping with the constitution, and we have every reason to believe that the present government will hear our plea and make official our standing."

THE MISSION MEETING

The annual meeting of the Polish and Danzig Mission was held at Wilno, Poland, August 3-5, 1926. Bishop U. V. W. Darlington presided, and Martin Price and John Witt acted as secretaries. The statistics reported and the appointments made at this meeting were as follows:

Number of districts	4
Pastoral charges	11
Societies	12
Local preachers	7
Members	810
Adults baptized	1
Infants baptized	7
Epworth Leagues	8
Epworth League members	326
Sunday schools	11
Officers and teachers	60
Scholars enrolled	630
Woman's Missionary Societies	8
Members	126
Educational institutions	5
Teachers	38
Students	1,176
Value of property	$50,000 00
Orphanages	2

Officers and teachers	12
Children in orphanages	135
Value of property	$75,000 00
Contributions:	
Foreign Missions	$ 245 00
Woman's Missionary Society	$ 96 66
Preachers in charge	$ 450 00
Superannuate Endowment Fund	$ 148 00
Grand total	$ 2,373 45
Houses of worship	4
Value	$53,500 00

Appointments

Danzig Mission—J. Rasmussen, Superintendent

Chodiez.—F. Schwartz.
Danzig: First Church.—J. Rasmussen.
Danzig Mission.—To be supplied.
Grudziaz and Torun.—H. Osthoff.

Lwow District—T. J. Gamble, Superintendent

Lwow: Central Church.—T. J. Gamble.
Lwow Circuit.—To be su....plied.

Poznan District—G. P. Warfield, Superintendent

Czarnylas ad Odolanow.—S. Bortkiewicz; F. Hebish, assistant.
Katowice Station.—M. Price; Kuzawa, assistant.
Poznan Station.—G. P. Warfield.
Odolanow Orphanage.—Freda Lenz, Deaconess; Kaminski, Business Manager.

Warsaw District—F. C. Woodward, Superintendent

Klarysew Station.—W. Dropiowski.
Warsaw: Central Church.—F. C. Woodward.
Warsaw Circuit.—F. C. Woodward; J. Neuding and Nadjer, Assistants.
Klarysew Orphanage and School.—W. Dropiowski, Director; M. Kosmiderski, assistant.
Deaconess at Klarysew.—Louise May.
English Language College at Warsaw.—T. F. Williams, Director.

Wilno District—Edmund Chambers, Superintendent

Internat Radoszkowicze.—E. Schlattsman.

Radoszkowicae.—To be supplied.
Wilno: Central Church.—John Witt.

Special Appointments

Editorial Secretary.—E. Chambers.
Director of Bible School.—G. P. Warfield.
Treasurer of Mission.—F. C. Woodward.
Business Director at Klarysew.—F. C. Woodward.
Returned to Home Field.—W. A. Langley.

SIBERIA-MANCHURIA

IN the extreme northeastern corner of the Chinese Republic lies Manchuria, a territory of 365,000 square miles and an estimated population of more than 20,000,000 people. On the northwest, north, and east lies Siberia.

Manchuria was the field of war between China and Japan in 1894 and 1895, and was occupied by Russia in 1900. In 1900 it was the district in which the Boxer movement was most destructive. In 1904 it was the scene of the war between Russia and Japan.

The fields of Eastern Manchuria are very fertile, and the soya bean, cultivated on some 20,000,000 acres, is a source of enormous wealth. Other crops are wheat, beans, millet, and rice. There are some fifty flouring mills. Rich deposits of coal, iron, lead, silver, and asbestos are found.

Siberia stretches some 3,600 miles from the Ural Mountains and Caspian Sea to the Pacific Ocean and has an area of three and a half million square miles. The Arctic Ocean washes its shores on the north, and on the south it touches Tibet, Afghanistan, and Persia. Siberia is not all ice and snow, for vast areas of fertile land with a climate like that of Washington and Oregon lie just north of Korea. Siberia belongs to Russia and borders on Manchuria, a dependency of China. Here in Siberia and Manchuria are found millions of people of four nationalities—Russians, Chinese, Koreans, and Japanese. The Koreans and Japanese are immigrants. The rich, easily tilled fields of Siberia and Manchuria offer great attractions to the Korean peasant farmer in contrast to the rocky and not over-fertile soil of his native country, and it is estimated that during the winter of

1926-27 five hundred Koreans a day migrated into this region. The Japanese are coming in large numbers to escape the overcrowded conditions in Japan.

THE COMING OF METHODISM

Methodism was really introduced into Siberia by the Korean Christians themselves, and our Church went into that country, not to plant Christianity, but to minister to the many Christians already present. The Siberia Mission was the last stake driven by Bishop W. R. Lambuth, the great missionary bishop of the Church. In 1920 he received authorization from the Board of Missions to proceed into Siberia, and the first missionaries went out in October of that year. They were Dr. W. G. Cram, Rev. J. S. Ryang, and Rev. Chung Chai Duk.

These workers established a Korean congregation in Kirin in November, 1920; in January, 1921, entered Harbin and established congregations in the surrounding country; and in March established a Korean Church at Nikolsk in Russian territory. By April, 1921, our Korean Church in Siberia numbered more than five hundred members. The Siberia Mission is in a very real sense the result of the missionary zeal of the Korean Christian Church.

In July, 1921, Bishop Lambuth visited Siberia in person and sent missionaries to Vladivostok and other Siberian cities to begin work among the Russian people. The China Annual Conference has established work for the evangelization of the Chinese in Manchuria, and to-day the Siberia Mission is organized into the Russian, Korean, and Chinese departments.

Persecution of our missionaries by the Bolsheviks began early in 1923, and in May of that year the American Consul General ordered all American missionaries to withdraw from Siberia for their own protection. Accordingly our headquarters were removed to Harbin, the military and commercial center of the far East and headquarters for the Chinese Eastern Railway. In this city schools, Churches, and a clinic are maintained for the Russians, and also work is carried on among the Chinese. Here is published in Russian each month *The Methodist*, the official organ of the Russian department of the Mission.

THE RUSSIAN WORK TO-DAY

"The Russian people of Manchuria, who have been awakened from their sinful dreams and have joined our Church, are gradually leaving their past lives behind and pushing on to that better life which is the ideal of the Church."

This statement of the success of Methodist missionary work in Manchuria is contained in a letter of appreciation written to the Rev. George F. Erwin, director of evangelistic work in the Russian department of the Mission, and is signed by representative leaders from the six Russian Methodist Churches in Manchuria.

These Russian leaders mention with sincere gratitude the Bible School, which has been established in Harbin, through which opportunity has been given to the Russian preachers to prepare themselves for the service of the Church. During the past year there have been eleven regular students. They also note the growing feeling of unity and friendship in the six Methodist Churches established in Harbin and along the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Four of the six Churches in the Russian Department of the Mission were opened during the past year. The first Church established outside of Harbin was at Tsitsikar, where there is a small congregation of nine faithful Methodists and a large number of friends who are interested in the work.

The second Church was established at Jalantun as the result of the sale of a Bible by one of the colporteurs. When the man who bought the book had read a few pages he became so interested that he called in his neighbors to read and study with him, and this led to an invitation to Mr. Erwin to come up and explain the Word of God to them. After a few revival services, a true little Church was organized with six members.

Boodahoo, the third station for our Methodist work outside of Harbin, is located almost on top of the Hingan Mountains, the highest mountain range in Northern Siberia. In this town are located the shops of the Trans-Siberian Railway, and about 2,500 Russians and 4,000 Chinese live here. Work here was opened in November; and although it has been hard to get a start because it is a town noted for its thieving and drunkenness, some progress has been made, especially among the children, who are enthusiastic about a Sunday school.

Manchuli City, in the corner of North China between Mongolia and Russia, is the most distant station of Southern Methodism. It is really the gateway to Russia and the last point on the Trans-Siberian Railway that it is possible for the missionaries to go. This town has a population of some 20,000 Russians, Chinese, Mongolians, and Tartars. Preaching was begun by Southern Methodists here about the last of January; and although the gospel story is new and strange to these people, it is said that nowhere have people been found who seem so anxious to hear it. Often they crowd into the hall for an hour before the services in order to get a seat. There are prospects for a fine work here.

The two older Churches of the Russian Department are in Harbin. Central Church, under the direction of the Rev. George F. Erwin, has a membership of 125, a Sunday school of 250, an Epworth League of 45 members, and a Woman's Missionary Society of 25.

Although situated in that part of the city known as the "Harbin Wilderness," the Philadelphia Church received 28 new members during the year and has a Sunday school of 150 and a Woman's Missionary Society with a membership of 26. Rev. N. J. Poysti is pastor.

The educational work of the Mission has been in charge of the Rev. H. C. Ritter, who was transferred from the Chinese Department of the Mission. The educational work includes:

The Central High School, with an enrollment of 450. According to the American consul this school has the reputation of being one of the best schools in Harbin. The income for the school is derived largely from the tuition fees, the Mission providing the rent of the building. Each class in the school has two hours of Bible study each week.

The Methodist Institute, a night school offering courses in English, bookkeeping, and typewriting to young men and women. This school has an enrollment of more than 350. The school is largely supported by the tuition fees. A half-hour chapel service is held each evening, and many of the students become interested and join Bible classes, the Epworth League, and attend Church services.

The Pristan Gymnasium, with an enrollment of 160. Every

day a thirty-minute religious service is held, and each class has two Bible lessons a week.

The Bible School was first organized in Vladivostok and then moved to Harbin. This year eleven students, eight young men and three young women, have given full time to study, and several others have been enrolled in various classes.

The Methodist clinic in Harbin is now in the fourth year of its activities. During the past year it gave medical treatments to 6,906 patients, the total number of visits being: Doctors, 14,812; dentists, 18,330; total, 33,142. In addition to the doctor superintendent, a surgeon, a skin specialist, and an eye, ear, nose, and throat specialist are employed. One of the four dentists on the staff treats the children in the Methodist schools. A drug store is maintained for the benefit of the patients, with three druggists in charge. The drugs are sold as cheaply as possible. Except for a few holidays, the clinic is held daily from 9 A.M. to 8 P.M.

The Woman's Department of the Board of Missions has two missionaries at work in Siberia, who carry on work among the Russian women and girls. They have organized Bible classes, English clubs, girl scout groups, and worked with the Sunday school and Epworth League. An evangelistic center has been opened with a dormitory for girls. In this Center a teacher gives music lessons, and a course has been opened for training kindergarten teachers. Three Russian students are in training for missionary work among their own people.

STATISTICS FOR THE RUSSIAN DEPARTMENT

District	1
Pastoral charges	6
Local preachers	12
Epworth Leagues	3
Members	137
Sunday schools	4
Pupils enrolled	550
Woman's Missionary Societies	3
Members	75
Educational institutions	3
Pupils enrolled	960
Bible school	1
Students enrolled	11
Clinic	1
Patients treated	6,906
Treatments given	33,142

Appointments, Siberia

George F. Erwin, Director Evangelistic and Medical Work.
H. C. Ritter, Director Education Work.
Mrs. George F. Erwin, Treasurer of Mission.
Mrs. H. C. Ritter, Teacher Methodist Institute.
Miss Constance Rumbough, Director Woman's Work.
Miss Sallie Browne, Assistant and Language Study.
N. J. Poysti, Pastor Philadelphia Church.
G. J. Yasinetsky, Pastor Manchuli.
G. V. Volegoff, Pastor Boohadoo.
A. A. Gouroff, Pastor Tsitsikar.
K. D. Egoroff, Pastor Jalatun.
A. F. Gavrelovchuk, Assistant Pastor Central Church.
B. N. Bradovich, Assistant Pastor Central Church and Bible Teacher, Central High School.
J. M. Pytakoff, Assistant Pastor Philadelphia Church.
G. N. Shibanoff, Assistant Pastor Philadelphia Church and Bible School Teacher, Pristan Gymnasium.
H. W. Jenkins, on furlough.

IN THE SIBERIA-KOREA MISSION

"The greatest missionary opportunity of this generation" is what Bishop Lambuth called Siberia, and the progress made by the Siberia-Korea Mission, now in its sixth year, goes far to prove the truth of this statement. There are now over 1,000 new believers in this Mission, most of whom have passed through the fire of persecution by the Bolsheviks and have come out pure gold. They have suffered greatly for their faith, and yet they stand firm.

Siberia is the battle ground between the idealism of Jesus Christ and the materialism of Karl Marx, and it is, therefore, a place where the evangelical Christian Church should not give way under any circumstances. Siberia is to-day one of the greatest mission fields of the world. Thousands and thousands of Koreans are migrating into both Siberia and Manchuria, and their Macedonian cry for the gospel may be heard all over the world by those who have the missionary spirit at heart. We cannot leave them to face alone the overwhelming tide of Russian materialism.

The Siberia-Korea Mission has the distinction of being oper-

ated entirely by native Koreans. The first superintendent of the Mission was Dr. W. G. Cram, now General Secretary of the Board of Missions; the second was the Rev. J. O. J. Taylor, who left the field in 1923. Since that time there have been no American missionaries at work among the Koreans of Siberia and North Kando (a part of Manchuria). The Rev. J. S. Ryang is now superintendent of the Mission.

The lay members and workers in this Mission are probably different from those in any other field, because they have had to pay a high price for the joy of becoming members and workers in the Christian Church. Even the women are daily facing a real danger for the sake of the faith in Jesus Christ, and yet are outstanding for their consecration and bravery. In this Mission one of the severest persecutions in the history of modern missions has been going on for some time and is still continuing, and yet, as always, in the face of persecution the Christian religion continues to grow.

When the annual meeting of the Siberia-Korea Mission was held in Rong Jung, North Kando, in September, 1926, only three preachers and one Bible woman came from the Siberia District, on account of the impossibility of getting passports from the Soviet government. These traveled several hundred miles through three countries—Russia, China, and Korea—to reach the meeting. Mrs. Kim Anna, the Bible woman, walked over three hundred miles in eight days to make her report and hear her bishop. When the three preachers returned to Siberia after their appointments were read they were arrested at Vladivostok by the authorities of the Soviet government on the charge of having crossed the border without passports. They were deported to Manchuria after having been imprisoned for twenty-three days in the Vladivostok prison. This is just a little sample of what our workers are constantly enduring in Siberia.

Yet in spite of persecutions great are the results of our work. There are to-day in the Mission 78 congregations, in which are 3,639 people; and although we have been forbidden by the Bolsheviks to teach religion to the young, there are 30 Sunday schools, in which 1,362 young people are being taught the Word of God. The contributions for all purposes last year amounted to $3.07 per member.

STATISTICS FOR THE SIBERIA-KOREA MISSION

Pastoral Charges	17
Congregations	78
Local preachers	22
Bible women	12
Colporteurs	2
Total adherents	3,639
Epworth Leagues	3
League members	105
Sunday schools	30
Officers and teachers	84
Pupils enrolled	1,362
Woman's Missionary Societies	23
Members	369
Adults baptized	153
Infants baptized	85
Primary schools	16
Houses of worship	27
Valued at	$ 18,260
Parsonages	9
Valued at	$ 1,065
Contributed for all purposes	$4,655 61

CHINESE DEPARTMENT—SIBERIA MISSION

The Chinese work is now under the direction of the Board of Missions of our Church in Central China. Under the stimulus of national sentiment, the Chinese desired to operate the Mission in Harbin without the aid of a foreign missionary, and the Rev. H. C. Ritter and Mrs. Ritter were transferred in October to work in the Russian Mission. It is believed that the Chinese are capable of building up a strong work in Harbin, and Mr. and Mrs. Ritter gladly withdrew so that they might have the full responsibility for the work.

PART III
HOME FIELDS

ANNUAL CONFERENCE MISSIONS

Summary of Totals

Total number of charges aided	1,964
Total amount appropriated for these	$439,915 40
Number of rural charges aided	1,484
Amount appropriated for these	$318,984 40
Number city charges aided	339
Amount appropriated for these	$104,215 00
Expended for other causes	$ 85,527 45
Total expended	$481,360 00
Total raised	$596,708 34
Total reserve	$167,923 27
Expended by General Board	$273,388 94
Grand total for missions in the United States by General and Conference Boards	$754,748 94

Alabama Conference

Number of pastoral charges in the Conference	195
Number of pastoral charges aided	62
Amount appropriated for these	$12,000
Number of rural charges aided	54
Amount appropriated for these	$ 8,675
Average salary of these, including the appropriation	$ 946
Number of city or industrial charges aided	8
Amount appropriated for these	$ 3,440
School work, Pastors' School	$ 300
Expenses	$ 130
Total receipts (including $8,527.93 reserve from 1925)	$20,180
Total expended	$12,530
Amount of reserve carried over	$ 7,650
Number of charges raised to self-support (adjusted by cabinet)	9
Number of new missions inaugurated (new names at least)	13

E. B. Paul, *Chairman.*

Arizona Conference

Number of pastoral charges in the Conference	30
Number of pastoral charges aided	11
Amount appropriated for these	$1,250
Number of rural charges aided	11
Amount appropriated for these	$1,250
Average salary of these, including the appropriation	$ 750
Amount appropriated for other purposes	$ 250
Total receipts	$1,140
Total expended	$1,140

What work has the General Board in your territory? The General Board is assisting us at 18 points.

What territory should be occupied by the General Board? New mission territory is being created as irrigation projects are brought in. We will need the assistance of the Board to occupy this territory.

What measures have helped make your work efficient? The assistance of the General Board has made much of our work possible.

C. R. GRAY, *Chairman.*

BALTIMORE CONFERENCE

Number of pastoral charges in the Conference	219
Number of pastoral charges aided	69
Amount appropriated for these	$18,156 00
Average salary of these, including the appropriation	$ 1,256 00
School work	$ 355 00
Conference evangelist	$ 3,500 00
Expenses	$ 376 00
Total receipts	$14,704 50
Total expended	$22,388 19
Number of new missions inaugurated	11

What territory should be occupied by the General Board? Quantico Marine Station.

B. V. SWITZER, *Chairman;*
S. K. COCKRELL, *Secretary.*

CENTRAL TEXAS CONFERENCE

Number of pastoral charges in the Conference	228
Number of pastoral charges aided	98
Amount appropriated for these	$21,275
Number of rural charges aided	85
Amount appropriated for these	$17,075
Average salary of these, including the appropriation	$1,184
Number of city or industrial charges aided	13
Amount appropriated for these	$ 4,200
Amount appropriated for other purposes	$ 300
School work	$ 500
Expenses	$ 250
Total expended	$22,350
Amount of reserve fund	$15,000

F. P. CULVER, *Chairman.*

DENVER CONFERENCE

Number of pastoral charges in the Conference	20
Number of pastoral charges aided	13
Amount appropriated for these	$ 800 00
Number of rural charges aided	4
Amount appropriated for these	$ 300 00
Average salary of these, including the appropriation	$1,212 50

Number of city or industrial charges aided	9
Amount appropriated for these	$ 500 00
Total receipts	$ 683 58
Total expended	$ 683 58

What work has the General Board in your territory? The General Board aided sixteen of the twenty charges of the Conference to the extent of $6,300.

What territory should be occupied by the General Board? The same territory as aided last year. We do not think it wise to enter new territory at this time.

What measures have helped make your work efficient? The aid generously given by the General Board, without which we simply could not function in this territory.

H. D. THOMPSON, *Chairman;*
JOHN COX, *Secretary.*

EAST OKLAHOMA CONFERENCE

Number of pastoral charges in the Conference	147
Number of pastoral charges aided	32
Amount appropriated for these	$6,850 00
Number of rural charges aided	26
Amount appropriated for these	$5,450 00
Average salary of these, including the appropriation	$ 638 00
Number of city or industrial charges aided	6
Amount appropriated for these	$1,400 00
School work, Summer School	$ 300 00
Conference Secretary	$ 108 44
Total receipts	$9,278 54
Total expended	$7,258 44
Amount of reserve carried over	$2,020 54

What work has the General Board in your territory? Hartshorne and Smithville.

E. H. CASEY, *Chairman;*
W. D. THOMPSON, *Secretary.*

FLORIDA CONFERENCE

Number of pastoral charges in the Conference	218
Number of pastoral charges aided	81
Amount appropriated for these	$12,055 00
Number of rural charges aided	65
Amount appropriated for these	$10,000 00
Number of city or industrial charges aided	16
Amount appropriated for these	$ 2,555 00
Amount appropriated for other purposes	$11,850 00
School work	$ 1,600 00
Conference Secretary	$ 1,950 00
Other items	$ 7,550 00
Expenses	$ 750 00
Total receipts	$32,484 26
Total expended	$23,376 95

Amount of reserve carried over	$70,731 67
Number of charges raised to self-support	10
Number of new missions inaugurated	12

What work has the General Board in your territory? All of the Latin District is financed by the General Board.

W. F. DUNKLE, *Chairman;*
C. E. GUTTERIDGE, *Secretary.*

HOLSTON CONFERENCE

Number of pastoral charges in the Conference	259
Number of pastoral charges aided	71
Amount appropriated for these	$13,250 00
Number of rural charges aided	49
Amount appropriated for these	$ 9,250 00
Average salary of these, including the appropriation	$ 867 30
Number of city or industrial charges aided	22
Amount appropriated for these	$ 4,000 00
Amount appropriated for other purposes	$ 5,000 00
Total receipts	$19,162 00
Total expended	$18,250 00
Amount of reserve carried over	$ 9,100 00
Number of charges raised to self-support	5
Number of new missions inaugurated	4

What work has the General Board in your territory? Rural Department, Hiwassee College.

What territory should be occupied by the General Board? A territory between Wise and Clintwood known, generally, as the pound, but of large extent and very needy.

J. M. CARTER, *Chairman;*
M. A. Stevenson, *Secretary.*

ILLINOIS CONFERENCE

Number of pastoral charges in the Conference	39
Number of pastoral charges aided	6
Amount appropriated for these	$400 90
Number of rural charges aided	5
Amount appropriated for these	$350 00
Average salary of these, including the appropriation	$800 00
Number of city or industrial charges aided	1
Amount appropriated for these	$ 50 00
Amount appropriated for other purposes	$ 40 00
Toral receipts	$420 90
Total expended	$420 90
Number of charges raised to self-support	1

What work has the General Board in your territory? We have twelve charges and two districts that get help from the General Board to the amount of $1,900.

What territory should be occupied by the General Board? The same as last and this year.

What measures have helped make your work efficient? Money placed in these fields to help make it possible for us to have pastors.

W. D. HUMPHREY, *Chairman*;
O. H. FREE, *Secretary*.

KENTUCKY CONFERENCE

Number of pastoral charges in the Conference	135
Number of pastoral charges aided	39
Amount appropriated for these	$ 9,212 50
Number of rural charges aided	39
Amount appropriated for these	$ 9,212 50
Average salary of these, including the appropriation	$ 920 00
School work, Pastors' Summer School	$ 500 00
Expenses	$ 160 40
Total receipts	$ 8,262 58
Total expended	$10,729 00
Amount of reserve carried over	$ 4,266 09
Number of charges raised to self-support	1
Number of new missions inaugurated	1

What territory should be occupied by the General Board? Certain important mining centers in Lexington District furnish opportunity for great service.

WALTER V. CROPPER, *Chairman*;
C. A. TAGUE, *Secretary*.

LITTLE ROCK CONFERENCE

Number of pastoral charges in the Conference	150
Number of pastoral charges aided	59
Amount appropriated for these	$ 9,686 00
Number of rural charges aided	48
Amount appropriated for these	$ 7,876 00
Average salary of these, including the appropriation	$ 1,000 00
Number of city or industrial charges aided	11
Amount appropriated for these	$ 1,810 00
Amount appropriated for other purposes	$ 1,750 00
School work	$ 1,000 00
Expenses	$ 142 34
Total receipts	$16,161 35
Total expended	$12,436 00
Amount of reserve carried over	$ 3,283 01
Number of charges raised to self-support	12
Number of new missions inaugurated	5

What territory should be occurpied by the General Board? Hot Springs Circuit and territory west in Arkadelphia District.

E. R. STEEL, *Chairman*;
JAMES THOMAS, *Secretary*.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE

Number of pastoral charges in the Conference	160
Number of pastoral charges aided	33

Amount appropriated for these	$ 8,745 00
Number of rural charges aided	18
Amount appropriated for these	$ 4,500 00
Average salary of these, including the appropriation	$ 1,050 00
Number of city or industrial charges aided	15
Amount appropriated for these	$ 4,245 00
Amount appropriated for other purposes	$ 512 45
School work	$ 466 00
Conference Secretary	$ 1,000 00
Other items	$ 400 00
Expenses	$ 132 45
Total receipts	$10,146 48
Total expended	$ 9,257 42
Amount of reserve carried over	$ 869 00
Number of charges raised to self-support	2
Number of new missions inaugurated	2

What work has the General Board in your territory? Assisted at St. Mark's and in the French Mission.

What territory should be occupied by the General Board? Work should be pressed in French Mission and around Morgan City.

What measures have helped make your work efficient? We are endeavoring to stimulate some of the Churches by offering to help them for several years if they take off some each year. We are using a gospel tent this year which is owned by the Board of Missions.

J. G. SNELLING, *Chairman.*

LOUISVILLE CONFERENCE

Number of pastoral charges in the Conference	177
Number of pastoral charges aided	52
Amount appropriated for these	$ 9,407 00
Number of rural charges aided	41
Amount appropriated for these	$ 6,520 00
Average salary of these, including the appropriation	$ 744 43
Number of city or industrial charges aided	11
Amount appropriated for these	$ 2,887 00
School work	$ 500 00
Expenses	$ 142 91
Total receipts	$12,437 53
Total expended	$12,254 17
Amount of reserve carried over	$ 183 36
Number of charges raised to self-support	3
Number of new missions inaugurated	3

What work has the General Board in your territory? The Methodist Temple, Louisville, Ky.

What measures have helped make your work efficient? We have done nothing unusual as a Conference. Some districts have worked hard to bring out the district in full.

J. W. WELDON, *Chairman.*

MEMPHIS CONFERENCE

Number of pastoral charges in the Conference	187
Number of pastoral charges aided (1 district, $900)	45
Amount appropriated for these	$11,350 00
Number of rural charges aided	39
Amount appropriated for these	$ 8,050 00
Average salary of these, including the appropriation	$ 967 00
Number of city or industrial charges aided	6
Amount appropriated for these	$ 3,300 00
Amount approriated for other purposes	$ 550 00
School work	$ 500 00
Other items	$ 75 00
Expenses	$ 97 60
Total receipts	$17,188 23
Total expended	$12,572 60
Amount of reserve carried over	$ 4,615 63
Number of new missions inaugurated	2

W. F. MAXEDON, *Chairman;*
T. C. MCKEVEY, *Secretary.*

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE

Number of pastoral charges in the Conference	163
Number of pastoral charges aided	64
Amount appropriated for these	$17,350 00
Amount appropriated for rural charges	$13,880 00
Average salary of these, including the appropriation	$ 1,000 00
Amount appropriated for other purposes	$ 500 00
Other items	$ 2,622 02
Expenses	$ 200 00
Total receipts	$ 1,382 67
Total expended	$14,580 00
Amount of reserve carried over	$ 5,200 00

What work has the General Board in your territory? Two-thirds of salary of Charles Assaf, Home Missionary Evangelist, which is a very fruitful work.

C. C. EVANS, *Chairman;*
J. L. NEILL, *Secretary.*

MISSOURI CONFERENCE

Number of pastoral charges in the Conference	166
Number of pastoral charges aided	66
Amount appropriated for these	$12,250 00
Number of rural charges aided	58
Amount appropriated for these	$10 050 00
Average salary of these, including the appropriation	$ 1,200 00
Number of city or industrial charges aided	8
Amount appropriated for these	$ 2,200 00
School work	$ 1,800 00
Expenses	$ 50 00
Total expended (deficit due to poor collections, 54%)	$ 9,237 50

Number of charges raised to self-support 4
Number of new missions inaugurated 2

V. O. WHITE, *Chairman.*

NEW MEXICO CONFERENCE

Number of pastoral charges in the Conference 67
Number of pastoral charges aided 21
Amount appropriated for these $4,000
Average salary of these, including the appropriation $1,200
Expenses ..... $ 150
Total receipts $3,650
Total expended $3,650
Number of charges raised to self-support 3

What work has the General Board in your territory? One district and several charges.

C. K. CAMPBELL, *Chairman;*
J. T. REDMAN, *Secretary.*

NORTH ALABAMA CONFERENCE

Number of pastoral charges in the Conference 320
Number of pastoral charges aided 82
Amount appropriated for these $12,915 00
Number of rural charges aided 64
Amount appropriated for these $10,000 00
Average salary of these, including the appropriation ..... $ 730 00
Number of city or industrial charges aided 18
Amount appropriated for these ..... $ 2,915 00
School work ..... $ 193 50
Conference Secretary ..... $ 999 96
Other items ..... $ 454 22
Expenses ..... $ 329 62
Total receipts $14,892 30
Total expended $14,892 30
Number of charges raised to self-support 12
Number of new missions inaugurated 3

What work has the General Board in your territory? Italian Mission and Conference Missionary Secretary.

What measures have helped make your work efficient? The missionary legislation of last General Conference, its program, and organization.

JAMES D. HUNTER, *Chairman.*

NORTH ARKANSAS CONFERENCE

Number of pastoral charges in the Conference 207
Number of pastoral charges aided 27
Amount appropriated for these $4,225 00
Number of rural charges aided 24
Amount appropriated for these $3,675 00
Average salary of these, including the appropriation ..... $ 975 00

Number of city or industrial charges aided	3
Amount appropriated for these	$ 500 00
School work	$1,100 00
Other items	$ 710 00
Total receipts	$7,775 67
Total expended	$8,711 16
Amount of reserve carried over	$1,404 83
Number of charges raised to self-support	3
Number of new missions inaugurated	2

What work has the General Board in your territory? Student pastors at Conway and Fayetteville.

What measures have helped make your work efficient? Sending our missionaries to summer schools. O. E. GODDARD, *Chairman.*

NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE

Number of pastoral charges in the Conference	228
Number of pastroal charges aided	71
Amount appropriated for these	$23,850 00
Number of rural charges aided	53
Amount appropriated for these	$15,650 00
Average salary of these, including the appropriation	$ 1,525 00
Number of city or industrial charges aided	18
Amount appropriated for these	$ 8,200 00
Summer school	$ 400 00
Building Fund, College Place Church	$ 1,000 00
Expenses	$ 239 95
Number of charges raised to self-support	9
Number of new missions inaugurated	4

What territory should be occupied by General Board? Establish a home missionary at Oteen. W. W. PEELE, *Chairman;* F. S. LOVE, *Secretary.*

NORTH GEORGIA CONFERENCE

Number of pastoral charges in the Conference	275
Number of pastoral charges aided	79
Amount appropriated for these	$21,425 00
Number of rural charges aided	60
Amount appropriated for these	$14,458 00
Average salary of these, including the appropriaton	$ 1,032 00
Number of city or industrial charges aided	19
Amount appropriated for these	$ 6,967 00
Amount appropriated for other purposes	$ 4,508 35
School work	$ 759 35
Conference Secretary	$ 3,025 38
Other items	$ 675 53
Expenses	$ 48 09
Total receipts	$54,255 58
Total expended	$25,933 35

Amount of reserve carried over	$28,322 23
Number of charges raised to self-support	5
Number of new missions inaugurated	5

What measures have helped make your work efficient? Conference Secretary.

W. A. SHELTON, *Chairman.*

NORTH MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE

Number of pastoral charges in the Conference	171
Number of pastoral charges aided	57
Amount appropriated for these	$11,385 00
Number of rural charges aided	52
Amount appropriated for these	$10,535 00
Average salary of these, including the appropriation	$ 963 00
Number of city or industrial charges aided	3
Amount appropriated for these	$ 850 00
Amount appropriated for other purposes	$ 100 00
School work	$ 600 00
Mission School for Mission Pastors	$ 627 57
Expenses	$ 327 62
Total receipts	$14,958 63
Total expended	$13,440 00
Amount of reserve carried over	$ 1,518 44

What measures have helped make your work efficient? I think the school for mission pastors has been helpful. The problem in the Conference is to hold the rural sections and to see that the country, which is being depopulated rapidly by removals to the towns, has services. For this reason our rural territory seems doomed to be forever mission territory.

R. A. TUCKER, *Chairman.*

NORTH TEXAS CONFERENCE

Number of pastoral charges in the Conference	205
Number of pastoral charges aided	58
Amount appropriated for these	$10,300 00
Number of rural charges aided	55
Amount appropriated for these	$ 9,275 00
Average salary of these, including the appropriation	$ 950 00
Number of city or industrial charges aided	3
Amount appropriated for these	$ 1,075 00
Amount appropriated for other purposes	$ 1,500 00
Conference Secretary	$ 1,500 00
Expenses	$ 253 00
Total receipts	$13,760 00
Total expended	$15,700 00

S. M. BLACK, *Chairman;*
H. M. TIMMONS, *Secretary.*

NORTHWEST CONFERENCE

Number of pastoral charges in the Conference	44
Number of pastoral charges aided	11

Amount appropriated for these	$2,000 00
Number of rural charges aided	5
Amount appropriated for these	$ 700 00
Average salary of these, including the appropriation	$ 600 00
Number of city or industrial charges adied	6
Amount appropriated for these	$ 700 00
Other items	$ 25 00
Expenses	$ 7 00
Total receipts	$ 721 93
Total expended	$ 721 84
Amount of reserve carried over	$ 322 55
Number of charges raised to self-support	1

What work has the General Board in your territory? All of the forty-four charges except eleven, which are self-supporting.

J. H. DILLS, *Chairman.*

NORTHWEST TEXAS CONFERENCE

Number of pastoral charges aided	62
Amount appropriated for these	$10,750 00
Number of rural charges aided	57
Amount appropriated for these	$ 9,300 00
Average salary of these, including the appropriation	$ 1,000 00
Number of city or industrial charges aided	5
Amount appropriated for these	$ 1,450 00
Amount appropriated for other purposes	$ 581 56
Expenses	$ 382 00
Total receipts	$11,713 56
Total expended	$11,713 56

J. W. HUNT, *Secretary.*

PACIFIC CONFERENCE

Number of pastoral charges in the Conference	90
Number of pastoral charges aided	22
Amount appropriated for these	$4,100 00
Number of rural charges aided	9
Amount appropriated for these	$1,650 00
Average salary of these, including the appropriation	$ 800 00
Number of city or industrial charges aided	13
Amount appropriated for these	$2,150 00
Amount appropriated for other purposes (Conference evangelist)	$ 300 00
Total receipts	$2,214 80
Total expended	$2,214 80
Deficit	$1,885 20

What work has the General Board in your territory? Oriental Mission and Mexican.

What territory should be occupied by General Board? Many points in Los Angeles District.

What measures have helped make your work efficient? Institutes, personal letters urging payment of subscriptions on special maintenance fund, and work of Conference Secretary. T. L. LALLANCE, *Chairman;*
A. T. O'REAR, *Secretary.*

ST. LOUIS CONFERENCE

Number of pastoral charges in the Conference	138
Number of pastoral charges aided	33
Amount of appropriated for these	$6,100 00
Number of rural charges aided	27
Amount appropriated for these	$5,200 00
Average salary of these, including the appropriation	$1,200 00
Number of city or industrial charges aided	6
Amount appropriated for these	$ 900 00
Amount appropriated for other purposes	$1,200 00
School work	$ 500 00
Other items	$ 500 00
Expenses	$ 200 00
Total receipts	$8,600 00
Total expended	$8,200 00
Amount of reserve carried over	$ 400 00
Number of charges raised to self-support	5
Number of new missions inaugurated	5

What work has the General Board in your territory? Kindgom House.

What measures have helped make your work efficient? An effort to raise mission charges out of the beneficiary class.

R. B. KIMBRELL, *Chairman.*

SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE

Number of pastoral charges in the Conference	139
Number of pastoral charges aided	36
Amount appropriated for these	$10,750 00
Number of rural charges aided	30
Amount appropriated for these	$ 9,050 00
Average salary of these, including the appropriation	$ 1,126 00
Number of city or industrial charges aided	7
Amount appropriated for these	$ 2,400 00
Amount appropriated for other purposes (rural Sunday school worker)	$ 1,000 00
School work, Horry Industrial School	$ 2,500 00
Other items	$ 2,750 00
Total receipts	$13,272 23
Total expended	$12,975 06
Amount of reserve carried over	$ 4,453 91
Number of charges raised to self-support	1
Number of new missions inaugurated	1

D. M. MCLEOD, *Chairman;*
L. L. BEDENBAUGH, *Secretary.*

SOUTH GEORGIA CONFERENCE

Number of pastoral charges in the Conference	237
Number of pastoral charges aided	65
Amount appropriated for these	$19,600 00
Number of rural charges aided	59
Amount appropriated for these	$17,100 00
Average salary of these, including the appropriation	$ 850 00
Number of city or industrial charges aided	6
Amount appropriated for these	$ 2,500 00
School work, Pastors' School	$ 750 00
Other items (evangelists)	$ 3,050 00
Expenses	$ 87 00
Total receipts	$36,633 27
Total expended	$23,388 00
Amount of reserve carried over	$13,245 27
Number of charges raised to self-support	11
Number of new missions inaugurated	8

What work has the General Board in your territory? Graymont-Summit Home Demonstration Charge.

What measures have helped make your work efficient? Coöperation of presiding elders in securing self-support; Board of Lay Activities by pressing for full collections; Sunday School Board through its program of missionary education; emphasis upon evangelism.

ED F. COOK, *Chairman;*
A. H. ROBINSON, *Secretary.*

SOUTHWEST MISSOURI CONFERENCE

Number of pastoral charges in the Conference	135
Number of pastoral charges aided	49
Amount appropriated for these	$10,100 00
Number of rural charges aided	36
Amount appropriated for these	$ 6,000 00
Average salary of these, including the appropriation	$ 1,058 44
Number of city or industrial charges aided	13
Amount appropriated for these	$ 4,100 00
Amount appropriated for other purposes	$ 700 00
School work	$ 700 00
Total receipts	$ 6,525 95
Total expended	$10,800 00
Amount of reserve carried over	$ 6,321 00
Number of charges raised to self-support	7
Number of new missions inaugurated	9

What work has the General Board in your territory? $900 for Italian worker at Institutional Church

W. A. TETLEY, *Chairman;*
T. B. MATHIS, *Secretary.*

TENNESSEE CONFERENCE

Number of pastoral charges in the Conference	202
Number of pastoral charges aided	42

Amount appropriated for these	$ 7,400 00
Number of rural charges aided	38
Amount approprated for these	$ 6,450 00
Average salary of these, including the appropriation	$ 674 00
Number of city or industrial charges aided	13
Amount appropriated for these	$ 950 00
Amount appropriated for other purposes (Centenary Institute)	$ 800 00
School work (Cumberland Mountain School)	$ 1,800 00
Other items (Ovoca Conference and Preachers' Institute)	$ 400 00
Expenses	$ 200 00
Total receipts	$11,536 05
Total expended	$10,600 00
Amount of reserve carried over	$ 936 05
Number of new missions inaugurated	1

What work has the General Board in your territory? Leoma, Tenn.

JOHN W. BARTON, *Chairman;*
W. H. WISEMAN, *Secretary.*

TEXAS CONFERENCE.

Number of pastoral charges in the Conference	245
Number of pastoral charges aided	86
Amount appropriated for these	$17,800 00
Number of rural charges aided	80
Amount appropriated for these	$15,500 00
Average salary of these, including the appropriation	$ 1,200 00
Number of city or industrial charges aided	5
Amount appropriated for these	$ 1,300 00
School work	$ 1,000 00
Other items	$ 3,000 00
Expenses	$ 500 00
Total receipts	$18,310 00
Total expended	$21,300 00
Amount of reserve carried over	$ 2,000 00

IRA F. KEY, *Chairman;*
FRED FEW, *Secretary.*

UPPER SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE

Number of pastoral charges in the Conference	163
Number of pastoral charges aided	65
Amount appropriated for these	$20 800 00
Number of rural charges aided	37
Amount appropriated for these	$12,050 00
Average salary of these, including the appropriation	$ 1,100 00
Number of city or industiral charges aided	27
Amount appropriated for these	$ 8,250 00
School work (Clemson College)	$ 500 00
Other items	$ 700 00

Expenses	$ 350 00
Total receipts	$15,298 00
Total expended	$15,298 00
Number of charges raised to self-support	2
Number of new missions inaugurated	1

What work has the General Board in your territory? Textile Industrial Institute.

What territory should be occupied by the General Board? Several industrial points need help.

What measures have helped make your work efficient? Creation of Secretary of Industry and revolving Centenary fund kept in reserve, the interest only being used.

P. F. KILGO, *Chairman;*
O. M. ABNEY, *Secretary.*

VIRGINIA CONFERENCE

Number of pastoral charges in the Conference	294
Number of pastoral charges aided	77
Amount appropriated for these	$18,025 00
Number of rural charges aided	60
Amount appropriated for these	$13,275 00
Number of city or industrial charges aided	17
Amount appropriated for these	$ 4,750 00
Amount appropriate for other purpoes	$ 5,167 83
School work	$ 3,200 00
Prison work	$ 780 00
Expenses	$ 687 83
Total receipts	$28,493 33
Total expended	$24,692 83
Amount of reserve carried over	$22,453 91
Number of charges raised to self-support	6
Number of new missions inaugurated	3

J. W. MOORE, *Chairman;*
H. P. MEYERS, *Secretary.*

WEST OKLAHOMA CONFERENCE

Number of pastoral charges in the Conference	118
Number of pastoral charges aided	38
Amount appropriated for these	$6,500 00
Number of rural charges aided	36
Amount appropriated for these	$5,700 00
Average salary of these, including the appropriation	$1,140 00
Number of city or industrial charges aided	5
Amount appropriated for these	$ 800 00
Amount appropriated for other purposes	$1,600 00
School work	$ 300 00
Orphanage	$ 200 00
Other items	$ 105 20
Expenses	$ 206 25
Total receipts	$9,505 96
Total expended	$7,351 35

Amount of reserve carried over	$2,154 61
Number of charges raised to self-support	1
Number of new missions inaugurated	3

J. O. PETERSON, *Chairman;*
C. A. MORRIS, *Secretary.*

WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE

Number of pastoral charges in the Conference	190
Number of pastoral charges aided	85
Amount appropriated for these	$ 1,800 00
Number of rural charges aided	80
Amount appropriated for these (small towns and circuits)	$16,400 00
Average salary of these, including the appropriation	$ 1,107 00
Number of city or industrial charges aided	9
Number of city or industrial charges aided (places having more than one Church)	5
Amount appropriated for these	$ 1,600 00
Rural Pastors' School, Southern Methodist University	$ 100 00
Other items	$ 100 00
Total receipts	$20,693 06
Total expended	$18,200 00
Amount of reserve carried over	$ 2,493 06
Number of charges raised to self-support	4
Number of new missions inaugurated	8

J. W. ROWLAND, *Chairman;*
J. W. ALBRITTEN, *Secretary.*

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE

Number of pastoral charges in the Conference	303
Number of pastoral charges aided	112
Amount appropriated for these	$30,393 00
Number of rural charges aided	62
Amount appropriated for these	$14,572 00
Average salary of these, including the appropriation	$ 1,318 00
Number of city or industrial charges aided	50
Amount appropriated for these	$15,821 00
Amount appropriated for other purposes	$ 1,486 00
School work, College Place Church and Chapel Hill	$ 3,100 00
North Wilkesboro District	$ 1,200 00
Duke University School	$ 1,150 00
Expenses	$ 770 00
Total receipts	$39,114 00
Total expended	$36,613 00
Amount of reserve carried over	$25,754 02
Number of charges raised to self-support	7
Number of new missions inaugurated	8

What work has the General Board in your territory? Nothing except Oteen.

E. K. MCLARTY, *Chairman.*

WESTERN VIRGINIA CONFERENCE.

Number of pastoral charges in the Conference	146
Number of pastoral charges aided	27
Amount appropriated for these	$5,250 00
Number of rural charges aided	18
Amount appropriated for these	$2,850 00
Average salary of these, including the appropriation	$1,075 00
Number of city or industrial charges aided	9
Amount appropriated for these	$2,400 00
School work	$ 250 00
Total receipts	$6,671 00
Total expended	$5,500 00
Amount of reserve carried over	$1,171 00
Number of charges raised to self-support	3
Number of new missions inaugurated	2

What work has the General Board in your territory? Allen, $300; Greenup, $250; Belfry, $200; Beckley Circuit, $250; Rupert, $150; Lookout, $150; Epworth Church, $150; Parkersburg and Lubeck, $150. Total, $1,600.

C. A. SLAUGHTER, *Chairman;*
C. C. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

ARMY AND NAVY

ACCORDING to government reports in 1924, there were 49,000 soldiers and 6,500 sailors located in the territory of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; and while these numbers are constantly changing with the movement of the Army and Navy, they approximately represent the number in our midst at all times. These men are in nearly a hundred different centers. Many of them are in tuberculosis and other hospitals maintained by the Army and Navy and by the Veterans' Bureau. Many of these are located in the South and Southwest.

The Army and Navy posts, and especially the hospitals, offer an appealing and needy field service for the Church. The concentration of large numbers of young men in groups creates a grave situation from the moral and religious angle. These men are subjected to severe temptations. The refining influence of woman is customarily absent, and the men have no home life and few of the finer joys and experiences. The government makes some attempt to care for the situation by the appointment of chaplains, but the number is entirely too small to meet the situation. In 1924 there were only 125 chaplains serving an army of 130,000 scattered all over the world, and the

report that year from the chief of chaplains pointed out that there were urgent requests for chaplains from twenty-six stations for which no spiritual oversight was then available, but that it was absolutely impossible to respond to any of these requests. Even when a chaplain is present, he frequently has no chapel, seats, musical instrument, songbooks, or any other equipment necessary for his work.

Many persons have an idea that soldiers and sailors are unusually irreligious and that religious work among them is unfruitful. This is not the case. Soldiers and sailors are no more irreligious than similar young men in the civilian population. In the report above mentioned, it was pointed out that during the year 1,339,000 persons attended the services conducted by chaplains on military reservations, an increase of 300,000 over the preceding year. "By the law of averages, this indicates that every one in the military establishment attended some form of religious service at an army post eleven times during the year." Of course these figures do not take into account the large attendance of military personnel upon services in civilian Churches. In the matter of Church attendance, therefore, it seems that the soldiers have a better record than multiplied thousands of the civilian Church members.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has been carrying on work among the soldiers and sailors in the South for several years. Until recently, our policy had three elements: (1) We reënforced the work of the regularly commissioned chaplains who are members of our Church by making a small appropriation to them to be used in supplementing their work. (2) We maintained pastors in the army camps and naval bases in our territory. (3) We supported pastors in the Army and Navy hospitals. Owing to lack of funds, however, this work has suffered retrenchment in the last two or three years.

For 1928, an appropriation of $4,950 has been made. With this appropriation, five pastors will be maintained. One of these will work in the Oteen tuberculosis hospital at Asheville, N. C., and another will be stationed in the Fort Bayard tuberculosis hospital at Fort Bayard, N. Mex. A pastor will also be supported at Parris Island, S. C. This is a naval base on an island off the city of Beaufort with a marine barracks, naval prison, hospital, and radio station. Here the raw Marine re-

cruits are usually taken for preliminary training, and during their initiation into the life of a Marine they need spiritual advice and guidance. Our pastor lives on the mainland and spends each day on the island with the men.

In the important Marine center at Quantico, Va., another pastor is supported. Here is a Marine barracks with a Marine officers' school and a Marine aviation center. The Marines are usually transferred to Quantico after their training at Parris Island. We have here a good Church and a large congregation, but, owing to the constant movement of the men, it must be supported with missionary funds. Still another pastor will be stationed at Fort Clarke, a border command near the interior town of Brackettsville, Tex. A thousand men are usually kept in this lonely spot.

CITY AND INDUSTRIAL WORK

IF Southern Methodism is to live and grow, it must give special attention to the city problem. But what is the city problem? The city does not need a different gospel, but a different method of approach and a different manner of applying the gospel. There are certain city conditions that have a special bearing on the work of the Church.

The modern city calls upon the Church for three distinct types of service. The residential sections demand from the Church a high type of gospel ministry. The down-town, congested boarding-house districts demand a large emphasis upon directed social activity, especially among the young people. The slums, or tenement districts, need the Institutional Church with its milk depot, public health work, free clinics, employment bureau, day nursery, boys' and girls' clubs and classes, mothers' clubs, and other lines of service to these poor and overworked masses of people crowded into the insanitary tenement houses. This third type of work is usually a missionary project pure and simple, the expense of which must be met by the Mission Boards or other organizations or Churches.

The down-town Church also comes under the head of a missionary project.

As the factories and other business houses encroach on the residential sections of the cities, the old population moves out,

and once handsome old city mansions are turned into boarding houses or tenements. The population becomes shifting and unstable, and often Jews, Negroes, and foreigners move in in large numbers. The down-town Church must either follow its membership out into the new residential sections as the character of the neighborhood changes, or, if it elects to remain in the down-town section and continue its ministry among these most needy people, it must receive assistance from the outside, for the surrounding population could not possibly finance the activities of a modern Church. The situation calls for special visitors, deaconesses, and full-time workers to keep in touch with the transient people.

The industrial centers of our territory present the same problems as the cities—namely, congestion, poverty, lack of sanitation, and shifting population. Industrial centers in the South are mainly the mining, cotton mill, and steel communities. Extensive mining interests are in West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri. North Carolina leads the whole country in the textile industry, and in the Birmingham, Ala., district are large steel mills. Thousands of ignorant foreigners are frequently massed in these industrial centers. Their wage is low, their homes but shacks, and they fall an easy prey to radical propaganda of all sorts. These industrial centers are frequently smoldering volcanoes of discontent, which may burst forth at any moment and work disaster upon the country. The problem of the Church is to educate and Christianize so that such a menace may be averted. Not only must these people have the gospel, but they look to the Church for their recreation and expect it to supply the leadership for all the activities of their community life. Fortunately, within the past few years the Church has had the hearty coöperation of the corporations themselves in its labor among the industrial workers.

GOODWILL INDUSTRIES

Among the agencies of proved efficiency in the work of the Church in the down-town or slum sections the Goodwill Industries hold first place. A Goodwill Industry is an industrial or mechanical department of the Church, which combines a workshop and a salesroom. It specializes in the reconstruction of used articles and selling them at a low price to the poor.

These centers have helped to alleviate the ever-present evils of the city—unemployment and the lack of necessities due to poverty. With the exception of a small initial outlay and the salary of the superintendent, which expenses are borne by the Board of Missions, the Goodwill Industries are self-supporting, and temporary employment is given to large numbers of unemployed while the products of their work are sold at a low rate to the poor.

The first Southern Methodist Goodwill Industry was organized five years ago in Nashville. To-day there are ten plants in operation in the following cities: Nashville, Chattanooga, Memphis, Richmond, Norfolk, Dallas, Fort Worth, Atlanta, Shreveport, La., and Winston-Salem, N. C. A plan of coöperation between the two branches of Methodism in Kansas City was worked out in 1925, and this is considered a remarkable demonstration of real union. Their income from the first year approximated $7,000, and they are giving employment to about seventy-five persons each month.

The cities and industrial centers of the South and Southwest are filled with institutions and workers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, about one hundred and thirty workers being employed by the Board of Missions of the denomination, while many others carry on work under the city mission board, which finance their own enterprises. The following is a summary of the city and industrial work of the General Board of Missions:

Goodwill Industries in ten large cities that in 1926 gave 22,934 days of employment to 845 people for which was paid the sum of $34,612.91, while sales in the Goodwill stores amounted to $74,629.19 and total receipts to $80,761.24; total conversions, 405.

Workers, pastors, and social service experts in down-town Churches in the following cities: Baltimore, 2; Knoxville, 3; Louisville, 1; St. Louis, 6; New Orleans, 1; Oklahoma City, 2; Richmond, 1; Phœnix, Ariz., 2; San Francisco, 1; and Nashville, Tenn., 1.

St. Mark's Hall, New Orleans, the greatest Institutional Church in the South, surrounded by a population of 30,000 Italians, French, Spanish, and Americans. It is a Church, a gymnasium, a clinic, workers' residence, club, and school combined.

Textile Industrial Institute, Spartanburg, S. C., a school for the underprivileged people in the mill district, where students study in the classroom and work in the neighboring cotton mills on alternate weeks, thus at the same time earning a living and obtaining an education. Approximately 150 students were enrolled during the past year, the ages ranging from 16 to 35 years.

Pastors and social service workers are stationed in the following textile communities: Spartanburg, S. C., 1; Columbus, Ga., 1.

A worker is maintained in the mining region of Oklahoma, at Brooks Institute, Hartshorne, Okla.

The Department of Woman's Work coöperates in the work at St. Mark's Hall, New Orleans, and at other centers and carries on work on their own responsibility in the following places:

Mary Elizabeth Inn, San Francisco, a hostel for young women.

Wesley Community House, San Francisco, including Church, gymnasium, clubs, classrooms, and workers' apartments.

Homer Toberman Mission, Los Angeles, located in the center of about 35,000 Mexicans, has been termed "a life-saving station for the kingdom of heaven."

Virginia K. Johnson School, Dallas, a home for delinquent girls, with an enrollment of about 70.

Vashti School, Thomasville, Ga., an institution whose purpose is to educate dependent girls of good character and fit them for life.

Wesley Community House, Biloxi, Miss., in the midst of a large population of Austrians, Poles, French, Italians, and Americans, employed in the fish and oyster canneries. This work includes a playground, nursery, gymnasium, clubrooms, and a chapel.

Wesley Community House, War, W. Va., which serves the coal-mining population of that State.

TEXTILE INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE

This is the sixteenth year of the Textile Industrial Institute. The school is maintained for the benefit of the young men and

women of our industrial centers who were denied the opportunity of a childhood education. The total enrollment to date is one hundred and forty-four. Of this number two-thirds come from the various Southern States. The other third from the local mill villages. All of them work alternate weeks in cotton mills to defray their living and school expenses. They range in age from sixteen to thirty-five years. Their school advancement varies from the third grade through the eleventh. The large majority of the students are active Christians. One out of every ten has dedicated his life to some distinctive Christian service.

The school teaches the regular eleven grades of public school work together with sewing, cooking, and music for young women. For the young men there is a course in textiles, including mill arithmetic, designing, weaving, carding, and spinning.

The average advancement of students is showing a marked improvement due to the effect of compulsory education and child labor laws. Whereas most of the students were formerly illiterate or near illiterate, seventy per cent of the present enrollment are in the high school. The present class and a number of last year's graduates are urging that some college work be added.

The Institute has a very handsome stone dormitory, which adequately meets the housing problem. However, the classrooms and auditorium are temporary wooden structures, which are in a very bad state of repair. They cannot possibly last more than two years longer.

THE NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT

The New Orleans District now includes, in addition to the city and environs, the territory formerly comprising the French Mission District. The distance between furthest points is three hundred miles. The district includes twelve entire parishes (counties) and parts of others. This territory has a population of 615,000, one-third the population of the State of Louisiana.

Several saints are represented in the names of these parishes, such as St. John and St. Bernard, which indicates the traditional religion of this section. Our work here is difficult, for the power of Rome is still great.

In New Orleans we have a virile and loyal type of Methodists, and this city has given more than one hundred preachers to the Church. Our people are loyal to all enterprises of the Church and always pay in full. This district has twice exceeded its quota for the mission special. Although we have wrought well in the type of Methodist produced, we have accomplished too little in the number of members gained, for after one hundred years of labor we can report only 4,200 members in the city and 6,300 in the entire district.

St. Mark's, in the city of New Orleans, is one of the fi est plants of the kind in the country. The beautiful buildings, of the Spanish Mission type, are located in the old section of the city. The pastor is supported by the Home Department of the Board of Missions and the community work by the Department of Woman's Work. The Community Chest also contributes to the maintenance of this work. St. Mark's Church has 120 members and is steadily growing, while its community work is reaching a large number of people, many of whom are foreigners.

New Orleans is the largest city of the South and the second port of the United States. In this city of more than 400,000 we have 10 Methodist Churches, but only 4,200 members. The old section of the city is well supplied with Methodist Churches, but we are doing nothing in the new section. New Orleans is the natural gateway of the greatest valley in the world. Those who have long lived there have watched its steady growth. They have seen built the industrial canal and the industrial harbor for factories at a cost of $20,000,000. The new bond issue will furnish the city a new municipal auditorium, many many miles of paved streets, park extensions, and other improvements. The people are looking forward to the spanning of Lake Pontchartrain and the Mississippi, and are expecting to have a city of 1,000,000 some day. In this great Southern city we have no outstanding institution of the Methodist Church. Other Churches have seen the importance of this city and invested in schools and hospitals, but the Southern Methodist has no school, no hospital, and no office of the General Board. No General Conference has been held in New Orleans since 1866, for our Church has seemed to overlook this great metropolis of the South. We are convinced, however,

that the Church that does see New Orleans and does gain a dominant place here will soon afterwards dominate the South itself.

FRENCH WORK

NEARLY two hundred years ago, back in 1755, the Acadians were deported from Nova Scotia by the British and took refuge in Southeastern Louisiana. Here their descendants, some 350,000 strong, live to-day to all intents and purposes as foreign to American life and society as they were when they penetrated this country more than one hundred and seventy years ago.

French is still the universal language, and to the multitudes in the rural sections English is a foreign tongue. Thousands of the children do not even know they are Americans and until recent years instruction even in the public schools was given in French. Thus in the very heart of the South we have a third of a million native-born Americans who are as foreign as though they lived in Flanders or in Normandy.

In the whole State of Louisiana, according to the United States religious census of 1916, there are 863,067 members of all religious organizations, and of these 509,910 are Catholics. In the thirty parishes (or counties) of Southeast Louisiana the Roman Catholics number 429,922, while all other denominations and sects, including the Jews, have but 126,799 adherents. Of the 350,000 Acadians and Creoles, ninety per cent at least are nominally attached to the Roman Church.

The French missionaries of our Church, themselves natives of this section of Louisiana, declare that the ignorance and superstition of these people is almost as dense as if they had grown up in heathen lands. Would that it were possible for the rest of America to see some of the superstitious practices still carried on in this section of our civilized country! A man who loses his stock calls them through a knot hole in a post instead of going in search of them; the owner of a house infested with roaches catches nine of the pests and puts them into a cane reed, which he throws over his shoulder into the water expecting the rest of them to follow; a person who has measles is fanned with a hinge as his chief medical attention; and also it is a sin to marry while in mourning, although the wife to be

may live with her future husband until the period of mourning is over and then the marriage ceremony may be performed. These and many other practices, such as wearing a spider in a nutshell as a prevention of disease, have been handed down from generation to generation and are still not occasionally practiced, but are the common and every-day customs of the "Cajans" and Creoles of Southeastern Louisiana.

The percentage of illiteracy in Louisiana, one of the strongest Catholic States in the Union, is 21.9 per cent, the highest in the United States and more than three and a half times as great as the average. Only 75.9 per cent of the children between the ages of seven and thirteen attend school, which is the lowest percentage in the United States.

Methodism has always tried to serve the Creoles of Louisiana, the first official missionary activity ever undertaken by the American Methodist Church being to these French inhabitants of the South, in the year 1820. Although the Rev. Ebenezer Brown was not able to make any impression upon the French Catholics, he preached to an English-speaking congregation in New Orleans and established a Church there in 1825.

The first missionary enterprise of the Southern Methodist Church was also directed toward the French in Louisiana, and the work authorized in 1846. Thus for more than one hundred years Methodism has exerted efforts to redeem the Louisiana Creoles.

After a hundred years or more of apparently unsuccessful efforts to break through the solid wall of Roman Catholic opposition, the Rev. Martin Hebert, a native of this section, was converted from Romanism and through his preaching and teaching among his own people a permanent French work has been established.

METHODISM IN LOUISIANA TO-DAY

The French work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Louisiana belongs to the New Orleans District of the Louisiana Annual Conference and covers the parishes of Evangeline, St. Martin, Iberia, Lafourche, and Terrebonne. These parishes have a population of approximately 130,000, with the Creoles predominating, although there are twenty-eight per cent of Negroes and a number of Indians.

Although Roman Catholicism is the prevailing religion of the French people, there are many thousands who are too poor to afford the costly services and ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Church and are simply drifting like lost sheep without a shepherd. These humble French folk, who make a wretched living for their large families by working as hands on sugar cane plantations or by trapping or fishing along the bayous and small lakes of Louisiana, are often forced to call upon the Protestant ministers in times of sorrow and sickness, as their own priests refuse even to bury their dead unless they have the cash in hand to pay for their services. And partly because the Methodist ministers are always ready and willing to help them and partly because the people themselves are so delighted to hear for the first time in their lives religious services conducted in their native French tongue instead of the Latin ritual of the Roman Church, Methodism is gaining a foothold in the land of Evangeline.

The Home Department of the Board of Missions aids in the support of five preachers in the French Mission field. Our policy has been good, and real progress has been made. We have built churches throughout this section on the bayous and in the remote places. Many of the people who are brought into the Church in these rural districts later move to town and help build up the larger Churches there. Such has been the case at Houma, where we now have a strong Church, the center and inspiration of our work in the French Mission field. At Labadieville we have a chapel and twenty-five members, where we had nothing a short time ago.

The past year brought a fine development at Morgan City, where the pastor saw the needs of the trapper and fisher folk who dwell in the house boats and along the numerous streams of that section. More than one hundred members were gained among these people, and a chapel built on the banks of Bayou Shaffer. This community can be reached only by boat. The isolation of the place has denied the children schooling, and few were found who could read. Accordingly, a little school with a faculty of volunteers was conducted during the summer, and later one was continued for some time under an employed teacher. This work is to be renewed during the summer of 1927. The Home Department gave a small boat for the work

around Morgan City, and in addition to Bayou Shaffer many other points were visited and services held.

In the entire French territory there are seven pastoral charges —namely, Houma, St. Martinsville, Morgan City, Lafourche, Bayou Blue Circuit, Terrebonne Parish, and Patterson, with about thirty local Churches. Some of the congregations have no house of worship, but hold their services under the wide-spreading live oak trees or in the small farm houses.

In this section are almost innumerable streams and lakes, and a dozen Churches could be established among the neglected peoples of the region.

During 1926 the Rev. Leon Picone, our missionary to the Italians, coöperated in the work at Bayou Shaffer and at other points. This year, under appointment as missionary evangelist, he is visiting places hitherto without any Protestant services—Pilot Town, at the mouth of the Mississippi River, where ships pass bound to and from all the ports of the world; Grand Isle, on the edge of the Gulf; Alluvial City, Point a la Hache, and Reserve. During 1926 our Conference missionary evangelist, Rev. Martin Hebert, conducted many revivals in needy places and is now doing fine work as pastor at Morgan City.

At Houma the Woman's Department of the Board of Missions has established a Wesley Community House, a social service center for women and children. It is located in the center of a thickly settled rural community of more than 60,000 French people, and the workers from the community house cover this territory in automobiles, visiting in the homes, establishing and conducting Sunday schools, and doing relief work.

The women also maintain the MacDonell French Mission School, established in 1923, where boys and girls taken from poverty-stricken homes are cared for and educated. Two of our French preachers came from Labadieville, finished the course in our MacDonell School at Houma, and are now in high school. The MacDonell School is doing a fine work and reaches many humble homes throughout the section. In addition to her regular duties, the principal superintends two Sunday schools in the country. During the great hurricane of August, 1926, many of these French people came for protection to the Wesley House on the MacDonell campus, an old house of

cypress, "the wood eternal," which symbolizes the helpful and saving work that the school is doing.

During the great overflow of the Mississippi River in 1927 all of St. Martin's Parish was inundated and also about fifty miles along Bayou Teche, and more than 18,000 refugees crowded into the Red Cross camps in Lafayette, La. Among these refugees our French Methodist missionaries set to work to spread the gospel, and their hearts were made to rejoice to see the deep impression made by their message. Very many of the refugees requested that services be held in their homes as soon as the waters receded and they were able to return to them. The opposition on the part of the Catholic clergy was most powerful, and they even went so far as to denounce the missionaries in the columns of the local papers, demanding that Protestant services be prohibited in the refugee camp, as there were not enough Protestant refugees to justify such meetings. The missionaries were called "meddlesome French preachers who flocked to the camp to harass a prostrate people"; but in spite of this they persisted in their work, believing that the time of the high waters gave them the best opportunity ever known in the history of Louisiana for spreading the evangelical message among their own people

STATISTICS, FRENCH WORK, NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT

Number of districts	1
Number of charges	7
Local preachers	7
Missionary evangelist	1
Members	1,136
Total enrollment Sunday schools	964
Adults baptized	215
Additions by certificate	77
Value of churches and parsonages	$60,000
Contributed for all purposes	$13,164

Appointments

Bayou Blue.—G. A. LaGrange.
Houma.—F. J. McCoy.
Lafourche.—C. J. Thibodeaux.
Morgan City.—Martin Hebert.
St. Martinville.—A. M. Martin.
Terrebonne.—A. D. Martin.

Missionary Evangelist.—Leon Picone.
Patterson.—T. F. King.

INMIGRANT WORK

THE MEXICANS

OUR largest immigrant program is carried on among the Mexicans of the Southwest. It has been estimated that there are at least 1,500,000 Mexicans in the United States, of whom nearly 500,000 are in Texas, San Antonio alone claiming a colony of 50,000. El Paso is fifty-five per cent Mexican, and sixty per cent of the total population of the State of New Mexico is Mexican or Spanish-American.

Thousands of these people continue to flock into the United States every year, the report of the Bureau of Immigration showing that between July, 1922, and May, 1923, more than 54,000 entered this country.

Most of these Mexican immigrants are common laborers, who come over and do the work that many of our native-born citizens refuse to do. Some find employment on the railroads of the Southwest, others work in the mines, and it is a hopeful sign that many, many of them are finding their way to the farms. In Texas, which ranks as one of the first agricultural States of the country to-day, the census shows that 468,722 of the immigrant class, including the foreign born and those of foreign or mixed parentage, are living in the rural sections, while only 337,181 are in the centers of population. The prosperity of Texas has been made possible by her Mexican population.

Money spent in evangelizing the Mexican people will not be spent in vain. They are here to stay, and it behooves us to do all we can for their training in Christian citizenship. "With their many lovable traits," says the Rev. Joseph Thacker, of the Western Mexican Mission, "and the willingness to do the hard work in the humbler spheres of life, they can become a valuable asset to our country if we give them the gospel, but without it they may become a menace to our Anglo-Saxon civilization."

The Mexicans are the neediest of all the immigrants among us. They surpass the Italians and Cubans in their poverty

and ignorance, as well as in the squalor of their home environment. When a Mexican comes into the States it is usually to escape starvation, and his entire earthly wealth consists of a few rags and articles in a pack. He lives in an adobe hut, often with a dirt floor, and subsists mostly on beans. These people know nothing of sanitation, and the death rate, particularly among the children, is very high.

Since the enforcement of the new laws in Mexico during the past year, nuns and priests have been pouring across the border into the United States and are very busy building churches and schools in our leading cities of the Southwest.

Already churches in honor of the Lady of Guadalupe, the patron saint of Mexico, are going up in Laredo, San Antonio, Galveston, and other cities. Because Rome has such a grip upon the Mexican people, it is hard to get them to tear themselves away. The priests spend much time visiting the homes of the Mexican people now settled in this Protestant land, forbidding them to have any dealing with the Protestants. The activities of the priests are making much harder the work of our missionaries among the Mexicans. President Calles, of Mexico, is working hard to enforce the constitution in that country, because he knows that a land that is under the heel of fanatics can never prosper. Is this fanaticism to be transferred to the United States?

The work of the Southern Methodist Church for the Mexicans is organized into the Texas Mexican Mission and the Western Mexican Mission. These two missions cover the entire Southwest and have a total membership of approximately 5,500. Many of the congregations meet in private homes or elsewhere, but fifty of them own their own houses of worship. Some of the Churches are self-supporting, and many receive only small appropriations from the Board of Missions.

The Texas Mexican Mission and the Western Mexican had the distinction of being among the few Conferences during the past year to pay all assessments in full, including their share of the January-February million-dollar maintenance fund for missionary effort. These two Missions have contracted the one hundred per cent habit.

In addition to the regular organized Church work among the Mexicans, the General Department of the Board of Missions

operates Wesleyan Mexican Institute, at San Antonio, Tex., a school for Mexican boys, which, during the past year, has been crowded beyond capacity. This school, in spite of having rented two outside cottages to take care of the overflow, is to-day faced with the prospect of having to send students back home next year because there will be no room for them. The number of boarding students enrolled during 1926 approximated 120. The steady growth of the school is due to the fact that the students who go home during vacations always return, bringing others with them. In addition to the evangelical work it is doing, Wesleyan Institute is helping to lay the basis for a better international understanding between the United States and Mexico.

The Woman's Department of the Board supports the following work among the Mexicans in our homeland:

Valley Institute, Pharr, Tex., a school for Mexican girls, which is crowded with boarding students and has had to refuse a number of students because of lack of room.

Four day schools for Mexican children at Phœnix, Ariz.; Eagle Pass, Tex.; Del Rio, Tex.; and Magdalena, Mexico.

A Mexican community center at El Paso, Tex., a great social service plant in the heart of the largest Mexican community in the United States.

Holding Institute, Laredo, Tex., a boarding school for Mexican boys and girls, with an enrollment of more than 300 and a faculty of 19 teachers. This is the largest Protestant mixed school for Spanish-speaking people in the world.

Wesley House, San Antonio, a center for Mexican social life in the heart of the great Mexican district in San Antonio, which does much for the uplift of the Mexican race, particularly the women and children.

Texas Mexican Mission

Dr. Frank S. Onderdonk, superintendent of the Texas Mexican Mission, thus reviews the work of the past year:

"In spite of one of the hardest years in the history of this Mission, caused by the low price of cotton and the migratory habits of our people caused by economic conditions, we have had a year of great spiritual and material prosperity. During the year 848 were received into the Church, 586 of whom were

on profession of faith. Our total membership is now 3,384. We had a net gain of only 225, due to the migratory customs of our Mexican population. These, however, are not lost. Many of them return to Mexico and become a vital force in the Churches down there. This is one of the great things the missions are doing in this country, serving as recruiting stations for the work in Mexico.

"In our 65 Sunday schools we have 3,660 pupils, or 276 more than we have Church members. We are beginning some serious efforts in teacher training and Sunday school methods. We have an annual Sunday school and young people's convention, which is proving to be a great inspiration in the lives of our rising generation.

"We are pressing self-support. Owing to the general state of poverty of our people, we can hardly ever hope to get where all the work will be self-supporting, but surely our stronger Churches will soon all come to be self-supporting. Our Mexican brethren are getting a conscience on this point, and we are headed toward success. During the past year the sum of $9,562.60 was paid for the support of the pastors.

"A wonderful record was made on the annual assessments. The full amount assessed was overpaid for all causes. For missions we were assessed $1,763.60 and paid $1,786.10. The grand total for the year was $25,684.61.

"Our schools—Wesleyan Institute, Holding Institute, and the Valley Institute—are doing a wonderful work. In the first named we are discovering and equipping a body of young preachers that are already showing themselves worthy of Methodist traditions. Holding Institute and Valley Institute are doing a far-reaching work in the education of Mexican girls, and in the former a good number of boys. They are from many states in Mexico and will go back there, as they have been during past years, to serve as leaven in that needy land.

"Our Wesley Houses, situated in the chief cities of the State, are centers of great power in their respective localities. They labor in perfect harmony with the local Church without an exception. Too much cannot be said for the consecration of the splendid group of women who have invested their lives in this work."

Western Mexican Mission

The report of Rev. J. P. Lancaster, superintendent of the Eastern District of the Western Mexican Mission, is as follows:

"This district covers a large territory in Southern New Mexico and West Texas. The superintendent traveled about twenty thousand miles during the past year on the district. With the exception of El Paso, Tex., the work is in towns of small Mexican population. The city of El Paso, with Juarez, Mexico, has a population of about ninety thousand Spanish-speaking people. From El Paso north and east there are many small towns within a radius of forty miles which can be reached from that center.

"The Western Mexican Mission had the largest percentage of increase in membership last year of any Conference or Mission in our Church, about twenty-eight per cent. The membership at the Conference of 1926 was 1,999. The Mission paid for all purposes during the year $13,065.07, which was an increase of nearly fifty per cent over the last year. The Eastern District had a corresponding increase. The assessment for all purposes, including the 'special' for missions and the Superannuate Endowment fund, was paid in full. A fine brotherly group of men are working together on this district. Not a man failed to meet his duties during the year because of sickness or ndifference.

"WESLEYAN INSTITUTE, 1926

"Wesleyan Institute, at San Antonio, is a school for Mexican boys and young men. Last year was without a doubt the best in the history of the school, not only from the standpoint of attendance, but in general program and activities as well. Due to the fact that the enrollment has more than doubled in three years, we are in great need of additional buildings in which to accommodate the students. We had to rent outside cottages to accommodate the overflow. The enrollment can be still larger if we can arrange to take care of the increase.

"Beginning several years ago with no high school department, the school has grown to the point where it is recognized by the State Department of Education as a Class A Academy. Several of our graduates are making very creditable records in various colleges and universities. Great emphasis is placed on Bible study, and most of the students are eager to take ad-

vantage of this privilege. The General Sunday School Board has granted us the authority to give the Standard Training School units, and during the past year five of our ministerial students completed the work for the Blue Seal Diploma. We have a fine group of young men who are preparing for the ministry, and some of them are active pastors in charge of Churches within reach of San Antonio.

"Last year we sent a debating team to Laurens Institute in Monterrey. Our missionaries in Monterrey estimated an attendance of about eight hundred, including some of the leading citizens of the city. Preceding the debate, a fifty-five-piece government military band gave a concert in honor of the occasion. These facts are mentioned merely to illustrate the respect with which our Mission schools are regarded by the Mexican people. Wesleyan Institute has a great future if we can expand to meet the need."

TEXAS MEXICAN MISSION MEETING

At the last meeting of the Texas Mexican Mission, held by Bishop Beauchamp at San Antonio, October 14–17, the following statistics were reported:

District		1
Pastoral charges		33
Societies		67
Local preachers		31
Members		3,384
Adults baptized		419
Infants baptized		245
Epworth Leagues		33
Epworth League members		878
Sunday schools		75
Officers and teachers		327
Scholars enrolled		3,660
Woman's Missionary Societies		19
Members		318
Educational institutions		4
Teachers		30
Students		500
Contributions:		
Missions	$	1,786 10
Church Extension	$	193 00
Education	$	191 50
American Bible Society	$	65 00
Woman's Missionary Society	$	857 24

Support of the ministry:		
Bishops	$	45 00
Preachers in charge	$	9,572 62
Conference Claimants	$	443 00
Grand total	$	25,684 61
Houses of worship		40
Value	$	143,667 00
Parsonages		21
Value	$	41,581 84

Appointments

F. S. Onderdonk, Superintendent

Alice Circuit.—S. V. Olivares.
Austin Circuit.—Felix E. Soto.
Bastrop Circuit.—D. Salazar.
Brady Circuit.—Antonio Guillen.
Carrizo Springs Circuit.—Jose Alva.
Charlotte Circuit.—Manuel C. Flores.
Corpus Christi Circuit.—Eugenio Vidaurri.
Cotulla.—Epifanio Aguirre.
Dallas.—Eleazar Guerra.
Del Rio Circuit.—J. N. de los Santos.
Eagle Pass.—Frank Ramos; A. R. Cardenas, assistant.
Edinburg and Weslaco Circuit.—L. F. Castro.
Floresville and Kenedy.—Jose Zuazua.
Fort Worth Circuit.—Alberto Moreno.
Georgetown Circuit.—D. W. Carter.
Hillsboro Circuit.—Benito Hernandez.
Houston Circuit.—B. R. Soto.
Laredo and Holding Institute.—Zenon Moraida.
Lubbock and Amarillo.—Carlos Garcia.
Marlin Circuit.—To be supplied.
McAllen and Mission.—A. L. Martinez.
Pearsall Circuit.—Santos Romo, Sr.
Pharr and Donna Circuit.—J. L. Hinds; J. N. Munoz, assistant.
Pleasanton Circuit.—H. Garza Gutierrez.
Port Arthur Circuit.—P. G. Verduzco.
Raymondville.—D. G. de la Garza.
Rio Grande City Circuit.—P. G. Herrera.
San Antonio: Trinity.—J. M. Vasquez.
San Antonio Mission.—Alfredo Nanez.
San Marcos Circuit.—Pedro Sanchez.

Seguin and Waelder.—Sabas Guevara.
Missionary in Mission.—Mrs. C. A. de Farias.
Day School at Del Rio.—Miss Zulema Rodriguez.
Holding Institute.—J. M. Skinner, Principal; Miss Ura Leverage, Miss Lilian Lehnhoff, Miss Mae Sells, Miss Mary E. Glendenning, missionaries.
Wesleyan Institute.—W. W. Jackson, Principal.
Valley Institute.—Miss Georgia Swanson, Principal.
Wesley House, San Antonio.—Misses Susie Mitchell, Eula McCoy, Ellen Morgan.
Wesley House, Dallas.—Miss Annie Price, in charge; Miss Bell.
Wesley House, Fort Worth.—Miss Rena Murphy, in charge.
Wesley House, Thurber.—Miss Lois Tinsley.

WESTERN MEXICAN MISSION MEETING

Bishop Beauchamp held the Western Mexican Mission at El Paso on October 19–21. The following statistics were reported:

Number of districts	2
Pastoral charges	119
Societies	26
Local preachers	18
Members	1,999
Adults baptized	214
Infants baptized	137
Epworth Leagues	17
Epworth League members	545
Sunday schools	26
Officers and teachers	138
Scholars enrolled	1,872
Woman's Missionary Societies	10
Members	233
Educational institutions	3
Teachers	41
Students	820
Value of property	$365,000 00
Contributions:	
Foreign Missions	$ 187 10
Home and Conference Missions	$ 886 65
Church Extension	$ 160 00
Education	$ 300 00
Woman's Missionary Society	$ 315 47
Support of the ministry:	
Bishops	$ 52 96

Preachers in charge	$	3,119 53
Conference claimants	$	50 00
Superannuate Endowment	$	437 25
Grand total	$	13,065 07
Houses of worship		26
Value	$	104,700 00
Parsonages		15
Value	$	36,400 00

Appointments

Eastern District—J. P. Lancaster, Superintendent

Alamogordo and Carrizozo.—Jose Alvirez.
Alpine and Sanderson.—Evaristo Picazo.
Carlsbad.—Jose Aguilar.
Ciudad Juarez.—Jose Espino.
East El Paso Circuit.—J. H. Fitzgerald.
El Paso: El Mesias.—C. C. Cota.
Marfa.—Ramon Gardea.
Roswell.—J. P. Lancaster.
Royah.—Othoniel Camarena.
Tucumcari.—Dorsey Mewborn.
Lydia Patterson Institute.—Laurence Reynolds, President; M. C. Davis and F. C. Collins, Professors; Miss Terrie Etta Buttrick, Missionary.
Effie Edington School.—Miss Frances Montague, Director; Miss Marie Walton, Missionary.
Missionary Secretary.—R. J. Parker.
Missionary Evangelist.—Laurence Reynolds.

Western District—Joseph Thacker, Superintendent

Cananea.—A. M. Gomex.
Los Angeles.—E. J. Espinosa; Gaudencio Ramirez, supply.
Magdalena and Pitiquito.—E. E. Valencia.
Miami.—E. P. Munoz.
Nogales.—N. B. Stump; M. C. Galindo, supply.
Phœnix.—H. C. Hernandez.
Sonora and Hayden.—C. A. Prieto.
Tempe.—Antonio Olivas.
Tucson.—N. B. Stump; Primitivo Villanuela, supply.
Director of Escuela del Pueblo.—Miss Genevieve Martindale.
Homer Toberman Mission.—Miss Josephine Berglund, Director; Misses Muriel Bell, O'Lula Hanna, and Lexia Vivian, Missionaries.

THE LATINS OF FLORIDA

THE Southern Methodist Church is carrying on missionary work among the 50,000 or more Latins of Florida and maintains here five Churches for the Spanish-speaking people and one for the Italians. These Churches are located in Key West and Tampa and are operated by six native preachers, one of whom is a colporteur, who is very successful in selling Bibles and distributing tracts and other Christian literature. These Latin Churches form what is known as the Latin District of the Florida Conference.

The majority of these Spanish-speaking people in Florida are Cubans, who come over and work in the cigar factories. They live mostly in the foreign sections of Tampa and Key West in insanitary quarters and are a prey to the vices and diseases that usually beset our immigrant population.

The Cuban immigrant is usually of a better class than the Mexican immigrant, many of them being listed as skilled workmen, merchants, and even some as professional men. But they come from a Catholic environment, from a land where more than half the people are illiterate, therefore, for the most part, they are ignorant and superstitious and need the social and religious ministry of the Protestant Church almost as much as the Mexicans.

The Cuban Methodists are very liberal in proportion to their means and loyal both to their Church and their pastor. The San Marcos Church in Tampa may be taken as typical of these Cuban congregations. This Church has a membership of 160; a Sunday school with 128 pupils enrolled and 14 officers and teachers; an Epworth League of 32; a Woman's Missionary Society of 39; and a Mothers' Club of 112 members. All finances in this Church are paid up to date, and 75 members subscribe to the Church paper, *El Evangelista Cubano*, published in Havana, which is proving a potent factor in strengthening work among the Cubans both in Cuba proper and Florida.

This Church maintains three day nurseries, in each of which about 40 Cuban children are cared for during the day while their parents are at work in the cigar factories. These children are also partly fed, and the pastor of the Church visits them twice a week and gives them religious instruction. This work

has been a fruitful means of building up the Cuban Sunday schools in Tampa. A small clinic for the treatment of minor ailments is operated by the Church, but it does not meet the real needs of the great body of foreign people in Tampa.

Great are the opportunities for work among the peoples of the Latin District of Florida, but on account of lack of funds our Church is not able to take advantage of many of them. In the city of Tampa itself there is an imperative call for a Church school, which the Cuban pastors there declare would soon enroll some 200 or 300 students and be practically self-sustaining. Institutional work, clubs, classes, and especially a language club would fill a long-felt need and would help to train these young Latins to be good Americans as well as good Methodists.

Instead of advancing here the Church has been compelled to retrench, even to the extent of selling one of the churches to the Americans of the district and combining the Latin work with the American in that place. On the other hand, the Catholic Church is increasing its activities along every line, and a number of new priests and workers have poured into Florida and set to work among the Latins of that section since the retirement of the Roman Catholic clergy from Mexico.

The Woman's Department of the Board of Missions is operating among the Latins of Florida as follows:

Wolff Settlement, Ybor City, Tampa, a great social service plant with a playground, day nursery, milk station, and various clubs for boys, girls, and mothers.

Rosa Valdes Settlement, in Tampa proper is another social service plant which is doing a great deal of good among the young people of the city.

Ruth Hargrove Settlement, Key West, is owned by the women and is operated among a large community of Cuban cigar workers.

Ruth Hargrove School, Key West, is operated in connection with the settlement and has an enrollment of more than sixty pupils.

PRESIDING ELDER'S REPORT

Rev. W. M. Mullen, presiding elder of the Latin District, thus writes:

"The Latin District, one of ten Districts of the Florida Con-

ference, the least in size but not in importance, embraces the work among the Latins in Tampa and Key West, two hundred miles away. This trip is made by boat. Ramiro Paula and Guillermo Perez are the pastors in Key West of El Salvador and La Trinidad, respectively. These congregations are small, but the work is forging ahead. Their Sunday school work is very gratifying. They have the help of the consecrated missionaries of the Wesley House, Misses Harris and Green, at El Salvador and Miss Gilbert at La Trinidad. At the latter point Miss Gilbert is doing an excellent work with the young people, having one of the best Leagues in Key West. She is a tireless worker, and does a great deal of personal work. And God is giving her her reward in conversions. At both points several members have been received and a goodly number of candidates for Church membership. We take them in on probation, and this plan works well.

"In Tampa we have three charges and five points served—Primera Iglesia de West Tampa and Epworth, served by Rev. Ricardo Jimenez; San Marcos and San Lucas, by L. Oser and D. Varrera; and San Paolo (Italian) by myself and Luigi Monteleone. Since Conference in June of 1926 Epworth was added to West Tampa charge, due to the death of Rev. Francisco Sanz, who was appointed to serve it at that time. The work of the West Tampa charge is quite encouraging, well organized in all departments. The Epworth Leagues are doing a wonderful work, real training in Christian experience and leadership. We have purchased lots in the northern part of West Tampa, and there hope to be able to build a chapel soon. This move is made possible through the sale of a church building that was just across the street from our Tampa Heights Church. This new section, known as Los Cien, is one of the best, if not the best, sections in the whole Latin territory of Tampa. We already have some good and faithful members in that section, and it promises to be one of the best points in the district.

"San Marcos is doing a good work indeed. This congregation is better organized than I have ever known it to be in all departments. It has a good Sunday school, and in this department a good substantial work is being done. Here, as in Key West and West Tampa, the good missionaries of Wolff Settlement are indispensable help. Its Senior League is doing an

enviable work, having a goodly number of young people in constant attendance. The other point on this charge is San Lucas. Here the work in the Sunday school is the principal feature. The property here is owned by the English-speaking congregation. We have a membership of thirty, with Rev. D. Carrera more directly responsible for the work.

"San Paolo, the Italian Mission, is in the northeastern section of Ybor City. This work is not so encouraging at present, due to the readjustment of its organization into a real Methodist congregation. With this effected, every charge in the district will be organized along disciplinary lines. The West Tampa charge is the only one that has been able to do much with the laymen's activities. The work as a whole gives evidence of real substantial growth, though not so in numbers.

"Last, but not least, is the James Lewis Memorial at 1811 Eleventh Avenue, Ybor City. This is a combination of a day nursery and school run by Tomas Balbona and an assistant whom he hires with the fees collected from the thirty to fifty children he has in constant attendance. Here we have preaching on Friday nights, with from twenty-five to fifty children and their mothers present. Brother Balbona is doing a most helpful work in his community, really evangelizing every little heart that comes under his influence. The Catholics harass him quite a bit, but he is an incessant worker and fearless, and holds his ground against the foe. His work is not on the pay roll of the Board, but the district helps him out as he needs it.

"Rev. D. Carrera, in addition to his work as assistant pastor at San Marcos, is our colporteur. We have the agency of the American Bible Society, and he is able to sell a number of Bibles and Testaments and portions of the Scriptures and distributes hundreds of tracts.

"We have two Woman's Missionary Societies in the district—at San Marcos and West Tampa—and they are doing the work of real societies. They always pay their pledges in full.

"This is the third year we have made an effort at self-support. Contributions were: San Paolo, $150; San Marcos, $240; San Lucas, $36; West Tampa, $150; Epworth, $72; El Salvador, $72, and La Trinidad, $120, making a total of $840. The Sunday schools of the several charges observe Mission

Sunday on the fourth Sunday of each month, and their offerings go to help out these funds for self-support."

Number of districts	1
Pastoral charges	5
Preachers	6
Members	644
Sunday schools	7
Woman's Missionary Societies	2
Contributed toward self-support	$840 00
Contributed toward work in the district	$620 00

THE ORIENTALS OF CALIFORNIA

IN compliance with the authorization of the General Conference of 1926, the California Oriental Mission was organized at a conference called by Bishop S. R. Hay, August 19, 1926, and Rev. W. A. Davis was made superintendent.

While we have been sending missionaries to establish Christianity in the Orient, multitudes of Chinese, Japanese, and Koreans have been flocking to the Pacific Coast, where in many instances they have set up their heathen worship. There are already several Buddhist temples on the Coast. Southern Methodist women first felt the obligation of putting forth every possible effort for the conversion of these Oriental people in our own land, and set up missionary work among them. This work has now been transferred to the General Department of the Board of Missions.

The evangelistic activity of our Church is confined to the Koreans, who number about 2,000, and the Japanese, of whom there are some 120,000. We have six organized societies for Korean Christians and four organized groups of Japanese. Koreans in America frankly have no other religion but Christianity. All their marriages and funeral services are conducted according to Christian rites and only by Christian ministers. The Southern Methodist Church has thirteen workers among the Koreans of the Pacific Coast—three native pastors, four local preachers, five exhorters, and one local deacon.

The work of Christianizing the Japanese on the Coast has been hindered as much as possible by the Buddhist priests in that section, for the Buddhists have the advantage in numbers and equipment. In spite of their opposition, however, there

are many children in the language school, and the Japanese pastors are getting a real hold on the people by house-to-house visiting.

The chief centers of our work among the Orientals are located at San Francisco, Oakland, Stockton, Sacramento, Reedley, Dinuba, Alameda, and Walnut Grove. A church at Manteca was built about nine years ago entirely by funds raised by the Koreans themselves, and is a nice little chapel. In all these Churches there are about 400 members. The Board of Missions contributes toward the salaries of the native missionary pastors in these centers.

The Woman's Department of the Board supports a deaconess in a Japanese colony at Terry, Tex., near the city of Beaumont. Although the older people are Buddhists, they desired their children to be reared as Christians and requested our Church to send them a missionary. A church has been built and a fine missionary work is being carried on here.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT

Rev. W. A. Davis is the superintendent of the California Oriental Missions. The following statements have been gleaned from his annual report:

"To the Orientals in California this is a time of transition, uncertainty, and distress. The laws against their getting profit from the soil have been so stringent that they are driven from the farms. Some have gone to the cities and many have returned to their native land. There is great unrest among them everywhere.

"The Koreans have perhaps fared worst of all, for they are farmers, and do not turn easily to other lines of activity. They wander from city to city seeking employment, and finally secure work part of the time on the farms to pay for a meager living the rest of the year. They left their country in the time of political upheavals, and do not care to return until they can see their land free from foreign domination. As to religion, they left behind them whatever they had, and at least in a formal way have accepted Christianity as their religion. More than fifty per cent of them belong to one of the Protestant Churches. Scattered and shifting as they are, it is difficult to minister properly to their spiritual needs.

"We have six organized societies of Korean Christians. While the membership is shifting the number in each group remains about the same. We are hoping that the three largest groups will soon become centers toward which all will gravitate. This can be realized as we provide for the education of the children, and the normal activities of Church members. We are in great need of suitable buildings in each of these places.

"The work for the Japanese is quite different from that for the Koreans. In the first place, there are more of them and they are in larger groups. Each one of our Japanese pastors has in reach of him more of his people than all the Koreans in the State. On the other hand, the work is more difficult because so many cling to their old religions. Wherever we begin active work the nearest Buddhist priest begins at once. Their only concern is to hold their hand on the purse of the old people. The high priest of the Buddhist sect which is active here made a visit in which he is said to have gotten more than a hundred thousand dollars for performing a certain rite, similar to our baptism, by which he binds the people to Buddhism for life. His visit was like a storm from the ocean which reached every nook and corner of the State. Their appeal is only to prejudice and fidelity to ancestors. The present condition in California has furnished them a fine background for both of these appeals. I think the main effect of the recent laws is to strengthen Buddhism. The time is soon coming when the land law will be a dead letter, for in nearly every family there is a child born in America old enough to buy or lease land.

"We have only four organized societies for the Japanese, and four Japanese pastors, but each pastor has many places for holding meetings besides the church. Perhaps the largest good accomplished among the older people is in the 'home meetings.' Wherever there are several families near each other a home meeting is opened.

"All our Orientals have two interests of the same nature. Their children are their first consideration. The recent agitation has made them feel that the future of their children is uncertain. So they wish them taught the language of their own native land, for they may be forced to return to the old country. There are families in which there is no means of communication between parents and children. This, of course, should not be.

So as a part of our Church work we have taken these schools and made them an adjunct of our Sunday schools. We now have seven of these, and they are very important evangelistic agencies.

"We must reach and save the coming generation. Three-fifths or more of the so-called Oriental population of California are children born in America, and hence citizens of the United States of America. It is for us to determine whether they are to be Christian or Buddhist. More than anyone can now realize, they are to be an important element in the rural districts of our State."

STATISTICS.

Number of districts	1
Pastoral charges	8
Societies	10
Members	392
Adults baptized	14
Infants baptized	20
Epworth Leagues	3
Members	57
Sunday schools	12
Officers and teachers	46
Scholars enrolled	587
Contributions:	
Support of ministry	$ 585
Language schools	$ 2,833
Incidentals and charity	$ 2,923
Total for all purposes	$ 6,371
Houses of worship	4
Value	$16,500
Parsonages	3
Value	$13,500

Appointments

Japanese District—W. A. Davis, Superintendent

Alameda.—J. R. Fuji.
Dinuba.—D. S. Hohir.
Oakland.—T. Mizuno.
Walnut Grove.—K. Imai and Oishi.
Student in Southern Methodist University, T. D. Aiura.

Korean District

Los Angeles.—To be supplied.
Oakland and Stockton Circuit.—C. K. Yim.

Reedley.—To be supplied.
Sacramento.—Chillay Jhung.
San Francisco.—David Lee.

THE ITALIANS

THERE are more than 1,610,000 foreign-born Italians in the United States, and when to this number are added those born in this country of foreign or mixed parentage, the total number of Italians in America reaches something like 3,500,000. Although the majority of these people live in the North and East, there are 211,370 foreign-born Italians in Southern Methodist territory and many others born in America that are Italian in all their characteristics.

The majority of the Italians who come to America are unskilled laborers, coming largely from the south of Italy where illiteracy runs as high as seventy per cent. Driven from their country by stern necessity, they poured into America at the rate of about 200,000 a year until the passage of the Immigration Act in 1921. And yet in spite of immigration restrictions, probably forty or fifty thousand still come into the United States every year. Ignorant and poor, they furnish ready material for the agitators, the radicals, the Black Hand, the I. W. W., etc.

Religiously the Italians are Roman Catholics, or nothing, frequently the latter. The work of Methodism among them takes the form of evangelism. We have founded no schools for the Italians, but in Louisiana, Alabama, Missouri, Florida, and Texas we have Italian Churches in which the gospel is preached by native preachers in the Italian language. In certain places there are social service features connected with these Churches.

In Tampa, Fla., the San Paolo Church is ministering to an Italian colony numbering about 6,000. In the industrial sections surrounding Birmingham at Ensley and Pratt City, Ala., churches have been erected, and Italian-speaking pastors are in charge. The work at Ensley was begun in 1920 with nothing and has now grown to a fine Church of more than one hundred members and property valued at $22,000, all paid for. On March 15–17, 1927, the Church at Ensley entertained the District Conference of the Bessemer District, the first time that

such an event has taken place in a foreign Church in the Southern States in the history of Southern Methodism.

The Institutional Church in Kansas City is ministering not only to the Italians in that city, but to many other nationalities, such as Croatians, Greeks, Jews, Hungarians, as well as Americans.

In Louisiana the Rev. Leon Picone, Italian missionary evangelist, is traveling in the missionary boat, The Methodist, up and down the bayous and lakes of that State opening work among both the French and Italians in the out-of-the-way places.

Work for the Italians at Bryan, Tex., has recently been reopened.

AMONG OTHER FOREIGN PEOPLE

IN addition to the work among the Italians, Cubans, Mexicans, and Orientals, the Church carries on work among the other foreign-speaking people of the country. The Home Department, General Work, contributes $300 each year toward the publication of a religious newspaper in the German language for the Germans of Texas and the surrounding sections. This Department also supports one Syrian evangelist, the Rev. Charles Assaf, who works among the Syrians and other foreign groups in Mississippi. Mr. Assaf's work often carries him to the jails, to the charity hospitals, and the institute for the blind, and also he assists the American pastors of the different districts in their evangelistic services. As a result of his ministry, several hundred were brought into the Church last year, a number of whom were Syrians.

The Home Department, Woman's Work, supports a port missionary at Galveston, Tex., who welcomes the immigrants as they land at this port and tries to surround them with Christian influences. This missionary speaks several languages and is thus able to come into direct touch with the majority of the newcomers.

Social work is also maintained by the women among the racial groups at Fort Worth, Tex.; St. Joseph, Mo.; and Biloxi, Miss.

INDIAN WORK

METHODIST missionary work among the Indians dates back to the days in 1736 when John Wesley landed at Savannah, Ga., with the avowed intention of preaching the gospel to the Red Man in America. He remained in America nearly two years, but without being able to establish permanent work among the aborigines. Charles Wesley and George Whitefield also preached to the Indians, and after the establishment of the Methodist Church in America, even before the organization of any kind of a Methodist Missionary Society, missionary work was begun among the Indians.

The first American Methodist missionary was John Stewart, a Negro, who in 1816 began missionary work among the Wyandots at Upper Sandusky, Ohio. Largely as the result of his activity the first American Methodist missionary society was formed in 1819. It was the centennial celebration of the event that gave rise to the Missionary Centenary, the greatest missionary enterprise in history, in which both branches of American Methodism participated and which poured millions of dollars into missionary work all over the world.

In 1832 four Flathead chiefs from the far West spent six months in St. Louis vainly trying to secure a copy of the "white man's book of life" for their people. Even to-day only two of the two hundred and eighty Indian tribes have the whole Bible in their native dialects. The Red Man has never been really evangelized, and therefore he remains among us to-day as a virtual heathen.

THE INDIAN TO-DAY

It is estimated that there are some 350,000 Indians in the United States to-day belonging to 280 tribes and speaking 58 different dialects. They live on 161 reservations and in many States where there are no reservations, for Indians are found in every State in the Union. Though poor and ignorant, most of the Indians may be regarded as civilized, although there are still a large number of "blanket" Indians, belonging to the so-called "Wild Tribes."

The Rev. J. J. Methvin in 1887 was the first Methodist to venture among these "wild tribes" of Oklahoma as a preacher and teacher, and much was accomplished by his ministry. He

built the first churches and founded the school known as Methvin Institute, which flourished for twenty years, and whose boys and girls, now men and women, heads of families, form the stanchest citizenship among the Indians of this section to-day. Among them are preachers and Church officials, and one of them has been elected to the Oklahoma legislature.

In the first little church built by Mr. Methvin was converted in 1889 Andres Martinez, the Kiowa captive, who was carried away when a boy of nine by Apaches, sold to the Kiowas in a few months, and grew up in their camp as a member of this wild tribe, believing himself to be an Indian. When grown to manhood, he located his parents and went to visit them, clad in the blankets of the wild tribes and unable to speak his father's language. After trying in vain to accommodate himself to civilized ways, he returned to his Indian tepee. Since his conversion he has done a great work as a missionary to the Wild Tribes and declares that "during the years of my missionary operations many glorious awakenings and glorious conquests have come to these Wild Tribes and great has been the change from the old, wild life to one of Christian civilization."

Considering the fact that the Indians have had an alphabet for only about a century, they have made rapid progress in education. On all the reservations the government maintains schools, which are supplemented by mission schools supported by the various denominations, while in practically all the States the Indian children are admitted to the schools for the white children.

In spite of these facilities there are nearly 20,000 Indian children who do not attend school. There are about 500 full-blood Seminoles in Florida, and not a single school open to their children. In the Terrebonne Parish in Louisiana there are more than 200 Indian boys and girls not allowed to attend the public schools and for whose education no provision is made of any kind. Consequently, they are growing up into manhood and womanhood with neither spiritual nor academic training. These people have never been taught right from wrong, and such a thing as a marriage ceremony is practically unknown. A man and wife live together until they grow tired of each other and then take up with some one else. Among the Navajos of New Mexico there are more than 5,000 children with no edu-

cational facilities whatsoever, and it is estimated that ninety-three per cent of this tribe are totally illiterate.

The need of the Indian perhaps surpasses that of any other section of our population. They are illiterate and superstitious, and many vestiges of their old pagan religion still cling to them. From the white man the Indian has learned to drink and gamble, and these constitute his besetting sins.

Another menace to the Indian race is the use of the deadly drug, peyote, made from a species of Mexican cactus and one of the most powerful intoxicants known. The Indians have connected the effects of this drug with religion and have tried o establish a Peyote Church, one of the chief rites of which consists of taking this drug until it produces a drunken stupor.

METHODISM AND THE INDIAN

Nearly half the Indians of the United States live in Oklahoma, and it is here that the Methodist Episcopal Church concentrates its work. For the most part its activities are carried on among the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, Seminoles, Euchees, Kiowas, and Osages. The work comprises all the regular activities of the Church and is well organized. Rev. W. U. Witt is superintendent of the Indian Mission. The Mission has 3 districts, 26 pastoral charges, and 73 societies. The Churches are in the rural districts, as in the large centers the Indians attend the white Churches. The houses of worship are invariably small, many being only one-room structures and in some instances the congregations are forced to worship in the schoolhouses or the homes of the people as the Church has not been able to provide buildings for them.

Official statistics show 2,719 members, 120 local preachers, and 10 traveling preachers, 15 Epworth Leagues with 407 members, 68 Sunday schools with 294 officers and teachers and 1,422 members, and 23 missionary societies with 400 members.

In addition to the work of the Indian Mission in Oklahoma, the Home Department of the Board of Missions maintains one missionary among the 1,400 Nez Perce Indians on the Fort Lapwai Reservation in Idaho. Although begun only in 1918, a strong work has been built up here.

Methodist educational work among the Indians consists in the support of Willis Folsom Training School at Smithville,

Okla., located in a wide area of Oklahoma and Arkansas where there is no other high school. Here students—mountain boys and girls without any other opportunities for education as well as Indian boys and girls—may work out an education in a wholesome environment. The education of the white and Indian students together has led to better understanding and sympathy between the races. The school has been in operation for six years, and during that time the lives of more than 700 students have been touched for better things. Of the 29 graduates 9 are volunteers for the ministry or some other form of life service.

THE INDIAN MISSION

The following is the interesting report of Rev. W. U. Witt, superintendent of the Indian Mission:

"In the beginning of the year I was deeply impressed with the great need of young men in the ministry. So I began trying to discover those whom God had called and to help them follow the leadings of the Spirit. As a result twenty-five were licensed to preach at our Mission meeting and more than half of these are young men. These young ministers are already doing a wonderful work in the Kiowa District. All of the Epworth Leagues there have been reorganized and are holding prayer meetings in homes somewhere almost every night. One League has grown from nothing to sixty-one members. These young people, under the leadership of these young ministers, will travel thirty-five miles to hold a prayer meeting, or seventy miles round trip. At a recent Quarterly Conference the presidents of the three Leagues reported with radiant faces that they had had thirty-eight reclamations and a large number of conversions in the homes where these prayer meetings were held.

"In the Choctaw District the presiding elder and I, with several others, held a school on the Course of Study for the candidates for local deacons and local elders' orders, which we believe was a great blessing to the community and those who took the courses. The Choctaw District Conference was a real revival with thirty or forty conversions and reclamations.

"The Mission showed a slight increase in membership this last year, the first for several years. We believe this is due to the revival spirit that has been encouraged. Our people are so widely separated and the expense of camping is so great

that it seems impossible to keep them together more than two days at a time, consequently what is done has to be done under high-pressure methods. This is a difficult task where the people are naturally slow and free from anything like emotion or excitement. However, there have been more than a hundred reclamations and scores of conversions in these short meetings. The Kiowa Camp meeting, which lasted three days, was a great success. There were thirty or more conversions and twenty-one joined the Church.

"Two churches have been built in the Choctaw District, and one built and dedicated in the Creek District. One new Church has been organized in the Kiowa District with twenty members, and funds are being raised for a building. We have recently launched a paper, *The Indian Methodist*, which has been gratefully received by our Indian brethren."

THE FOLSOM TRAINING SCHOOL

The Folsom Training School, at Smithville, Okla., serving the Indian and the white boys and girls of the mountains, is making a splendid growth. The plan of educating the Indians and whites together is most helpful to both, and already the influence of three Folsom-trained young native preachers is a leaven in the Indian Mission Conference. All phases of the work have prospered. The unique plan of educating the two races together, the high standard class work, the practical education by doing things which goes hand in hand with it, the remarkable unity of the school, its atmosphere of contentment, and its high moral tone are rapidly attracting our people.

The addition of college work has been very valuable and is filling a need for our young people by giving them the best at a price they can afford. This term free tuition is being given to local public school children, who, because of lack of funds in the public school treasury, would be without means of completing the year's work.

The school plant, valued at $200,000, is free of debt. During the past year the operating expenses of the school amounted to $29,320, of which amount the Board of Missions appropriated $7,500. Two cottages for student use, a chair factory, a laundry room for the girls, and a number of smaller gifts, a tractor, a feed grinder, a mimeograph machine are physical

equipment given by friends of the school. The Conferences hold Folsom in the highest esteem, and at its last session the East Oklahoma Conference gave a full-time field man for the purpose of raising funds.

The spiritual tone of the campus has always been high. The lives of more than seven hundred students have been touched in the six years, and of the twenty-nine graduates nine are volunteers for life service in the ministry or through some other avenue of the Church. There is a group of nineteen volunteers at the present time. Already in Oklahoma Methodism the Folsom influence is felt. Surely our Church has no field riper unto the harvest than that served by the Folsom Training School.

THE INDIAN MISSION MEETING

The annual meeting of the Indian Mission was held at Seeley Chapel, near Wapanucka, Okla., September 11–22, 1926, by Bishop Boaz. The following statistics were reported:

Number of districts	3
Pastoral charges	22
Societies	73
Local Preachers	101
Members	2,669
Adults baptized	26
Infants baptized	193
Epworth Leagues	15
Epworth League members	407
Sunday schools	68
Officers and teachers	294
Scholars enrolled	1,422
Woman's Missionary Societies	23
Members	399
Contributions:	
Woman's Missionary Society	$ 1,689
Presiding elders	$ 1,729
Preachers in charge	$ 4,029
Conference claimants	$ 869
Superannuate Endowment	$ 153
Grand total	$13,707
Houses of worship	71
Value	$76,143
Parsonages	
District	1
Value	$ 6,000
Parsonages belonging to pastoral charges	11
Value	$13,295

Appointments

Choctaw District—Zadoc D. Anderson, P. E.

Antlers Circuit.—Davis D. Miller.
Atoka Circuit.—Wilbon J. Cephus.
Boktuklo Circuit.—David L. Lewis.
Chickasaw Circuit.—Robert C. Imotichey.
Hugo Circuit.—Willie A. James.
Idabel Circuit.—Johnson W. Bobb.
Jessie Circuit.—E. H. Byars.
LeFlore Circuit.—James M. Edwards.
McCurtain Circuit.—Griggs Durant.
Rufe Circuit.—Phalen J. Taylor.
Washita Circuit.—Elonzo Underwood.

Creek District—Johnson E. Tiger, P. E.

Big Cussetah Circuit.—Nero Tecumseh.
Broken Arrow Station.—Samuel J. Checote.
Concharty.—Alex C. Thompson.
Haikey Chapel.—C. Ben Haikey.
New Town Station.—William Hill.
Okmulgee Circuit, Hichita, and Tulsa.—David Marshall.
Pickett Chapel.—Sam Cooper.
Sapulpa.—Harry Beaver.
Seminole.—James Scott.
Thlopthlocco.—Willie Haney.
Wewoka.—Buckner McGirt.
District Evangelist.—Conukey Lowe.
Sunday School District Secretary.—Mrs. D. B. Childers.

Kiowa District—W. U. Witt, P. E.

Lawton.—R. M. Templeton.
Cedar Creek, Kicking Bird.—Matthew Botone, junior preacher.
Mount Scott.—Guy Quotone; Ted Ware, junior preacher.
Stecker.—Delos Lonewolf; Logan Palley, junior preacher.
Ware's Chapel.—Andres Martinez; Clyde Cocoa, junior preacher.

NEGRO WORK

WITH ancestors brought as barbarians from Africa only a few generations ago, the Negro race, freed from slavery within the past sixty-odd years, has made wonderful strides toward

progress and civilization. Outstanding leaders have developed who have done much for the uplift and development of their own race. And yet it remains true that the great masses of the 11,000,000 Negroes in the United States are still living in abject poverty, ignorance, and misery.

The census of 1920 shows that 22.9 per cent of all Negroes in America over ten years of age are unable to read or write, and illiteracy is higher among those over twenty-one years of age than among the children. The extent of this ignorance is realized when compared with statistics which show that among our native whites only 1.6 per cent are classed as illiterate.

The Negro problem is distinctly a Southern problem, for the average of Negroes to the total population in the twelve distinctly Southern States is 32.5 per cent, while in States outside the South and Southwest the average is only 1.7 per cent. In both Mississippi and South Carolina half the population are colored, and two counties in Mississippi have more Negroes than all the Japanese in California taken together. Thousands of these Negroes who are not classed as illiterate because they can read and write a little are only slightly above the illiterate stage. All Southern people know that a large majority of the Negroes throughout the South are densely ignorant and superstitious, possessing only the most elementary rudiments of education.

It is at this point that the greatest service can and should be rendered the Negro in our midst. The most imperative demand is for educated Christian Negro leaders to elevate their own people. It should be one of the most important features of Christian work in the South to create and maintain a sentiment which will lead to adequate training for every Negro boy and girl, without which the race problem will never be solved.

In 1844, when American Methodism was divided over the issue of slavery, the Southern branch of the Church had 125,000 Negro members, "a larger number of practically heathen converts than all the missionary societies of America had gathered upon all the fields of the heathen world." During the Civil War, when the Southern people were practically pauperized, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, raised and spent nearly $350,000 for Negro evangelization. It is

doubtful whether in the whole history of the Christian Church such a record of sacrifice can be equalled.

In 1870 the Negroes were given a Church of their own, but the white Methodists solemnly covenanted to render them all the assistance possible, and always the Colored Methodist Church has been the object of their especial care. The Colored Methodist Episcopal Church to-day has 3,516 Churches wherein 2,643 preachers minister to a total membership of 366,313, and its activities are directed by a college of ten bishops.

MISSIONARY WORK AMONG THE NEGROES TO-DAY

One of the most important elements of the work of the Colored Methodist work is the maintenance of eight educational institutions for its own people. Missionary work done by the Southern Methodist Church among the Negroes to-day consists largely in aiding and strengthening the work of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, as follows:

Paine College, Augusta, Ga., is owned jointly by the two denominations, which share in its support and government. The enrollment in 1926–27 was 385, the largest in the history of the institution, and a seventeen per cent increase over the enrollment of the preceding year. Paine College owns a large and valuable campus with twelve buildings and is the only institution for Negroes in which the Southern Methodist Church has any property interest.

Regular aid is given to several other schools of the Colored Methodist Church. Bible teachers are supported in Haygood Normal and Industrial Institute, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Mississippi Industrial College, Holly Springs, Miss.; and Texas College, Tyler, Tex.

The sum of $10,000 a year is appropriated to supplement the salaries of missionary pastors in the Colored Methodist Church, assistance thus being given to 137 pastors in strictly missionary territory.

Our Church has appropriated $4,000 annually toward the support of summer schools for colored pastors, which provide standard courses of study under competent instructors and enable about one hundred and fifty missionary pastors to attend for both instruction and inspiration. During the summer of 1926 three such schools were held at Lane College, Jackson,

Tenn.; Paine College, Augusta, Ga.; and Texas College, Tyler, Tex.

The Woman's Department of the Board of Missions also carries on work among the colored women and girls. Bennett Hall, at Augusta, Ga., is maintained as an annex to Paine College, and ninety-five Negro girls live in this dormitory.

Bethlehem Houses, social service centers for work among the colored people are maintained by the women of the Church at Nashville and Chattanooga, Tenn.; Augusta, Ga.; and Birmingham, Ala. The activities include day nurseries, clinics, kindergartens, playgrounds, clubs, classes, and similar services. At Augusta a day school for Negro children is maintained. At the Bethlehem Center in Nashville a dormitory is maintained for students who are being trained for Christian service. Upward of 1,000 boys and girls are enrolled in the classes, and more than 4,000 patients are treated annually in the clinics.

REPORT OF PAINE COLLEGE

The enrollment this year represents the largest in the history of the institution, with fuller classes in college and high school. There are 82 enrolled in college, 129 in senior high school, and 167 in junior high school, and 7 special students, making a total of 385. This is seventeen per cent more than the enrollment of last year. The increase in college is twenty-two and one-half per cent. It is also interesting to note that we have 21 city students in the college. Of the total number of students 190 are city students and 195 are boarders.

The activities of the students have taken a wholesome trend for the most part. In their studies they have not measured up to the hopes of the faculty, but they have compared favorably with students of other schools. The students' organizations have functioned throughout the year. As a spirit of welfare work a group of sociology students induced the whole group to give a Thanksgiving dinner to the Sjilo Orphanage. One meal was given over to the effort and special contributions were added. We hope it will become an annual custom. Paine College was one of the three colored colleges represented at the National Student Conference at Milwaukee during the holidays. The week of prayer, conducted by Dr. D. F. Thompson, pastor of Tabernacle Baptist Church, was enjoyed by nearly all, and many

expressed a decided determination to improve their religious life.

From the standpoint of educational tendencies we find that all schools are making progress in enrollment and in their hold on the general public. Representatives of the General Board of Education of New York visited us on March 2, and their expression of this tendency was of an upward movement on the part of all schools for colored students, where the funds could be secured. Especially does this condition apply to the colleges, they said. The building of public high schools has made possible the larger number of students prepared for entering college.

In Georgia there has been organized recently what is known as the Association of Colleges and Accredited High Schools of the State of Georgia. This is composed of all the schools in the State doing college work for colored students together with the high schools which are accredited by the State department of education. Definite rules have been formulated for recommending students to college from the high schools and for accepting students into the freshman college class. This marks a definite step forward in the State.

We face to-day the necessity of deciding which of two ways we shall take. Our present status places us in the grade of a first-class junior college. If we are to maintain the present amount of equipment and training of faculty we should announce ourselves as a junior college and strive to secure that recognition at large. On the other hand, if we are to aspire to the status of a first-class college we must make the necessary provisions to become such.

RURAL CHURCH WORK

OUT of the twenty thousand local Methodist Churches at least fifteen thousand are in villages or in the open country attached to circuits and served by part-time pastors. In spite of the phenomenal growth of the cities of the country, the South and Southwest are still predominantly rural. It is estimated that seventy-five per cent of the population of these sections live in rural districts.

Although much time and thought have been spent on the

development of the city Churches, the general idea seems to have prevailed that no progress could be made in the country, and as a result of this neglect the average Church in the country is just what it was fifty years ago, or has been abandoned and left to fall into decay. In the midst of the great advance in all phases of rural life, the Church alone has stood still or has died.

Rural surveys show that nearly one-fourth of the rural Churches receive outside aid; one-fourth of them do not have Sunday schools; and of those still alive only two-thirds are kept open during the entire year. It has also been found that rural Churches have steadily been growing smaller instead of larger.

There are four causes for this decay—namely: Lack of adequate financial support, the type of ministry, the poverty of the programs, and the shifting population.

Economic conditions in the South have been more than ordinarily hard during the past few years, and the farmer, who has had little ready cash, has contributed but little to the Church. This has resulted in poor buildings; untrained preachers who often have a half-dozen Churches under their charge or who must supplement their meager salaries by outside work; and poor programs of work. The community school, clubs, and other organizations have become centers of community interest, and the Church has lost its leadership. The fact that a majority of the owners of the farms have drifted away from the rural sections leaving their lands in the hands of tenant farmers has also contributed to the decay of the country Church, for although the owners were usually Church members the tenants are not, or, if they are, they rarely remain long enough in one locality to identify themselves with the activities of any Church to a marked degree. They may unite with the Church, come to a few of the dozen services held during the year, and then drift to another community, where they may or may not join the Church next year.

In these rural sections there are found all sorts of "isms" and cults. Many of the people belong to the ultra-emotional type known as Holy Rollers, Pentecostals, Holy Jumpers, or Nazarenes, which sects play upon the ignorance and superstitions of the people, and their services are frequently bedlams of frenzy. Also in the mountains and backward rural districts

are often found the nonemotional group, commonly fatalists, who believe that man should make no effort to better his condition for "whatever is, is ordained of God." Baptism among these people is considered an essential of salvation, foot washing is put on a par with the Lord's Supper as a sacrament, and the literal words of the Scriptures are made a fetish.

The Church has lately come to realize that the rural districts should have programs of activity that challenge interest, and that the rural Church no more than the city Church can live on the once-a-month preaching program.

DEMONSTRATION WORK

To further the development of the rural Church the Home Department of the Board of Missions has designated certain districts as Demonstration Charges. An appropriation has been made to each, and the presiding elders, thoroughly informed as to the policies of the Home Department and awake to the local needs, are asked to use this money in promoting a district-wide rural policy. Demonstration Districts now maintained by the Home Department are at Graymont, Ga.; Clinton, Ark.; Leoma, Tenn.; and Hillsville, Va.

The Demonstration District in Virginia is located on top of the Blue Ridge Mountains, in the county in which formerly the Allen clan shot up the county court and killed the judge, the prosecuting attorney, the sheriff, and one of the witnesses. To-day members of that same clan have been won for law and order by the Church and are leading fine, consecrated Christian lives. There is a steady drift of the younger generation away from the fatalism and primitive faith of their elders and an awakening desire for progress along all lines. Our Methodist pastor has five Churches in this territory, and four Sunday schools, one missionary society, and an Epworth League are thriving. One new church has been built, extensive repairs made on another, and twenty-five new members were received during 1926.

On another Demonstration District the money appropriated by the Home Department is used to hire three big trucks, which go out ten miles into the country and bring the people of the remote rural districts to Sunday school and church. The suc-

cess of this work is justifying the expenditure, for in 1926 fifteen of these young people joined the Church.

EDUCATIONAL WORK

The Home Department is also attempting to train a rural ministry, who will consider rural missions a lifetime task and not as merely a stepping-stone to other forms of service. The educational policy of the Home Department is divided under two heads:

Chairs of rural leadership have been established in denominational schools, where specialists in rural work and rural sociology train young preachers and laymen in modern methods of rural Church work. Such work is now carried on at Hendrix College, Conway, Ark.; Central College, Fayette, Mo.; and Hiwassee College, Madisonville, Tenn.

At Hendrix College 117 students were enrolled in classes offered by the Department of Rural Life during the past year, seven of whom are majoring in that department. Under the traveling library service 76 packages of books were mailed out to rural pastors. The head of the department during the year preached 32 sermons in rural Churches and delivered 60 addresses to about 12,000 people, consisting of Sunday school workers, Epworth Leaguers, members of civic clubs, farmers' organizations, and local congregations, and traveled approximately 16,000 miles in the interest of the extension work. One rural life bulletin was issued and 500 survey questionnaire letters were mailed. Courses offered in the Department of Rural Life include such subjects as Agricultural Economics, Rural Sociology, Agricultural Marketing, the Rural Church, Community Organization, Local Government, the Small Town, the Rural Sunday School, and others.

To reach the pastors who cannot attend the colleges or be reached by the extension work, the Home Department is cooperating with the Boards of Education, Sunday School, and other Church boards in the support of Summer Schools for Pastors throughout the Church's territory. These schools offer from ten to twelve days of classroom work under experts in religious education and platform addresses by outstanding speakers and lecturers. Examinations are given, and the four-year rural course leads to a diploma in rural leadership.

The Home Department also contributes to the support of eight pastors in the highland regions of Virginia and Tennessee.

HENDRIX COLLEGE

Prof. Theodore B. Manny is the professor of Rural Life at Hendrix College, Conway, Ark. He gives eleven courses in rural work, as follows: (1) Agricultural Economics, (2) Rural Sociology, (3) Agricultural Marketing, (4) The Rural Church, (5) Community Organization, (6) Community Surveys, (7) Local Government, (9) The Small Town, (10) Individual Research, (11) The Rural Sunday School. In addition he gives several courses in sociology with special reference to rural conditions. Other facts of interest are as follows:

ENROLLMENT OF STUDENTS

Total enrollment in all courses	117
Number of different students taking one or more courses in department	77
Number of different students taking two or more courses in department	26
Number of different students taking three or more courses in department	9
Number of different students taking four or more courses in department	5
Number of different students doing major or minor work	7

EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

Packages of books sent out	76
Addresses delivered	90
Extension classes taught	9
Meetings on Rural Church Work	25
Visits to Demonstration Churches	12
Exhibits at Conferences	3
Conferences with pastors	152
Miles traveled in Extension Work	16,400

HIWASSEE COLLEGE

Prof. N. D. Guerry is the professor of Rural Work at Hiwassee College. He has been in charge but one year. The main activities are: (1) the giving of instruction in religious education including Bible study; (2) conducting classes in the study of the rural Church and rural sociology; (3) the care of the Hiwassee Circuit of eight Churches, including the Church at the college

chapel; (4) conducting a survey of portions of the Cleveland District, with the purpose of mapping same and publishing bulletin. The enrollment of the last quarter in all classes was one hundred. The Hiwassee Circuit presents excellent opportunity for laboratory work not only in religious education, but in rural sociology. Three students serve as student pastors.

SUSTENTATION WORK

IF the question should be asked why the Southern Methodist Church maintains missionary work in the West and Northwest, a sufficient answer would be that there is the greatest spiritual need of America. For religion declines as we travel westward. In the matter of temporal civilization the West has made great strides, but in the matter of religion it still remains a mission field.

In Montana the Protestant membership is only eight per cent of the population; in Idaho, eleven per cent; in Oregon, seventeen per cent; and in Washington, eighteen per cent. Out of the 340,000 people in Arizona only 97,000 claim any religious affiliation of any kind; in New Mexico the Catholics and Mormons number 179,000, while there are but 31,000 Protestants.

California is rich in missionary opportunities. In this State there are heathen temples dedicated to idols and false gods that are as strong as Christian Churches. In San Francisco alone, out of a population of 750,000, there are but 15,000 names enrolled as members of all the Protestant Churches in the city. In this city there are men and women, both young and old, who will look you in the face and ridicule the Church and all that it stands for. And yet thousands of these people were formerly members of Protestant Churches, who, since coming into this great wicked city, have been swept off their feet by their environment and engulfed in a whirlwind of pleasures and sin. It is said that there are enough children of Methodist ministers in San Francisco who never darken the doors of any church to support the largest Methodist Church in that city.

Sustentation work means paying or supplementing the salaries of pastors in the far West and along the other borders of our territory so that these great unchurched multitudes

of our own American people may not be left without the aid of Christian ministry.

Missionary workers in Arizona believe that that State offers the most inviting home mission field of the Church to-day, for since the completion of the Roosevelt Dam, which has led to the opening of some of the richest agricultural sections of the country, Arizona has been growing more rapidly than any other part of the West or Southwest. A record kept at the post office in Phœnix, the capital, shows that recently 10,000 people moved into that city within sixty days. The presiding elder of the Phœnix District declares that if he had at his command a lot and $1,000 for each new community opened he could establish five new Methodist congregations within sixty days.

The Capitol Methodist Church was organized in Phœnix three years ago, and has grown from absolutely nothing to a Church of 200 members with a Sunday school of 240. Young women from this Sunday school have organized Bible classes in the homes in the different localities in which classes are enrolled Catholic women, Christian Scientists, Russellites, and many of no religion whatsoever. Many who enroll in these home Bible classes finally become members of the Sunday school of the Capitol Church.

The third largest copper-mining camp in the world is located at Miami, Ariz., where our Church maintains work in the section known as Turkey Shoot Canyon, in the midst of bootleggers, rascals, and all sorts of vicious people.

Cottonwood, Ariz., a town of 1,500 to 2,000, located between two large smelters, near the largest phosphate deposits known in the world, is a city without a Church of any denomination. The Methodist minister at Camp Verde, nineteen miles away, is the only minister within a wide stretch of territory of more than one hundred miles in extent and is overwhelmed with calls for service at schools, mines, and other places by these needy people in this wide unchurched area.

These are but a few of the many similar needs of our own American people who have settled along our frontiers and in the borders of our Southern Methodist territory. In its sustentation work the Home Department of the Board of Missions supports preachers in the Pacific Conference, in Arizona, New Mexico, the Northwest Conference, the Denver Conference,

and in the mission districts of Florida, Illinois, West Virginia, and Oklahoma.

By supplementing the salaries of something like one hundred and fifty pastors the Home Department is sending the gospel into wide stretches of unevangelized territory of our country. These pastors whose support is thus paid, in whole or in part, are serving as follows: Arizona, 18; Colorado, 17; Illinois, 17; New Mexico, 25; Northwest Conference, 28; California, 22; Oklahoma, 6; West Virginia, 8. The total sum appropriated for this work during 1928 is $49,410.

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